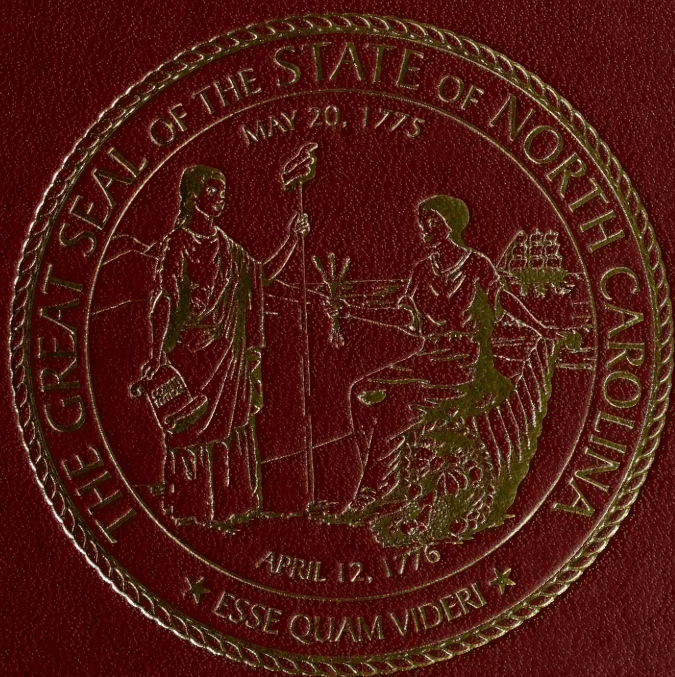


North Carolina Manual 1999 - 2000



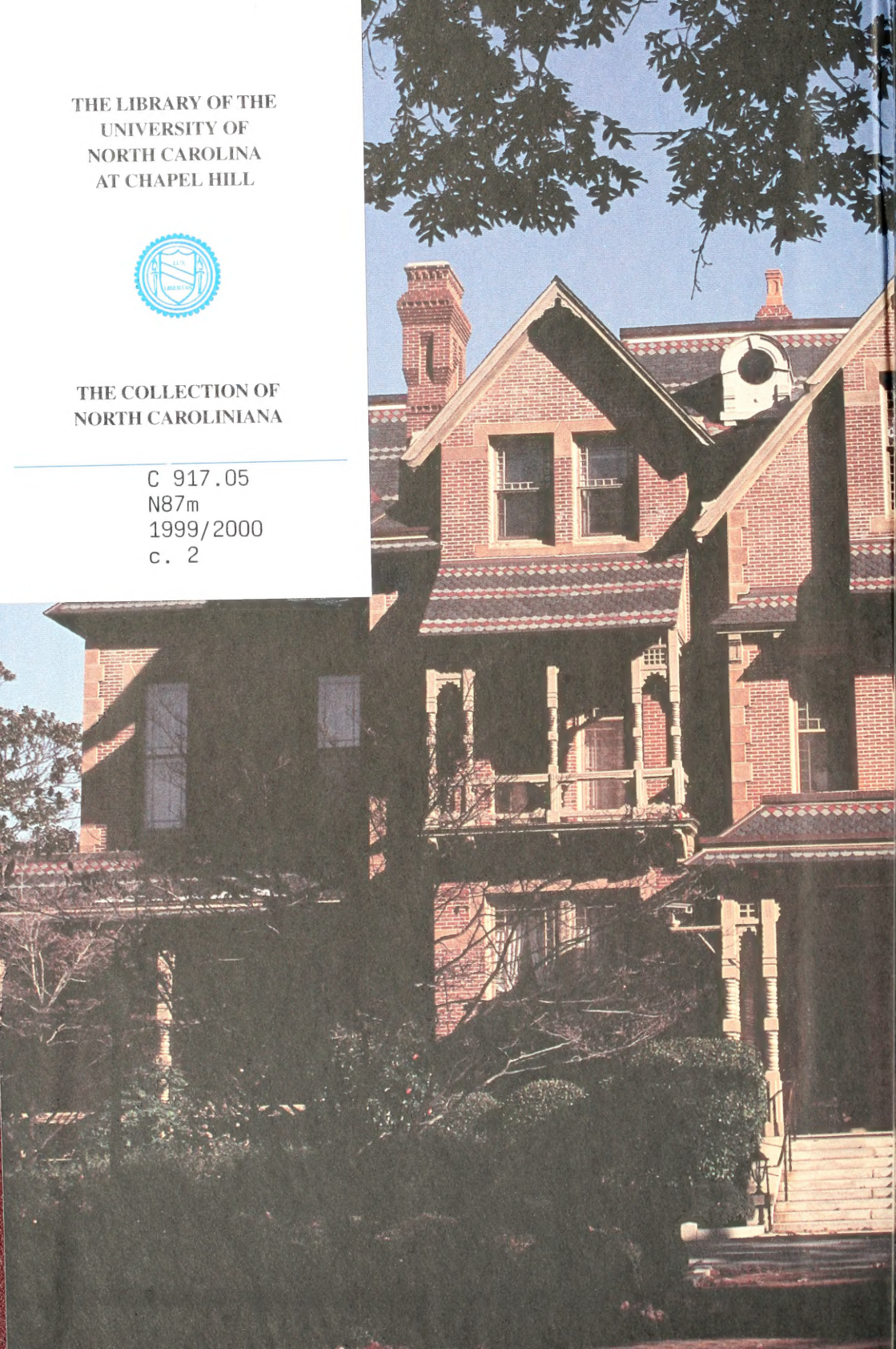
Elaine F. Marshall
North Carolina Secretary of State

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North Carolina Manual ***1999 - 2000***

Elaine F. Marshall

North Carolina Secretary of State



published by the **North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State**
Raleigh, North Carolina



Sauratown Woman (late 1600's)

Dedication

This special millennial edition of the *North Carolina Manual* is dedicated to all the millions of people who have ever called the Great State of North Carolina home. From the Native Americans who moved into this region long before it took the name we know now, to the people still coming here every day from other states and other lands to mix and share their lives, their talents and their stories with those already here.

Modern North Carolina is a rich tapestry of such life stories that have been added over time and across many cultural lines. This is the place where European settlers first tried to establish colonies in the New World. This is where the public university system became a model to the entire nation. This is the place where the modern age of powered air flight began.

It is also a land whose people have been tested time and time again by history's harder edge as well. Revolutionary War and Civil War battles have been fought on this state's soil. Hard economic times that few modern North Carolinians can comprehend have swept the across the state in decades past. Many people were once brought here in chains as slaves, and they and their descendents have added a proud chapter to this state's history through their struggle to overcome the hardships that unjust laws once imposed upon them.



Thomas Day (1801 - ca. 1861)

Frederick Augustus Olds (1853 - 1935)

In the 20th Century, North Carolina and her people have played a key, and often costly, role in World War I and World War II and other modern conflicts involving the United States' military.

And yet, through all the good, and bad, times the North Carolina sense of character has emerged as one where a love of the land, common sense, a desire for fairness, and a "neighbor helping neighbor" attitude have become the cornerstones of how the people here continue to mold this state's place in the modern world.

This very special place of diverse people, rich culture, and historical achievement is truly poised for even greater things in the century and new millennium ahead.

All three statues pictured here are on exhibit outside the entrance to the N.C. Museum of History in Raleigh. The statues were designed by Studio EIS and the N.C. Museum of History. *The Sauratown Woman* lived along the Dan River in present-day Stokes County. The adorned deer skin dress and head suggest a high stature in the tribe. *Thomas Day* was a free African-American in Caswell County who created fashionable furniture and architectural elements before the Civil War. *Frederick Augustus Olds* founded the Hall of History, now the North Carolina Museum of Hickory in 1902. He devoted his life to preserving the state's heritage.

DEDICATION

credit

The inside cover photograph of the Executive Mansion is reprinted here courtesy of NC Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development.

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NORTH CAROLINA

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SECRETARY OF STATE

A Message from the North Carolina Secretary of State

For nearly a century, the *North Carolina Manual* has served as an accurate and thorough reference source for North Carolina state government and politics. In fact, I cannot think of another source for these topics as comprehensive as the one you are currently holding in your hand.

Americans in general and North Carolinians in particular have always emphasized the importance of an informed citizenry in maintaining the health of our democracy. The *North Carolina Manual* serves to inform all of us about what our government does and who makes decisions that affect us. The manual helps the state's various executive branch agencies, universities and colleges and other institutions educate the people of North Carolina about their respective missions. In turn, I think, this manual reminds us that state government — and the political process — is not some faceless machine, but a human creation that functions only as well as the wisdom and sound judgment of the people who lead it.

The *North Carolina Manual* also helps put a face on North Carolina itself for the many people outside our state who may wonder what kind of place North Carolina is and what its residents are like. Our state, as all of us know, enjoys a combination of



scenic beauty, diversity of natural resources and quality of living that is unmatched by any other state in the United States. It is also a place where people accomplish some pretty remarkable goals without undue or excessive public pride or boastfulness. North Carolina's greatest resource throughout its four centuries of existence has been its people. Our state has provided far more than its fair share of regional and national leaders in politics, journalism, science, technology, business, industry, national defense and education. I think we will see, as this new century begins to unfold, that many of the solutions to the challenges facing us as a nation will first take root in North Carolina. Our state, in many respects, is a very humble, unpretentious giant.

If this edition of the North Carolina Manual is your first exposure to our state, I would like to thank you for taking an interest in North Carolina. As any of our residents can tell you, it is an interest that will repay you many times over. Enjoy!

Elaine F. Marshall

Elaine F. Marshall

N.C. Secretary of State

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Dedication	2
North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State	5
A Message from the North Carolina Secretary of State	6
North Carolina Leaders	20
United States Leaders	34
North Carolina Millennium Gallery	36

Chapter one

North Carolina's State Symbols	71
--------------------------------------	----

Chapter two

North Carolina's Beginnings	111
-----------------------------------	-----

Chapter three

Our Constitutions: An Historical Perspective	125
--	-----

Chapter four

The Council of State and the Executive Branch	187
The Office of the Governor	194
James B. Hunt, Jr.	198
Office of the Lieutenant Governor	218
Dennis Alvin Wicker	219
Department of the Secretary of State	222
Elaine F. Marshall	227
Office of the State Auditor	235
Ralph Campbell, Jr.	236
Department of State Treasurer	240
Harlan Edward Boyles	246
Department of Public Instruction	252
Mike Ward	256
Office of the Attorney General	260
Michael F. Easley	268
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	276
James Allen Graham	286

Department of Labor	290
Harry Eugene Payne, Jr.	296
Department of Insurance	299
James Eugene Long	302
Department of Administration	305
Katie G. Dorsett	312
Department of Commerce	314
Rick Carlisle	321
Department of Correction	323
Theodis Beck	329
Department of Crime Control and Public Safety	331
David E. Kelly	340
Department of Cultural Resources	342
Betty Ray McCain	353
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	355
William E. Holman	364
Department of Health and Human Services	366
H. David Bruton, MD	380
Department of Revenue	382
Muriel K. Offerman	388
Department of Transportation	391
David T. McCoy	401
Office of the State Controller	403
Edward Renfrow	404
State Board of Elections	406
Gary O. Bartlett	408
Office of Administrative Hearings	409
Office of State Personnel	411
Ronald G. Penny	414

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter five

The State Legislature	417
George Rubin Hall, Jr.	422
1999 North Carolina Senate	425
Marc Basnight	431
Frank W. Ballance, Jr.	432
Roy A. Cooper, III	433
Patrick J. Ballantine	434
Luther H. Jordan, Jr.	435
James S. Forrester, MD	437
Charles W. Albertson	439
Austin Murphy Allran	441
Robert C. Carpenter	442
John H. Carrington	443
Charles Newell Carter, Jr.	444
Daniel G. Clodfelter	445
Betsy Lane Cochran	446
Walter Harvey Dalton	447
Charlie Smith Dannelly	448
Don W. East	450
Virginia Foxx	451
Linda Garrou	453
John Allen Garwood	454
Wib Gulley	455
Kay Hagan	456
Oscar N. Harris	457
Fletcher Lee Hartsell, Jr.	459
Hamilton C. Horton, Jr.	460
David William Hoyle	462
John Hosea Kerr, III	463
Eleanor Gates Kinnaird	465
Howard N. Lee	466
Jeanne Hopkins Lucas	468
Robert Lafayette Martin	470
William Nelson Martin	471
Stephen Michael Metcalf	473
Brad Miller	474
Kenneth Ray Moore	475

1999 N.C. Senate (continued)

Thomas LaFontaine Odom, Sr.	476
Beverly Eaves Perdue	477
Jimmie Watkins Phillips	478
Aaron Wesley Plyler	479
William Robert Purcell, MD	480
Anthony E. Rand	482
Eric Miller Reeves	483
McDaniel "Dan" Robinson	484
Robert Anthony Rucho	485
Larry Shaw	486
Robert G. Shaw	487
Robert Charles Soles, Jr.	488
Ed Nelson Warren	489
Hugh B. Webster	491
David Franklin Weinstein	492
Allen Hewitt Wellons	493
1999-2000 N.C. Senate Committees	497

1999 N.C. House of Representatives	502
James Boyce Black	511
Joe Hackney	512
Philip A. Baddour, Jr.	514
Richard Timothy Morgan	516
Andrew Thomas Dedmon	518
Beverly Earle	519
Julia C. Howard	520
Alma S. Adams	521
Martha Bedell Alexander	522
Gordon Phillip Allen, Sr.	523
Cary D. Allred	525
Gene Grey Arnold	526
Rex Levi Baker	527
Bobby Harold Barbee, Sr.	528
Daniel Wilson Barefoot	529
Cherie Killian Berry	530
Daniel T. Blue, Jr.	531
Donald Allen Bonner	532

1999 N.C. House of Representatives (continued)

Joanne W. Bowie	533
Flossie Boyd-McIntyre	534
Jerry Braswell	536
John Douglas Bridgeman	537
John Walter Brown.....	538
Harold James Brubaker	539
Charles Franklin Buchanan.....	540
Lanier M. Cansler	541
J. Russell Capps	542
James C. Carpenter	543
Walter Greene Church, Sr.	544
Debbie A. Clary	545
Edward Nelson Cole	546
A. Leslie Cox, Jr.	547
James W. Crawford, Jr.	548
Billy James Creech	550
Arlie Franklin Culp	551
William T. Culpepper, III	552
William Pete Cunningham	553
Namon Leo Daughtry	554
Donald Spencer Davis	555
Michael Paul Decker, Sr.	556
Jerry Charles Dockham	557
Ruth M. Easterling	558
Rick Louis Eddins	559
Zeno L. Edwards, Jr.	560
J. Samuel Ellis	561
Theresa H. Esposito	562
Milton F. Fitch, Jr.	563
Jimmie Edward Ford	564
Stanley Harold Fox	566
Charlotte A. Gardner	567
Pryor Allan Gibson, III	568
Robert Mitchell Gillespie	569
George Wayne Goodwin	570
W. Robert Grady	572
Lyons Gray	573

1999 N.C. House of Representatives (continued)

Jim Gulley	575
Robert Phillip Haire	576
John D. Hall	577
Thomas C. Hardaway	578
Robert J. Hensley, Jr.	579
William S. Hiatt	580
Dewey Lewis Hill	582
George Milton Holmes	583
William James Horn	584
Howard J. Hunter, Jr.	585
John W. Hurley	586
Verla Clemens Insko	587
Mary Long Jarrell	588
Margaret A. Jeffus	589
Larry Thomas Justus	591
Theodore James Kinney	593
Joe Leonard Kiser	594
Paul Luebke	595
Mary E. McAllister	596
Daniel Francis McComas	598
Willard Eugene McCombs	599
Paul Reeves McCrary	600
Marian Nelson McLawhorn	601
William Edwin McMahan	603
Olin Max Melton	604
Henry M. Michaux, Jr.	605
George W. Miller	606
David Morris Miner	607
William Franklin Mitchell	608
Richard Lee Moore	609
Amelia A.H. Morris	610
Jane H. Mosley	611
Charles B. Neely, Jr.	612
Martin Luther Nesbitt, Jr.	613
Edd Nye	614
Warren Claude Oldham	615
William Clarence Owens, Jr.	616

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1999 N.C. House of Representatives (continued)

James Arthur Pope	618
Jean Rouse Preston	619
Liston Bryan Ramsey	621
John M. Rayfield	622
Edward David Redwine	623
Richard Eugene Rogers	624
Carolyn B. Russell	626
Drew Paschal Saunders	628
Mitchell Smith Setzer	629
Paul Wayne Sexton, Sr.	630
Wilma M. Sherrill	631
Ronald Lynwood Smith	632
Len Sossamon	633
Edgar V. Starnes	634
Ronnie Neal Sutton	635
Timothy N. Tallent	636
W.B. Teague, Jr.	637
Scott E. Thomas	638
Gregory James Thompson	639
Joe P. Tolson	640
Russell E. Tucker	641
William L. Wainwright	642
Trudi Walend	643
Alex Warner	644
Edith D. Warren	645
Nurham Osbie Warwick	646
Jennifer Weiss	647
Thomas Roger West	648
Constance K. Wilson	649
William Eugene Wilson	650
Larry W. Womble	651
Stephen Wray Wood	653
Thomas Edward Wright	654
Douglas Yates Yongue	655
1999-2000 N.C. House Committees	659

Chapter six

The Judicial Branch 669

N.C. Supreme Court 683

 Henry E. Frye 683

 Sarah E. Parker 684

 I. Beverly Lake, Jr. 685

 Robert F Orr 686

 Mark D. Martin 687

 George L. Wainwright, Jr. 688

 Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. 689

 Thomas Warren Ross 692

N.C. Supreme Court of Appeals 693

 Sidney Smith Eagles, Jr. 693

 K. Edward Greene 694

 John Baker Lewis, Jr. 695

 James Andrew Wynn, Jr. 696

 John Charles Martin 697

 Joseph R. John, Sr. 698

 Ralph A. Walker 699

 Linda M. McGee 700

 Patricia Timmons-Goodson 701

 Clarence E. Horton, Jr. 702

 Robert Carl Hunter 703

 Robert Holt Edmunds, Jr. 704

 Donald L. Smith 705

Chapter seven

UNC System Colleges and Universities	719
Molly Corbett Broad	722
Appalachian State University	724
Francis T. Borkowski	725
East Carolina University	726
Richard Ronald Eakin	727
Elizabeth City State University	728
Mickey L. Burnim	730
Fayetteville State University	731
Willis B. McLeod	733
N.C. Agricultural and Technical State University	734
Dr. James Carmichael Renick	735
North Carolina Central University	736
Julius LeVonne Chambers	738
N.C. School of the Arts	739
Alexander C. Ewing	741
N.C. State University	742
Marye Anne Fox	747
University of North Carolina at Asheville	748
James Hayes Mullen	749
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	750
Dr. James Moeser	755
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	756
James H. Woodward	758

University of North Carolina at Greensboro	759
Patricia A. Sullivan	762
University of North Carolina at Pembroke	763
Dr. Allen C. Meadors	765
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	766
James R. Leutze	767
Western Carolina University	768
John William Bardo	769
Winston-Salem State University	770
Harold L. Martin, Sr.	771

Chapter eight

N. C. Community College System	773
H. Martin Lancaster	775

Chapter nine

Private Colleges and Universities	823
---	-----

Chapter ten

North Carolina Political Parties	829
2000 Democratic Party of North Carolina Platform	829
2000 Libertarian Party of North Carolina Platform	851
2000 Republican Party of North Carolina Platform	859

Chapter eleven

United States Government	875
Constitution of the United States	887
Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	898
William Jefferson Clinton	908
Albert Gore, Jr.	909
One Hundred and Sixth U.S. Congress	913
Jesse Helms	914
John Edwards.....	915
House of Representatives	916
Eva McPherson Clayton	917
Bob Etheridge	918
Walter B. Jones, Jr.	919
David Eugene Price	920
Richard Burr	921
J. Howard Coble	922
Mike McIntyre	923
Robin Cannon Hayes	924
Sue Myrick	925
Thomas Cass Ballenger	926
Charles H. Taylor	927
Melvin Watt	928
United States Judiciary	929
Samuel James Ervin, III.....	930
James Dickson Phillips, Jr.	931
United States District Court in North Carolina	932
James Carroll Fox	933
Malcolm Jones Howard	934
W. Earl Britt	935
N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.	936
Frank William Bullock, Jr.	937
William L. Osteen	938
James A. Beaty, Jr.	939

Richard Cannon Erwin	940
Hiram Hamilton Ward	941
Graham C. Mullen	941
Richard Lesley Voorhees	943
Lacy H. Thornburg	944
Robert D. Potter	945

Chapter twelve

Counties and Their Governments	947
--------------------------------------	-----

Chapter thirteen

Elections and Voting Records	1005
The North Carolina Electoral College	1008
North Carolina Voter Registration – April 2000	1012
1998 Primaries for U.S. Senate	1020
1998 Primaries for U.S. House of Representatives	1032
1998 General Election for U.S. Senator	1037
1998 General Election for U.S. House of Representatives	1041
2000 Primaries for U.S. President	1049
2000 Primaries for U.S. House of Representatives	1057
2000 Primaries for Governor	1060
2000 Primaries for Lieutenant Governor	1076
2000 Primaries for State Auditor	1084
2000 Primary for State Treasurer	1092
2000 Primary for State Agriculture Commissioner	1096
2000 Primaries for State Labor Commissioner	1108

Chapter fourteen

North Carolina Population Data	1117
1999 Certified County Population Estimates	1120
1999 Percentage of County Population Living in Active Municipalities	1128
July 1999 Population Densities by County	1132
1999-2008 Projected Annual County Population	1136
1999 Municipal Population Estimates	1144



Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA



Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Wicker

LEADERS



Secretary of State Elaine F. Marshall

NORTH CAROLINA



State Auditor Ralph Campbell

LEADERS



State Treasurer Harlan E. Boyles

NORTH CAROLINA



Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Michael E. Ward

LEADERS



Attorney General Michael F. Easley

NORTH CAROLINA



Commissioner of Agriculture James A. Graham

LEADERS



Commissioner of Labor Harry E. Payne, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA



Commissioner of Insurance James E. Long

LEADERS



N.C. Senate President Pro Tempore Marc Basnight

NORTH CAROLINA



N.C. House Speaker Jim Black

LEADERS



N.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Henry Frye

NORTH CAROLINA



N.C. Court of Appeals Chief Judge Sidney Eagles

LEADERS



President William Jefferson Clinton

UNITED STATES



Vice-President Albert Gore, Jr.

LEADERS

Photography captures more than what can be seen through the view-finder of a camera. It freezes a glimpse of a world that will soon enough fade from human memory. North Carolinians, like Americans in other states, are fascinated by their past. Photographs help satisfy that curiosity, telling us things about the past that no living person or written document could. The ***North Carolina Manual*** has always been a photograph of sorts, documenting the state's government and people in one particular moment of time and guarding that moment for future generations to examine and re-live. The photographs in this gallery celebrate the spirit of North Carolina at the turn of the 21st Century. Some day they will serve as a living link between our age and generations unborn. We would like to thank all of the photographers whose work was chosen for this gallery for their willingness to share their view of our state for posterity.

Julie Russell

"Dawn of a New Millennium"



CAROLINA BEACH

NORTH CAROLINA

Margaret Harker

"Hatteras Moving"



CAPE HATTERAS

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

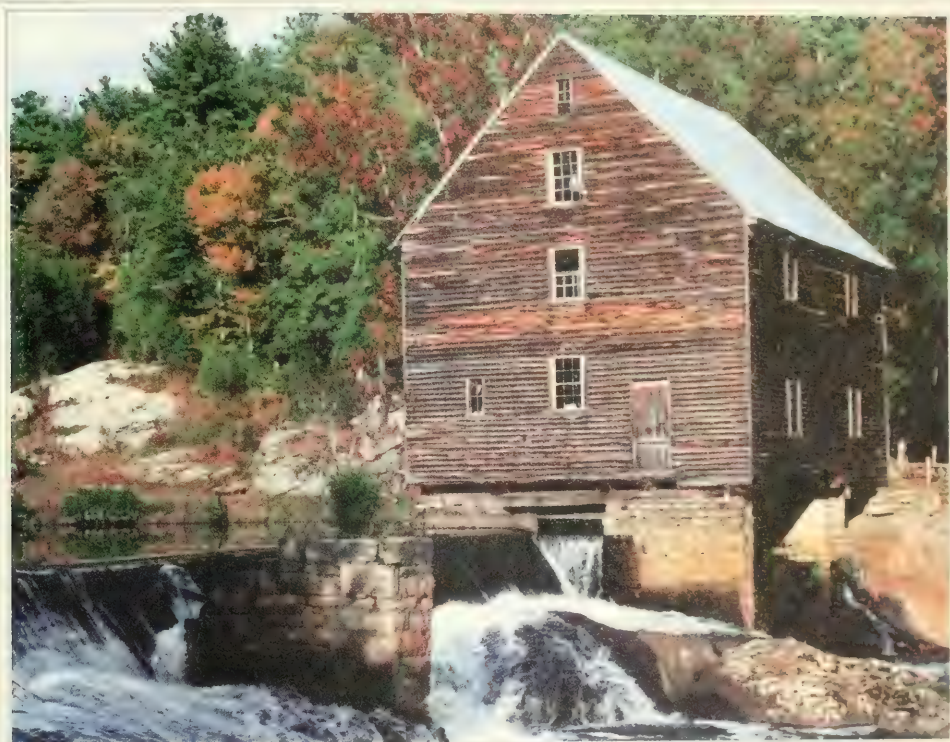
LINVILLE GORGE



Yoko Shimazaki-Kilburn

"Linville Gorge"

NEAR LOUISBURG IN FRANKLIN COUNTY



Brian Fleming

"Laurel Mill"

North Carolina's past dwells in
subtle corners, thrust up by human
endeavor, weathered by the elements
and cherished for its quiet beauty
and rough-hewn dignity.

North Carolina basks silent in the autumn sun, its colors in constant motion throughout the seasons.

Rita McSwain

"A Carolina Millennium Fall"



GREENSBORO

NORTH CAROLINA

Joni Henderson

"Autumnal Red"



ASHEBORO

Teresa Cook

"Grandfather Mountain"



A VIEW OF GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN FROM BLOWING ROCK

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR IN RALEIGH

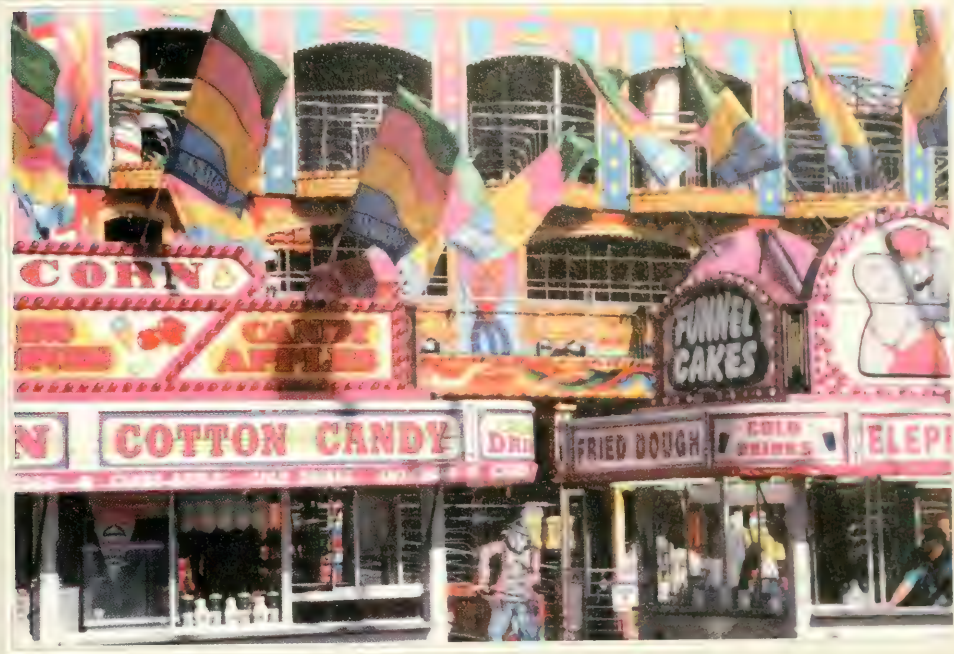


Austin Proctor

“Fair Ride”

A man-made wheel floats in a sky forged by no human hand. Even in celebration, nature and the creation of human minds seek a natural balance.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR IN RALEIGH



Austin Proctor

"Fair Fun"

A majestic perch for surveying the startling silence in a valley below, roiling with color, a jumping-off place for the human imagination.

Yoko Shimazaki-Kilburn

“Storyteller Rock”



GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN

NORTH CAROLINA

John Althouse

"A Matter of Balance"



BACK SWAMP

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

BODIE ISLAND



John Salem

"Infinity"

CAPE HATTERAS



Amy Simmons

"The Light"

CAPE LOOKOUT - CORE BANKS



Fred Flora

"Fishing the Banks"

The Atlantic Ocean is North Carolina's constant companion, by turns life-giving and life-taking, always beckoning us out of time to remind us of timelessness.

Nancy Henderson

"Waiting for the Train"



NORTH CAROLINA TRANSPORTATION MUSEUM, SPENCER

NORTH CAROLINA

Snow softens the landscape in North Carolina,
summons the close silence of serenity...

Christopher Westall

"Pisgah Snow Covered Bridge"



RANDOLPH COUNTY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

SILK HOPE, CHATHAM COUNTY



Jerry Barlow

"Cowvention"

It chills and challenges living beings to endure, to persevere, to meet the land on its own terms.

SILK HOPE, CHATHAM COUNTY



Jerry Barlow

"Silent Morning"

Nathan Thomas "Sentinel"



DURHAM

Larry Bennett

"Blizzard 2000"



FUQUAY-VARINA

NORTH CAROLINA

Kelly O'Neill

"Heaven's Perch"



FUQUAY-VARINA

Krista Herold

"Anson County's Blizzard of 2000"



DOWNTOWN WADESBORO

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

OAK STREET IN HIGHLANDS



Cynthia Strain

"Crane's Stable"

What is most eloquent about North Carolina lies in what survives. The elements may wear away all in the fullness of time and human folly may wither much in an instant. What abides both forces gains beauty and dignity in the process.

HIGHWAY 40 NEAR CARY



Ted Zolkowski

“Highway to Heaven (Gridlock)”

Cheryl Warren

"City Street"



RALEIGH

NORTH CAROLINA

In North Carolina, the beauty
of man's imagination and the
splendor of nature can, given
wisdom, patience and the
state's tradition of prudence,
meld together in time.

Deborah French

"Wilmington in Autumn"



WILMINGTON

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

RALEIGH



Ray Kilburn

"The National Opera Company – Così Belles"

LAKE GLENVILLE



Lori Turnipseed

"Fire in the Sky"

North Carolina is a tree standing
watch stolidly on a ridge crest, the
burning brand of heaven flowing
past it undisturbed...

North Carolina is a deep mountain lake
at day's end, its cool, emerald depths
giving back last light as night wells up
from its banks...

Kelley Hinchliffe

"Dusk of Lake Hiawasse"



MURPHY

NORTH CAROLINA

Karen Lanzer

"Millennium Gal"



DUKE POWER VISITOR'S CENTER AT LAKE NORMAN

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

GREENFIELD LAKE, WILMINGTON



Dr. Harry Mathis

"Beautiful Dying Lake"

North Carolina is a fragile boundary between earth and ocean, a precious inheritance whose future depends on mankind's willingness to protect and preserve, to cure and restore what has been threatened...

CARROT ISLAND, OFF THE COAST FROM BEAUFORT



Shannon Slater

“Wild Mustang Grazing”

North Carolina is a stage where human destiny is worked out each day against a backdrop of history and tradition challenged by social and economic change, a laboratory where the best of the past infuses the hopes of our common future...

Pattie Templeton

"Milking Time in Iredell County"



NEAR STATESVILLE IN IREDELL COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

Marilyn Armlin

"A Bit of Country"



FORT DOBBS ROAD, STATESVILLE

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

MILLENNIUM GALLERY

ALBEMARLE SOUND, EDENTON



Harriet Wood-Pruden

"Belvedere Swamp"

RALEIGH AT WADE AVENUE AND BLUE RIDGE ROAD



Nolie Ferrell

"Drive Home"

North Carolina is a shaft of light in a darkening sky. It is well-loved and well worth loving. It is a cosmos of humility, ingenuity, quiet strength and benediction. It is our home.

Millennium Gallery Photographers

- John Althouse of Jacksonville *A Matter of Balance*
Marilyn Armlin of Statesville *A Bit of Country*
Jerry Barlow of Siler City *Cowvention*
Jerry Barlow of Siler City *Silent Morning*
Larry Bennett of Fuquay-Varina *Blizzard 2000*
Teresa Cook of Kannapolis *Grandfather Mountain*
Nolie Ferrell of Apex *Drive Home*
Brian Fleming of Rocky Mount *Laurel Mill*
Fred Flora of Lenoir *Fishing the Banks*
Deborah French of Wilmington *Wilmington in Autumn*
Margaret Harker of Morehead City *Hatteras Moving*
Joni Henderson of Asheboro *Autumnal Red*
Nancy Henderson of Lake Toxaway *Waiting For The Train*
Krista Herold of Wadesboro *Anson County's Blizzard of 2000*
Kelley Hinchliffe of Asheville *Dusk over Lake Hiawassee*
Ray Kilburn of Raleigh *Cosi Belles*
Karen Lanzer of Kure Beach *Millennium Gal*
Dr. Harry Mathis of Wilmington *Beautiful Dying Lake*
Rita McSwain of Lake Junaluska *A Carolina Millennium Fall*
Kelly O'Neill of Fuquay-Varina *Heaven's Perch*
Austin Proctor of Mint Hill *Fair Fun*
Austin Proctor of Mint Hill *Fair Ride*

NORTH CAROLINA

Julie Russell of Carolina Beach *Dawn of a New Millennium*
John Salem of Ligonier, Pennsylvania *Infinity*
Yoko Shimazaki-Kilburn of Raleigh *Linville Gorge*
Yoko Shimazaki-Kilburn of Raleigh *Storyteller Rock*
Amy Simmons of Kill Devil Hills *The Light*
Shannon Slater of Mooresville *Wild Mustang Grazing*
Cynthia Strain of Highlands *Crane's Stable*
Pattie Templeton of Huntersville *Milking Time in Iredell County*¹
Nathan Thomas of Durham *Dogwood Sentinel - January 2000*
Lori Turnipseed of Glenville *Fire in the Sky - Lake Glenville*
Cheryl Warren of Apex *City Street*
Christopher Westall of Asheboro *Pisgah Snow Covered Bridge*
Harriet Wood-Pruden of Edenton *Albemarle Sound*
Ted Zolkowski of Cary *Highway To Heaven (Gridlock)*

¹ Photo courtesy of *Statesville Record & Landmark*.

NORTH CAROLINA



Lords Proprietor Seal



Albemarle Seal 1665-1730

North Carolina's State Symbols

Like every other state in the U.S. and nearly every country in the world, North Carolina's state government has selected a wide array of official state symbols. Some of these symbols, such as the state seal, are historic relics that played an important legal role earlier in the state's history. Others are symbols chosen by the N.C. General Assembly to promote important North Carolina products, natural resources and human achievements. Some symbols are literally larger than life, particularly such historic state buildings as the North Carolina Capitol, the N.C. Legislature Building and the Executive Mansion, the official residence of North Carolina's governor. All North Carolina symbols share one important function, namely reminding North Carolinians and the rest of the world of our state's cultural character, natural wonders and rich history.

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina

The state seal is probably the oldest official state symbol. A seal for important documents was used before a state government was organized in North Carolina. During the colonial period North Carolina used four different seals in succession. Since independence, the state has used six different versions of the seal.



Provincial Seal 1730-1767

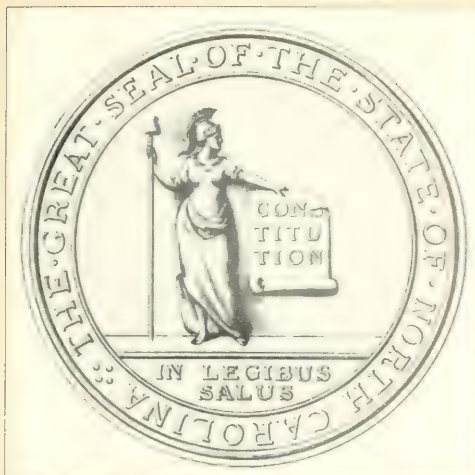


Provincial Seal 1767-1776

Shortly after King Charles II issued the Charter of 1663 to the Lords Proprietor, a seal was adopted to use in conjunction with their newly-acquired domains in America. No official description has been found of the seal but it can be seen in the British Public Record Office in London. The seal had two sides and was 3 and 3/8 inches in diameter. The impression was made by bonding two wax cakes together with tape before being impressed. The finished impression was about a quarter-inch thick. This seal was used on all official papers of the Lords Proprietor of Carolina, which at the time included all of the territory inside the current borders of both North Carolina and South Carolina.

When the Government of Albemarle was organized in 1665, it adopted for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietor. Between the coat of arms, the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E was fixed in capitals beginning with the letter "A" between the Craven arms and those of Lord John Berkeley. The Albemarle seal was small, only 1 and 7/16 inches in diameter, and had only one face. The seal was usually impressed on red wax, but was occasionally imprinted on a wafer stuck to the instrument with soft wax. The government for Albemarle County was the first to use the seal. As the colony grew, it became the seal of the entire Province of North Carolina. It continued in use until just after the purchase of North Carolina by the crown.

During the troublesome times of the Cary Rebellion, the Albemarle seal was not used. Instead, Cary used his family arms as a seal for official papers. William Glover used his private seal during his presidency as well.



State Seal 1779-1794



State Seal 1794-1836

When North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729, the old "Albemarle" seal was no longer applicable. On February 3, 1730, the Board of Trade recommended that the king order a public seal for the Province of North Carolina. Later that same month, the king approved the recommendations and ordered that a new seal be prepared for the governor of North Carolina. On March 25, the Board of Trade presented the king with a draft of the proposed seal for his consideration. The king approved the proposed new seal on April 10 with one minor change: "Georgius Secundus" was to be substituted for the original "Geo. II." The chief engraver of seals, Rollos, was ordered to "engrave a silver Seal according to said draught ..."

The arrival of the new seal in North Carolina was delayed; so when the council met in Edenton on March 30, 1731, the old seal of the colony was ordered to be used until the new seal arrived. The new seal arrived in late April and the messenger fetching the seal from Cape Fear was paid £10 for his journey. The impression of the new seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, then interlacing ribbon or tape with the attached seal between the wax cakes. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of three cakes before they were impressed. The complete seal was 4 and 3/8 inches in diameter and from 1/2 to 5/8 inches thick and weighed about 5 and 1/2 ounces.

At a meeting of the council held in New Bern on December 14, 1767, Governor Tryon produced a new great seal of the province with His Majesty's Royal Warrant from the Court of St. James bearing the date of the 9th day of July, 1767. The old seal



State Seal 1836 - 1893



State Seal 1893 - 1971

was returned to his Majesty's Council office at Whitehall in England. Accompanying the warrant was a description of the new seal with instructions that the seal be used to seal all patents and grants of lands and all public instruments passed in the king's name for service within the province. It was 4 inches in diameter, 1/2 to 5/8 inches thick, and weighed 4 and 1/2 ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used on commissions and grants, such as a small heart-shaped seal or a seal in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also used their private seals on commissions and grants.

Lord Granville, after the sale of the colony by the Lords Proprietor, retained his right to issue land grants. He used his private seal on the grants he issued. The last reference found to the colonial seal is in a letter from Governor Martin to the Earl of Hillsborough in November, 1771, in which he recounts the broken condition of the seal. He states the seal had been repaired and though "awkwardly mended... [it was] in such manner as to answer all purposes."

Following independence, Section XVII of the new constitution adopted at Halifax on December 18, 1776, provided "That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions." When a new constitution was adopted in 1868, Article III, Section



State Seal 1971 - 1984



State Seal 1984 - present

16, provided for "...a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." It also provided for the Secretary of State to countersign with the governor. When the people of North Carolina ratified the current state constitution in 1970, Article III, Section 10, contained provisions for "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." However, the wording which authorized the Secretary of State to countersign documents was removed.

On December 22, 1776, the Provincial Congress at Halifax appointed William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Thomas Burke as commissioners to procure a seal for the state. There is no record, however, that the commission ever made a report. The congress authorized the governor to use his "private seal at arms" until a great seal for the state was procured. A bill to do just that became law on May 2, 1778. The legislation appointed William Tisdale, Esq., to cut and engrave a seal for the state. On Sunday, November 7, 1779, the Senate granted Tisdale £150 to make the seal. The seal procured under this act was used until 1794. The actual size of the seal was 3 inches in diameter and 1/4 inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressing them between the dies, thus forming the obverse and reverse sides of the seal. An official description of this seal cannot be found, but many of the seals still in existence are in an almost perfect state of preservation.

In January, 1792, the General Assembly authorized a new state seal, requiring that it be prepared with only one side. Colonel Abisha Thomas, an agent of North Carolina commissioned by Governor Martin, was in Philadelphia to settle the state's Revolutionary War claims against the federal government. Martin sent a design to Colonel Thomas for a new seal for the state; however, after suggestions by Dr. Hugh Williamson and Senator Samuel Johnston, this sketch was disregarded and a new one submitted. This new sketch, with some modification, was finally accepted by Governor Spaight, and Colonel Thomas had the seal made accordingly.

The seal press for the old seal had proved unwieldy due to its two-sided nature and large diameter. Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight in a letter to Colonel Abisha Thomas in February, 1793, wrote: "Let the screws by which the impression is to be made be as portable as possible so as it may be adapted to our present itinerant government. The one now in use by which the Great Seal is at present made is so large and unwieldy as to be carried only in a cart or wagon and of course has become stationary at the Secretary's office which makes it very convenient." The seal was cut some time during the summer of 1793. Colonel Thomas brought it home with him in time for the meeting of the legislature in November, 1793, at which session it was "approved." The screw to the seal was 2 and 1/2 inches in diameter and was used until around 1835.

In the winter of 1834-35 the legislature enacted legislation authorizing the governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act stated that the old seal had been used since the first day of March, 1793. A new seal, which was very similar to its predecessor, was adopted in 1835 and continued in use until 1893. In 1868, the legislature authorized the governor to procure a new replacement seal and required him to do so whenever the old one was lost or so worn or defaced that it was unfit for use. In 1883, Colonel S. McD. Tate introduced a bill that described in more detail what the seal should be like. In 1893, Jacob Battle introduced a bill to add the state motto, "Esse Quam Videri," to the foot of the state's coat of arms and the words "May 20, 1775," to the top of the coat-of-arms. By the late 19th and early 20th century, the ship that appeared in the background of the early seals had disappeared. The North Carolina mountains formed the only backdrop on the seal.

The 1971 General Assembly, in an effort to "provide a standard for the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," passed the following act amending the General Statutes provision relative to the State Seal:

The Governor shall procure of the State a Seal, which shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half-fronting each other and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of grain in her right hand, and in her left, the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out.

The background on the seal shall contain a depiction of mountains running from left to right to the middle of the seal. A side view of a three-masted ship shall be located on the ocean and to the right of Plenty. The date "May 20, 1775" shall appear within the seal and across the top of the seal and the words "esse quam videri" shall appear at the bottom around the perimeter. No other words, figures or other embellishments shall appear on the seal.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to file in the office of the Secretary of State an impression of the great seal, certified to under his hand and attested to by the Secretary of State, which impression so certified the Secretary of State shall carefully preserve among the records of this Office.

The late Julian R. Allsbrook, who served in the North Carolina Senate for many years, felt that the adoption date of the Halifax Resolves ought to be commemorated on the state seal as it was already on the state flag. This was to "serve as a constant reminder of the people of this state's commitment to liberty." Legislation adding the date "April 12, 1776" to the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina was ratified May 2, 1983, with an effective date of January 1, 1984. Chapter 257 of the 1983 Session Laws of North Carolina included provisions that would not invalidate any Great Seal of the State of North Carolina in use or on display. Instead replacement could occur as the need arose.



North Carolina State Flag

Flags developed from the earliest recorded human history as symbols designed to command respect for — and obedience to — the authority of the state. Since antiquity, nearly all nations and peoples have used flags and emblems, though ancient superstitions regarding their divine origins and supernatural powers have largely disappeared. Flags now, the world over, possess the same meaning as a symbol of strength, unity, spirit and patriotism. In addition to our national flag, each state in the U.S. has a state flag that symbolizes its own individual character. State flags also express a particular trait or commemorate some specific, important historical event in state history. Most state flags consist of the state's official coat of arms superimposed upon a suitably colored field.

Legislative records indicate that an official state flag for North Carolina was not established or recognized until 1861. The constitutional convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession, adopted a state flag. On May 20, 1861, the day the secession resolution was adopted, Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the convention

from Craven County, introduced an ordinance to create a state flag. The ordinance specified that the flag should contain a blue field with a white M on it and a star encircled by the words, "Surgit astrum, May 20, 1775."

Colonel Whitford chaired the committee to which this ordinance was referred. William Jarl Browne, a Raleigh artist, prepared and submitted a model to the committee and the convention approved Browne's design on June 22, 1861. The Browne model differed significantly from the original design proposed by Colonel Whitford. The law creating the new state flag included this description:

The Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the centre, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1775," and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1861." That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars: the first bar shall be blue, and second shall be white: and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. [Ratified the 22nd day of June, 1861]

This state flag was issued to North Carolina regiments of state troops during the summer of 1861 and borne by them throughout the war. It was the only flag, except the national and Confederate colors, used by North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This version of the flag existed until 1885, when the General Assembly adopted a new design. General Johnstone Jones introduced the bill to redesign the state flag on February 5, 1885. The measure passed its final reading one month later after little debate:

An Act to Establish a State Flag

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1 That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the centre thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

Section 2 That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars: the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bar horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

Section 3 That above the star in the centre of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription "May 20th, 1775" and that below the star there shall be similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

Section 4 That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A.D. 1885.

It is interesting to examine the significance of the dates found on the flag. The first date, "May 20, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, although the document's authenticity was in question at the time (and remains so). The second date appearing on the state flag of 1861, "May 20th, 1861," commemorated North Carolina's secession from the Union. When a new flag was adopted in 1885, this date was replaced with "April 12th, 1776" to commemorate the Halifax Resolves, which had placed North Carolina in the very front ranks of those colonies fighting for independence from Britain.

From 1885 to 1991, there was no change in our state flag. The 1991 General Assembly made minor changes to the flag, changing the length of the flag from 1/3 of its width to 1/2. It also deleted the commas before the year dates. Public use of the flag has become more common. A 1907 General Assembly act requires state flag displays at all state institutions, public buildings and court houses.



The Cardinal – North Carolina State Bird

The cardinal was selected by popular choice as North Carolina's official State Bird on March 4, 1943 (Session Laws, 1943 c. 595; G.S. 145-2). Also known as the winter redbird, the cardinal is a year-round resident of North Carolina and is one of the most common birds that inhabit our state's gardens, meadows and woodlands. The male cardinal is red all over, except for the area of its throat and the region around its bill, which is black. It is about the size of a catbird, only with a longer tail. The head is conspicuously crested and the large stout bill is red. The female cardinal is much duller in color with the red confined mostly to the crest, wings and tail. There are no seasonal changes in the cardinal's plumage.

Male and female cardinals alike are renowned as a song birds. The cardinal's nest tends to be a rather an untidy affair built of weed stems, grass and similar materials in low shrubs, small trees or bunches of briars, generally not over four feet above the ground. Cardinals in North Carolina typically set three eggs each spring. Further north, cardinals tend to set four eggs in spring. Seeds are the mainstay of the cardinal's diet, but it will also eat small fruits and insects.



The Dogwood – North Carolina State Flower

The General Assembly of 1941 designated the dogwood as the State Flower (Public Laws, 1941, c. 289; G.S. 145-1). The dogwood is one of the most prevalent trees in our state and can be found in all parts of the state from the mountains to the coast. Its blossoms, which appear in early spring and continue on into summer, are most often found in white, although shades of pink (red) are not uncommon.



The Honey Bee – North Carolina State Insect

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the industrious honey bee as the official State Insect (Session Laws, 1973, c. 55). This industrious creature is responsible for the annual production of more than \$651,000 worth of honey in the state. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that, in 1998, North Carolina had nearly 8,000 honey-producing bee colonies maintained by apiculturists throughout the state. The department also estimates that each colony produced an average of 59 lbs. of honey that year, a statewide honey output estimated for the year at 472,000 lbs. However, the greatest value of honey bees is their role in the growing cycle as a major contributor to the pollination of North Carolina crops.



The Pine – North Carolina State Tree

The pine tree was officially designated as the State Tree by the General Assembly of 1963. (Session Laws, 1963, c.41) The pine is the most common tree found in North Carolina, as well as the most important one in the history of our state. During the colonial and early statehood periods, the state's economy centered on products derived from the pines that grew throughout North Carolina. Many of the crucial naval stores — resin, turpentine and timber — needed by British and American merchant mariners and the navies of both nations came from North Carolina. North Carolina remains a major cultivator of pine trees and producer of pine tree products, particularly in the building industry. The state has also become a major source of Christmas trees for the entire nation. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that the state's 1,600 commercial evergreen growers sold \$92 million worth of Christmas trees, wreaths, roping and greenery in 1998. Most of the state's Christmas trees are raised in Ashe, Avery, Alleghany, Watauga and Jackson counties in the North Carolina mountains.



The Gray Squirrel – North Carolina State Mammal

The General Assembly of 1969 designated the gray squirrel as the official State Mammal (Session Laws, 1969, c.1207; G.S. 145-5). The gray squirrel is a common inhabitant of most areas of North Carolina from “the swamps of eastern North Carolina to the upland hardwood forests of the piedmont and western counties.” This tree-dwelling rodent thrives equally well in an “untouched wilderness” environment and in urban areas and suburbs. To the delight of hikers and park dwellers alike, this furry creature is extremely active during the day and, like most humans, sleeps at night. In its favorite habitat — the evergreen coniferous forest — the gray squirrel is much larger than other species of squirrels, usually driving away the red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus*) whenever the two species meet. The gray squirrel is not a picky eater. During the fall and winter months, it survives on a diet of hardwoods, with acorns providing most of its carbohydrates and proteins. In the spring and summer, its diet consists of “new growth and fruits” supplemented by early corn, peanuts and the occasional insect. Many squirrels in cities supplement their natural diet with raids on bird feeders.

State Toast

The following toast was officially adopted as the State Toast of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1957 (Session Laws, 1957, c.777):

*Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,
Where the soft southern moss and jessamine mate,
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where the galax grows,
Where the rhododendron's rosette glows,
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where maidens are fair,
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,
The near land, the dear land, whatever fate
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!*

State Motto

The General Assembly of 1893 (Chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the state's official motto. The legislators directed that these words, along with the date "20 May, 1775," be placed with North Carolina's coat of arms upon the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. "Esse Quam Videri" means "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every U.S. state has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. North Carolina's motto is quoted from Cicero's essay on friendship (Cicero, *de Amicitia*, Chapter 26). Until the 1893 act, North Carolina had no motto. It was one of the few states which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one.



The Emerald – North Carolina State Precious Stone

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the emerald as the official State Precious Stone (Session Laws, 1973, c. 136). A greater variety of minerals, more than 300, have been found in North Carolina than in any other state. These minerals include some of the most valuable and unique gems in the world.

The largest emerald ever found in North Carolina was 1,438 carats and was found at Hiddenite, near Statesville. The Carolina Emerald, now owned by Tiffany & Company of New York, was also found at Hiddenite in 1970. When cut to 13.14 carats, the stone was valued at the time at \$100,000 and became the largest and finest cut emerald on this continent.



The Channel Bass – North Carolina Salt Water Fish

The General Assembly of 1971 designated the Channel Bass (Red Drum) as the official State Salt Water Fish (Session laws, 1971, c.274; G.S. 145-6). Channel bass can usually be found in large numbers along the Tar Heel coastal waters. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries lists the current state saltwater record and world all-tackle record for a red drum as a 94-lb. specimen caught on Hatteras Island in 1984. Other channel bass taken off the North Carolina coast have weighed up to 75 pounds, although most large catches average between 30 and 40 pounds. North Carolina currently limits sport anglers to no more than one channel bass longer than 18 inches per day and none over 27 inches. The state does not permit sales of channel bass over 27 inches. Federal law currently prohibits fishing for channel bass any further out than three miles from the coast. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries estimates that recreational anglers landed 64,782 channel bass totaling 326,573 lbs. in 1999.



The Scotch Bonnet – North Carolina State Shell

The General Assembly of 1965 designated the Scotch Bonnet (pronounced bone-AY) as the official State Shell (Session Laws, 1965, c. 681). A colorful and beautifully-shaped shell, the Scotch Bonnet (*Phalium granulatum*) is abundant in North Carolina coastal waters at depths between 500 and 200 feet. The best source of live specimens is from offshore commercial fishermen.



The Eastern Box Turtle – North Carolina State Reptile

The General Assembly of 1979 designated the eastern box turtle as the official State Reptile of North Carolina (Session Laws, 1979, c. 154). The turtle is one of nature's most useful creatures. Through its dietary habits it helps control harmful insect pests. The turtle also serves the state as a clean-up crew, helping to preserve the purity and beauty of our natural waters.

The species, although virtually unchanged since prehistoric times, is well-adapted to modern environmental conditions.



Granite – North Carolina State Rock

The General Assembly of 1979 designated granite as the official State Rock (Session Laws, 1979, c.906). North Carolina has been blessed with an abundant source of “the noble rock,” granite. The largest open-face granite quarry in the world, measuring one mile long and 1,800 feet in width, lies near Mount Airy in Surry County. Granite from this quarry is unblemished, gleaming and has few interfering seams to mar its splendor. The high quality of this granite allows its widespread use as a building material, in both industrial and laboratory applications where super-smooth surfaces are necessary. North Carolina granite has been used for many magnificent edifices of government throughout the United States such as the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the gold depository at Fort Knox, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and numerous courthouses throughout the land. Granite is a symbol of strength and steadfastness, qualities characteristic of North Carolinians.



Milk – North Carolina State Beverage

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted milk as the official State Beverage (Session Laws, 1987, c. 347). In making milk the official state beverage, North Carolina followed many other states, including its immediate neighbor to the north, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the nation's number one dairy state. The state's dairy farmers produced 127 million gallons of milk in 1998. The annual income from this production amounted to nearly \$209 million in 1998. North Carolinians consume over 143 million gallons of milk every year.



The Shad Boat – North Carolina State Historic Boat

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted the shad boat as the official State Historic Boat (Session Laws, 1987, c. 366). The shad boat, first developed on Roanoke Island, is known for its unique crafting and high maneuverability. The boat's name is derived from the fish it was used to catch — the shad. Traditional small sailing craft were generally ill-suited to the waterways and weather conditions along the North Carolina coast. The shallow draft of the shad boat, plus its speed and easy handling, made it ideal for use in the state's upper northeast sounds where the water was shallow and the weather changed rapidly. Shad boats were built using native trees such as cypress, juniper, and white cedar, and varied in length between twenty-two and thirty-three feet. Construction was so expensive that production of the shad boat ended in the 1930s, although they were widely used into the 1950s. The boats were so well constructed that some, nearly 100 years old, are still seen around Manteo and Hatteras. The North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort also has a shad boat in its historic boat collection.



The Plott Hound – North Carolina State Dog

The Plott hound was adopted as our official State Dog on August 12, 1989 (Session Laws of North Carolina, 1989 c. 773; G.S. 145-13). The Plott hound originated in the mountains of North Carolina around 1750 and is the only breed known to have originated in this state. Named for Jonathon Plott, the German immigrant who developed the breed as a wild boar hound, the Plott hound is a legendary hunting dog known as a courageous fighter and tenacious tracker. He is also a gentle and extremely loyal companion to North Carolina's hunters. The Plott hound is very quick, has superior treeing instincts and has always been a favorite of big-game hunters. The Plott hound has a beautiful brindle-colored coat and a spine-tingling, bugle-like call. It is also only one of four breeds known to be of American origin.



The Sweet Potato – North Carolina State Vegetable

The General Assembly of 1995 designated the sweet potato as the official State Vegetable (Session Laws, 1995, c.521). A staple of the traditional North Carolina diet since pre-Columbian times, the sweet potato is a nutritious source of vitamins A and C, as well as being low in fat. North Carolina is the largest producer of sweet potatoes in the United States. According to the N.C. Department of Agriculture, North Carolina growers raised 3.77 billion lbs. of sweet potatoes in 1999. That year's crop generated \$44 million in cash receipts.

State Name and Nicknames

In 1629, King Charles I of England “erected into a province,” all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John’s River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolina. The word Carolina is from the word Carolus, the Latin form of Charles. When Carolina was divided in 1710, the southern part was called South Carolina and the older northern settlement, North Carolina. From this came the nickname the “Old North State.”

During its early history, North Carolina was best-known for products derived from pine trees, particularly tar pitch and turpentine, which were crucial naval supplies in the days of wooden sailing ships. A popular state legend holds that, during the First Battle of Manassas in 1861, a charge by federal troops against part of the Confederate army’s lines broke through a Virginia regiment, causing its soldiers to flee to the rear in panic. The North Carolina regiments holding the line next to the shattered Virginia regiment, however, held their ground, stemming the Union Army’s breakthrough.

After the battle the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted by the chagrined derelict regiment with the question:

“Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?”

Quick as a flash came the answer:

“No, not a bit, old Jeff’s bought it all up.”

“Is that so? What is he going to do with it?” the Virginians asked.

“He is going to put it on you-uns’ heels to make you stick better in the next fight!”

R.B. Creecy claims that General Robert E. Lee, upon hearing of the incident, said: *“God bless the Tar Heel boys,”* and that the name stuck to all North Carolina troops serving in the Army of Northern Virginia afterwards. (Adapted from Grandfather Tales of North Carolina by R.B. Creecy and Histories of North Carolina Regiments, Vol. III, by Walter Clark).

State Colors

The General Assembly of 1945 declared the shades of red and blue found in the North Carolina state flag and the United States flag as the official State Colors. (Session Laws, 1945, c.878).

The Old North State

William Gaston
With Spirit

(Traditional air as sung in 1926)

Collected and arranged
by Mrs. E. E. Randall

1. Car - o lin - na! Car - o li - na! heav - en's bless - ing at -
2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers, their mer - it - ed
3. Then let all those who love us, love the land that we

tend her. While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de - fend her. Tho' the
glo - ry. Say whose name stands the fore - most, in lib - er - ty's sto - ry. Tho' to
live in. As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of hea - ven. Where

scorn - er may sneer at and wit - ling de - fame her Still our hearts swell with
true to her - self e'er to crouch to op - pres - sion. Who can yield to just
plen - ty and peace, love and joy smile be - fore us. Raise aloud raise to -

CHORUS
glad - ness when ev - er we name her.
rule a more loy - al sub - mis - sion. Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the
geth - er the heart thrill - ing cho - rus.

Old North State for - ev - er Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the good Old North State
rit.

State Song

The song known as "The Old North State" was adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1927. (Public Laws, 1927, c. 26; G.S. 149-1).



State Capitol

The North Carolina State Capitol is one of the finest and best-preserved examples of Greek Revival architecture incorporated in a civic building. Prior to 1792, North Carolina legislators met in various towns throughout the state, gathering most frequently in Halifax, Hillsborough and New Bern. Meetings were held in local plantation houses, court houses and even churches. When Raleigh was founded as the permanent seat of North Carolina's state government in 1792, a two-story brick State House was built on Union Square and opened in 1796.

The State House was enlarged between 1820 and 1824 by state architect William Nichols. The project added a third floor, eastern and western wings and a domed rotunda at the building's center. The rotunda housed a statue of President George Washington by sculptor Antonio Canova, acquired by the state in 1821. When the State House burned down on June 21, 1831, the statue was damaged beyond repair.

The General Assembly of 1832-33 ordered that a new Capitol be built as an enlarged version of the old State House. The new Capitol would be a cross-shaped

building with a central, domed rotunda. The assembly appropriated \$50,000 for construction and appointed a building committee to manage the project. The commission first hired William Nichols, Jr., to draft plans for the building. In August of 1833, however, the committee replaced Nichols with distinguished New York architects Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis. Town and Davis altered the earlier design dramatically and developed a plan that gave the Capitol its present appearance.

David Paton (1802-1882), an architect born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and former associate of the noted English architect Sir John Soane, was hired in September, 1834, to supervise construction of the Capitol. Paton replaced Town and Davis as the project architect in early 1835. The Capitol was completed under Paton's direction, except for the exterior stone walls, which were largely in place when he arrived in Raleigh. Paton made several modifications to the Town and Davis plans for the interior. Among the changes were the cantilevered gallery at the second floor level of the rotunda, the groined masonry vaulting of the first floor offices and corridor ceilings, and the interior arrangement of the east and west porticoes.

The new Capitol's cornerstone was set in place on July 4, 1833. After the initial foundation was laid, however, work on the project progressed slowly. The original appropriation for construction was soon exhausted. The next session of the General Assembly authorized an additional appropriation of \$75,000 to continue work on the new Capitol. This phase of the project employed a large number of skilled artisans from Scotland.

Most of the Capitol's architectural details, including the columns, mouldings, ornamental plasterwork and ornamental honeysuckle atop the dome, were carefully patterned after features of Greek temples. Its Doric exterior columns are modeled after those of the Parthenon. The House of Representatives chamber imitates the semi-circular plan of a Greek amphitheater and its architectural ornamentation is Corinthian (Order of the Tower of the Winds). The Senate chamber follows the Ionic Order of the Erechtheum. The only non-classical parts of the building are two large rooms on the third floor which were finished in the Gothic style that was just beginning to gain popularity in American architectural circles.

The ornamental ironwork, plasterwork, chandeliers, hardware and marble mantels of the Capitol came from Philadelphia. Raleigh cabinetmaker William Thompson crafted the desks and chairs in the House and Senate chambers. The Capitol was completed in 1840 at a total cost (including furnishings) of \$532,682.34 — an equivalent of more than three times the state's yearly general revenues at the time.

The Capitol housed all of state government until the late 1880s. Today the building's only official occupants are the governor and the lieutenant governor. The N.C. Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888 and in 1963, the General Assembly moved into the newly-constructed Legislative Building.

A thorough renovation of the Capitol in 1971 replaced the leaky copper roof, cleaned and sealed the exterior stone and repainted the rotunda. More recent preservation efforts have focused on repairing plasterwork damaged by roof leaks, replacing obsolete wiring and plumbing, installing new, less conspicuous heating and cooling systems in the upper floors, replacing worn carpets and draperies and repainting the rest of the interior.

In 1970 the state acquired a duplicate of the original marble statue of Washington by Canova, which is located in the rotunda of the Capitol. In niches around the rotunda are busts of three North Carolina governors — John M. Morehead, William A. Graham, and Samuel Johnston — and United States Senator Matthew W. Ransom. During late 1988 and early 1989, extensive landscaping and grounds renovations were undertaken to enhance the beauty of the Capitol and to improve its visibility. Memorials to North Carolinians who served in World War II and the Vietnam War were also added in the 1980s and 1990s. In an effort to make the Capitol more accessible to the people of North Carolina, the building has been opened to the public on weekends with guided tours available.



Legislative Building

In 1959, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the construction of a new legislative building. The new facility was needed to accommodate a growing legislative branch and provide adequate quarters for legislators and staff. The act created a building commission of seven people: two who had served in the N.C. Senate and were appointed by the president of the Senate; two who had served in the N.C. House of Representatives and were appointed by the speaker of the House; and three appointed by the governor.

The commission chose Edward Durell Stone of New York and John S. Holloway and Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., of Raleigh as architectural consultants for the project. After a thorough study, the commission selected a 5.5-acre site one block north of the Capitol for the new building. This site, which encompasses two city blocks, is bounded by Jones, Salisbury, Lane and Wilmington streets. A section of Halifax Street between Jones and Lane was closed to tie the two blocks together. Bids on the new building were received in December, 1960, and construction began in early 1961.

The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional one million dollars for furnishings and equipment, bringing the total appropriation for the new Legislative Building to \$5.5 million — \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina based on 1960 census figures.

The consulting architects provided this detailed description of the new building:

The State Legislative Building, though not an imitation of historic classical styles, is classical in character. Rising from a 340-foot wide podium of North Carolina granite, the building proper is 242 feet square. The walls and the columns are of Vermont marble, the latter forming a colonnade encompassing the building and reaching 24 feet from the podium to the roof of the second floor.

Inset in the south podium floor, at the main entrance, is a 28 foot diameter terrazzo mosaic of the Great Seal of the State. From the first floor main entrance (on Jones Street) the carpeted 22-foot wide main stair extends directly to the third floor and the public galleries of the Senate and House, the auditorium, the display area, and the roof gardens.

The four garden courts are located at the corners of the building. These courts contain tropical plants and three have pools, fountains and hanging planters. The main floor areas of the courts are located on the first floor and galleries overlook the courts from the mezzanine floor. The skylights, which provide natural lighting, are located within the roof gardens overhead. The courts provide access to committee rooms in the first floor, the legislative chambers in the second floor and to members' offices in both floors.

The Senate and House chambers, each 5,180 square feet in area, occupy the east and west wings of the second floor. Following the traditional relationship of the two chambers in the Capitol, the two spaces are divided by the rotunda; and when the main brass doors are open, the two presiding officers face one another. Each pair of brass doors weighs 1,500 pounds.

The five pyramidal roofs covering the Senate and House chambers, the auditorium, the main stair, and the rotunda are sheathed with copper, as is the Capitol. The pyramidal shapes of the roofs are visible in the pointed ceilings inside. The structural ribs form a coffered ceiling; and inside the coffered patterns are concentric patterns outlined in gold. In each chamber, the distance from the floor to the peak of the ceiling is 45 feet.

Chandeliers in the chambers and the main stair are 8 feet in diameter and weigh 625 pounds each. The 12-foot diameter chandelier of the rotunda, like the others, is of brass, but its weight is 750 pounds.

Because of the interior climate, the garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees. Outside, however, the shrubs and trees are of an indigenous type. Among the trees on the grounds and on the roof areas are sugar maples, dogwoods, crabapples, magnolias, crepe myrtles and pines.

Throughout the building, the same color scheme is maintained: walnut, accented with white, gold and red, as well as green foliage. In general, all wood is American walnut, metal is brass or similar material, carpets are red and upholstery is gold or black.

The enclosed area consists of 206,000 square feet of floor area with a volume of 3,210,000 cubic feet. Heating equipment provides over 7,000,000 B.T.U.'s per hour; the cooling equipment has a capacity of 620 tons. For lighting, motors and other electrical equipment, the building has a connected service load of over 2,000,000 watts.

Renovations to the Legislative Building in the 1980s created more office space and expanded the meeting room facilities to meet the needs of the General Assembly's various committees. The Legislative Office Building opened across Jones Street from the Legislative Building in 1982. Nearly half of the members of each house moved to new offices in the building, as well as several of the support divisions of Legislative Services.

The area around the Legislative Building has changed dramatically since it opened in the 1960s. The west side of the building now opens onto a majestic plaza several block long and ringed by government office buildings constructed in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The east side of the building now faces the North Carolina Museum of History and the new North Carolina Museum of Natural History, which opened in April, 1999.



Executive Mansion

North Carolina has not always provided an official home for its governors and their families. Prior to 1770, the governor lived wherever he chose at his own expense. It was not until 1767 that the General Assembly authorized the construction of the first permanent official residence. Designed by English architect John Hawks and built between 1767 and 1770, Tryon Palace in New Bern, named for Royal Governor William Tryon, became one of the most admired public structures in North America. Tryon Palace, however, served as a formal gubernatorial residence for only a short time. Abandoned by Tryon when the Revolution erupted, the palace was adopted as the new state's capitol. A fire in 1798 leveled the entire structure except for the west wing. The present structure, a popular historic attraction in its own right, is largely a 1950 reconstruction based on Hawks' original plans, as well as archaeological research.

Shortly after Raleigh was selected as the permanent seat of state government in 1792, the legislature enacted a law requiring the governor to reside there. Samuel Ashe of New Hanover County, elected in 1794, was the first governor to come under

this law. Ashe was reluctant to undertake the construction of a new gubernatorial residence. "(It) was never supposed that a Man annually elected to the Chief Magistracy would commit such folly as to attempt the building of a House at the seat of Government in which he might for a time reside," he wrote in a letter to the legislature. The General Assembly committee addressed by Ashe's letter assured him that the law, enacted before he was elected governor, could be considered "as a condition under the encumbrance of which he accepted the appointment."

The General Assembly took steps to provide a suitable dwelling for the state's chief executive. It instructed the state treasurer to purchase or lease a house. In 1797, a plain, two-story frame building painted white and an office for the governor were erected on Lot 131, the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. The house proved hopelessly inadequate. In an 1810 letter, Governor Benjamin Smith grumbled that the structure was "in such order that it is agreed by all who view it, not to be fit for the family of a decent tradesman, and certainly none could be satisfied; even if safe in it..."

To remedy this situation, the General Assembly of 1813 appointed a committee to provide better facilities. The committee members selected a site at the foot of Fayetteville Street facing the old State House. An elaborate brick structure with white-columned porticoes was completed in 1816 and Governor William Miller became the first occupant of the Governor's Palace.

Twenty succeeding governors resided in the "Palace," as it came to be cynically termed. Many of the state's most notable historical events took place there. General Lafayette was an overnight guest in 1825. Several sessions of the General Assembly were held in the building following the burning of the State House in 1831.

Zebulon Baird Vance was the last governor to occupy the structure, abandoning it at the close of the Civil War to avoid capture by the Union Army. General William T. Sherman and his staff were quartered in the palace during the spring of 1865. The unwelcome guests undoubtedly injured the pride of local citizens, but caused only minor damage to the palace itself.

Years of neglect, however, had made the palace unattractive to governors and their families. During the Reconstruction period until the completion of the present Mansion in 1891, chief executives and their families rented houses or hotel rooms in Raleigh. Two governors of the period simply continued to live in their own homes. From 1871 to 1891, a noted Raleigh hotel, the Yarborough House, served as the unofficial residence for several governors.

Governor Vance was re-elected to office in 1877. In 1879, a commission appointed two years earlier by the General Assembly to investigate the possibilities of providing a suitable residence for North Carolina's governors issued a report of its findings. Proceeds from the sales of unused state lands in the Raleigh area were earmarked for construction of a house and outbuildings suitable for the governor.

The General Assembly finally approved the decision to build the present Executive Mansion in 1883, thanks to the efforts and perseverance of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis (1879-1885). The legislature authorized construction of a house on Burke Square, provided some furnishings and required the governor to occupy it upon its completion. The assembly directed the governor to use convict labor and building materials "manufactured or prepared, either in whole or in part" at the penitentiary whenever feasible.

The penitentiary board, realizing the law required it to furnish the major portion of labor and materials for the Executive Mansion, authorized the warden to make a contract for \$25,000. The Council of State accepted this arrangement. Two months after passage of the bill, the Council of State met with the governor to discuss financing the project. Expenditures were not to exceed the funds available and money spent by the governor and council was to be placed in an itemized account under the strict supervision of the state auditor.

David Paton, who had supervised the completion of the state capitol nearly half a century earlier, was initially recommended as the project's architect. Because of the architect's advanced age, however, he was passed over for the assignment. The council selected Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus Adolphus Bauer, as project architects. Sloan delivered his proposed designs to the committee personally when he arrived in Raleigh on April 28, 1883. The plans called for a three-story, Queen Anne-style building. On May 7, the committee accepted Sloan's designs with minor modifications.

Using inmate labor and materials produced at the state penitentiary proved not to be as frugal an idea as state officials first thought. In November, 1889, before the mansion was even occupied, repair and preservation work had already begun with "certain exterior and interior painting" of the woodwork. Most contemporary accounts of the newly-completed mansion emphasized its deplorable condition, including cheap plumbing and dirt used as soundproofing beneath floors. The third floor and basement had been left unfinished.

The mansion was finished in late 1890, but Governor Daniel Fowle (1889-1891) did not move in until early January, 1891. He was particularly anxious to occupy the

house in view of earlier attempts to abandon it as a residence for the governor. Fowle brought his own furniture to the mansion, setting a precedent followed for many years before the house was adequately furnished. Much of the money originally set aside to furnish the mansion had been siphoned off to cover mounting construction costs.

Elias Carr was the first governor to live in the mansion for a full four-year term (1893-1897). Like his predecessors, he found the house in need of furnishings and repairs. The legislature allocated funds in February, 1893, to complete the mansion and make interior improvements. Two years later, another appropriation made landscaping the grounds possible.

Shortly after the inauguration of Governor Daniel Russell (1897-1901), the General Assembly appointed a committee to examine the mansion and recommend needed alterations. The committee found that minor repairs were needed and promptly introduced a resolution to provide the necessary money. In March, 1897, an appropriation of \$600 was allotted for the mansion's upkeep.

As frequently seemed the case with new governors, Thomas Bickett's term (1917-1921) began with an inspection of the mansion and recommendations for improvement. Mrs. Bickett submitted suggestions for interior renovations by architect James A. Salter, along with his estimates of the cost of the proposed renovations. As preparations were made for Governor Angus W. McLean's residence in the mansion (1925-1929), the previous renovations were pronounced inadequate. Sentiment for removing the house and landscaping Burke Square as a public park was once again aroused. Secretary of State W. N. Everett halted the movement. He had made his own examination and reported that major repairs were needed to provide the governor with a comfortable dwelling. Everett suggested a sum of \$50,000 for repairs and new furnishings. Although this action was taken without McLean's knowledge, upon learning of it, he soon became active in seeking the appropriation.

Their case was strengthened by a State Board of Health inspection report issued in February, 1925, shortly after McLean's inauguration. The inspection report was startling, noting that the management of a hotel receiving such a bad rating would be subject to criminal indictment. The principal deductions in scoring were for uncleanness. Dust pervaded the mansion, covering the woodwork, filming the furniture and stifling the air. Governor Fowle's contemporaries had described clouds of dust billowing up from the floor with every footstep. The first floor walls and floors were unsound and the ornate plasterwork was disintegrating in some areas. The upstairs floors, composed of uneven, shoddy boards, had half-inch cracks.

The architectural firm of Atwood and Nash carried out extensive renovations to the mansion. Their work vastly improved the mansion, saving it from further deterioration and correcting many of the defects caused by the use of prison labor and materials in the original construction. A newspaper account, lauding Governor McLean's accomplishments, claimed that renovating a building considered eligible for demolition had saved the state more than a third of a million dollars.

Later administrations made further improvements to the mansion. An elevator was installed, air conditioning units were placed in some rooms and a bomb shelter was added during Governor Luther H. Hodges' term (1954-1961). Mrs. Terry Sanford added many antique furnishings during her husband's term of office (1961-1965).

A legislative appropriation of \$58,000 in the late 1960s financed renovation of the institutional kitchen facilities, providing a new food freezer, expansion of the food preparation area to the basement and a dumbwaiter-conveyor belt system to move trays from the first floor. Extension of the garage area, landscaping and lighting of the grounds contributed to the efficiency and beauty of the mansion. For added security, a decorative brick and wrought iron wall was constructed around the perimeter of Burke Square in early 1969.

In May, 1973, the General Assembly ordered another round of repairs. This renovation was the most extensive in the history of the Executive Mansion. The General Assemblies of 1973 and 1975 appropriated \$845,000 to complete the project. Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., and his family moved out of the mansion to a temporary home in the Foxcroft subdivision of Raleigh for eight months while interior renovations were carried out by F. Carter Williams, a local architectural firm. Today, North Carolina's Executive Mansion draws 50,000 visitors each year.

Original state symbols art work by Angela Davis.

NORTH

North Carolina's Beginnings

North Carolina's history began thousands of years ago as Native American tribes settled throughout the state. Pre-Columbian Native American history in North Carolina was, of course, unwritten. But the state's first inhabitants left behind tangible signs of their existence, including sites as large and impressively engineered as the Town Creek Mound in Montgomery County.

North Carolina was an important boundary area between different Native American cultural areas, tribes and language stocks. The Algonquian-speaking tribes of northeastern North Carolina's Albemarle Sound region constituted the southern extremity of Eastern Woodlands culture. Further inland, Iroquoian and Siouan-speaking tribes such as the Tuscarora and the Catawba were more oriented toward the Southeastern cultural tradition. North Carolina's mountains were the homeland of the Cherokee tribe, Iroquoian speakers who would be driven from North Carolina, save for a small remnant, during the winter of 1838-39 by federal troops. Those Cherokee who survived the "Trail of Tears" settled in what later became Oklahoma. The descendents of those Cherokee who managed to avoid capture and relocation still live today in their mountain homeland and are known as the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation.

First European Contacts

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator named Giovanni da Verrazano, in the service of France, explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear River area and Kitty Hawk. A report of his findings was sent to Francis I, and published in Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America*. No attempt was made to colonize the area. Between 1540 and 1570 several Spanish explorers from the Florida Gulf region explored portions of North Carolina, but again no permanent settlements were established.

Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt by English-speaking people to colonize North America. Two colonies were begun in the 1580s under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The first colony, established in 1585 under the leadership of Ralph Lane, ended in failure. A second expedition under the leadership of John White began in the spring of 1587 when 110 settlers, including seventeen women and nine children, set sail for the new world. The White Colony arrived near Hatteras in June, 1587, and went on to Roanoke Island, where

CAROLINA'S BEGINNINGS

they found the houses built by Ralph Lane's expedition still standing. Two significant events occurred shortly after the colonists' arrival — two friendly Indians were baptized and a child was born. Virginia Dare was the first child born to English-speaking parents in the new world.

The colonists faced many problems. With supplies running short, White was pressured to return to England for provisions. Once in England, White was unable to immediately return to Roanoke because of the impending attack by the Spanish Armada. When he was finally able to return in 1590, he found only the abandoned remnants of what was once a thriving settlement. There were no signs of life, only the word "CROATAN" carved on a nearby tree. Much speculation has been made about the fate of the "Lost Colony," but no one has successfully explained the disappearance of the colony and its settlers.

Permanent Settlement

The first permanent English settlers in North Carolina emigrated from the Tidewater area of southeastern Virginia. The first of these "overflow" settlers moved into the area of the Albemarle Sound in northeast North Carolina around 1650.

In 1663, Charles II granted a charter to eight English noblemen who had helped him regain the throne of England. The charter document contains the following description of the territory which the eight Lords Proprietor were granted title to:

"All that Territory or tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions in America, extending from the North end of the Island called Luck Island, which lies in the Southern Virginia Seas and within six and Thirty degrees of the Northern Latitude, and to the West as far as the South Seas; and so Southerly as far as the River Saint Mathias, which borders upon the Coast of Florida, and within one and Thirty degrees of Northern Latitude, and West in a direct line as far as the South Seas aforesaid; Together with all and singular Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Isles, and Islets belonging Into the Country aforesaid; And also, all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Woods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Islets situate or being within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid; with the Fishing of all sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes in the Sea, Bays, Islets, and Rivers within the premises, and the Fish therein taken;

And moreover, all Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and all other, whatsoever be it, of Stones, Metals, or any other thing whatsoever found or to be found within the Country, Isles, and Limits"

The territory was to be called "Carolina" in honor of Charles I. In 1665, a second charter was granted in order to clarify territorial questions not answered in the first charter. This charter extended the boundary lines of Carolina to include:

"All that Province, Territory, or Tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions of America aforesaid, extending North and Eastward as far as the North end of Carahutke River or Gullet; upon a straight Westerly line to Wyonoake Creek, which lies within or about the degrees of thirty six and thirty Minutes, Northern latitude, and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas; and South and Westward as far as the degrees of twenty nine, inclusive, northern latitude; and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas."

Between 1663 and 1729, North Carolina was under the near-absolute control of the Lords Proprietor and their descendants. The small group commissioned colonial officials and authorized the governor and his council to grant lands in the name of the Lords Proprietor. In 1669, philosopher John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions as a model for the government of Carolina. Albemarle County was divided into local governmental units called precincts. Initially there were three precincts — Berkley, Carteret, and Shaftesbury — but as the colony expanded to the south and west, new precincts were created. By 1729, there were a total of eleven precincts — six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County, which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina area, another populated region soon developed around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and easier access to trade with the West Indies, more attention was given to developing the Charleston area than her northern counterparts. For a twenty-year period, 1692-1712, the colonies of North and South Carolina existed as one unit of government. Although North Carolina still had her own assembly and council, the governor of Carolina resided in Charleston and a deputy governor was appointed for North Carolina.

Royal Colony

In 1729, seven of the Lords Proprietor sold their interest in North Carolina to the crown and North Carolina became a royal colony. The eighth proprietor, Lord Granville, retained economic interest and continued granting land in the northern half of North Carolina. The crown supervised all political and administrative functions in the colony until 1775.

Colonial government in North Carolina changed little between the proprietary and royal periods, the only major difference being who appointed colonial officials. There were two primary units of government — the governor and his council and a colonial assembly whose representatives were elected by the qualified voters of the county. Colonial courts, unlike today's courts, rarely involved themselves in formulating governmental policy. All colonial officials were appointed by either the Lords Proprietor prior to 1729 or by the crown afterwards. Members of the colonial assembly were elected from the various precincts (counties) and from certain towns which had been granted representation. The term "precinct" as a geographical unit ceased to exist after 1735. These areas became known as "counties" and about the same time "Albemarle County" and "Bath County" ceased to exist as governmental units.

The governor was an appointed official, as were the colonial secretary, attorney general, surveyor general and the receiver general. All officials served at the pleasure of the Lords Proprietor or the crown. The council served as an advisory group to the governor during the proprietary and royal periods, in addition to serving as the upper house of the legislature when the assembly was in session. When vacancies occurred in colonial offices or on the council, the governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the proprietors and could make a temporary appointment until the vacancy was filled by proprietary or royal commission. One member of the council was chosen as president of the group and many council members were also colonial officials. If a governor or deputy governor was unable to carry on as chief executive because of illness, death, resignation or absence from the colony, the president of the council became the chief executive and exercised all powers of the governor until the governor returned or a new governor was commissioned.

The colonial assembly was made up of men elected from each precinct and town where representation had been granted. Not all counties were entitled to the same number of representatives. Many of the older counties had five representatives each, while those formed after 1696 were each allowed only two. Each town granted representation was allowed one representative. The presiding officer of the colonial assembly was called the speaker and was elected from the entire membership of the house. When a vacancy occurred, a new election was ordered by the speaker to fill it. On the final day of each session, bills passed by the legislature were signed by both the speaker and the president of the council.

The colonial assembly could meet only when it was called into session by the governor. Since the assembly was the only body authorized to grant the governor his salary and spend tax monies raised in the colony, it met on a regular basis until just before the Revolutionary War. There was, however, a constant struggle for authority between the governor and his council on the one hand and the general assembly on the other. Two of the most explosive issues involved fiscal control of the colony's revenues and the election of treasurers. Both were privileges of the assembly. The question of who had the authority to create new counties also simmered throughout the colonial period. On more than one occasion, elected representatives from counties created by the governor and council without consulting the lower house were refused seats until the matter was resolved. These conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies were to have a profound effect on the organization of state government after independence.

The Struggle for Independence

On April 12, 1776, North Carolina authorized its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. This was the first official call for independence from any of the colonies. The 83 delegates present in Halifax at the Fourth Provincial Congress unanimously adopted the Halifax Resolves, which indicted the colony's royalist government in blunt fashion:

The Select Committee, taking into Consideration the usurpations and violence attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Property of the People unlimited and uncontrolled and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and Safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War, Famine and every Species of Calamity daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastation on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United States and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of the Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve, to wit,

Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the other delegates of the other colonies in declaring Independence, and forming foreign Alliances, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time under the direction of a General Representation thereof to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposed as shall be hereafter pointed out...

The Halifax Resolves were important because they were the first official action calling for independence from Britain and they were directed at all of the colonies that had taken up arms against the crown. Virginia followed with her own recommendations soon after the adoption of the Halifax Resolves and on July 4, delegates at the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia signed the final draft of the Declaration of Independence, North Carolinians William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and John Penn among them. In early December, 1776, delegates to the Fifth Provincial Congress adopted the first constitution for North Carolina. On December 21, 1776, Richard Caswell became the first governor of North Carolina under the new constitution.

Early Statehood

On November 21, 1789, the state adopted the United States Constitution, becoming the twelfth state to enter the federal union. In 1788, North Carolina had rejected the Constitution because it lacked the necessary amendments to ensure freedom of the people. The Bill of Rights satisfied the concerns of antifederalists enough to ensure the state's adoption of the Constitution a year later.

State Constitution of 1835

The convention opened on June 4, 1835, in Raleigh. The new constitution provided for popular election of the governor, as well as fixing the governor's term in office to two years per term and no more than two consecutive terms. It established a more equitable method of representation in the General Assembly. The new constitution fixed the terms of several offices in the Council of State, equalized the poll tax, banned the legislature from considering private bills, established new legislative procedures for divorce and other matters of civil law and created a new structure for impeaching public officials. The new state constitution also created a mechanism that would allow successive General Assembly sessions to propose constitutional amendments for popular ratification. The Constitution of 1835 passed when submitted to a popular referendum.

The Drift Toward War

North Carolina was not a leader in talk of Southern secession as the mid-1800s came to a close. A popular referendum held in February, 1861, on whether to call a convention on secession was defeated by a very slim margin. Many of North Carolina's political leaders looked for ways to mediate between the Union and the emerging Confederacy, to settle the secession question peacefully. But news that Confederate troops had seized Ft. Sumter in Charleston Harbor and President Lincoln's call for militia troops from North Carolina to assist in putting down the incipient rebellion ended most North Carolinians' reluctance to choose sides in the conflict. The state seceded from the Union in May, 1861.

Once a member of the Confederacy, however, North Carolina provided more than its fair share of manpower and other resources to the war effort. One out of every four Confederate battle casualties was a North Carolinian. Union forces seized much of the Outer Banks and northeastern North Carolina in 1862, leading to constant, small-scale warfare in that region until the end of the conflict.

One of the last major battles of the war occurred in March, 1865, at Bentonville, where Confederate troops under the command of Joseph E. Johnston tried to smash the left wing of Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's army. Instead, Johnston's troops hammered at the Union lines for nearly three days in some of the worst combat of the war. Unable to break the Union Army, Johnston retreated through Raleigh and surrendered his remaining troops near Durham on April 18.

Engulfed by a war not of its making or choosing, North Carolina suffered terribly. At the end of the war, property damage throughout the state was immense. The loss of lives on battlefields in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania left many families grieving.

Constitution of 1868

The Constitution of 1868 provided for universal male suffrage. State and county officials would henceforth be elected by popular vote and the terms for governor and lieutenant governor were extended to four years. Most of the state's judges would likewise be elected by popular vote to eight-year terms. The new state constitution created extensive public services for North Carolinians with disabilities, provided for public orphanages and improved public access to higher education. North Carolinians could no longer be imprisoned for debt under the new state constitution and women, while still not given full citizenship rights, gained considerable new property rights. The constitution also ended the archaic network of county justices, replacing them instead with county commissions and establishing townships in each county for administrative purposes.

The Progressive Era

The dawn of the 20th Century brought changes to North Carolina's economy and society. The state benefited from strong, progressive political leadership from governors such as Charles Brantley Aycock (inaugurated in 1901). Aycock persuaded the General Assembly to undertake the most sweeping expansion of the state's public education system in nearly a century. Many North Carolina counties gained access to local public education for the first time ever between 1900 and 1920. Governor Aycock also convinced the General Assembly to make school funding and maintenance, including hiring and paying teachers, a state function.

North Carolina's state government made other progressive changes during the first two decades of the new century. The state's park system was founded in 1915 with the opening of Mount Mitchell State Park. Led by Governor Cameron Morrison (1921-25) the state finally addressed its abysmal transportation network through the creation of a state highway commission and funding of new road construction through a series of statewide bond referenda. Morrison also coaxed the General Assembly into spending more money on public health throughout the state and funding vast improvements in the state's public schools and public universities and colleges.

Morrison's successor, Angus McLean (1925-29), continued the pattern of expanding the administrative scope and expertise of state government and funding badly-needed improvements in public infrastructure. McLean promoted the expansion and diversification of the state economy, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Under McLean's guidance, the state also began systematic efforts to attract new capital investment to North Carolina.

War and Sacrifice

The Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, launched a new period of sacrifice for many North Carolina families. Coastal residents, particularly on the Outer Banks, had an uncomfortably close view of the horrors of modern war throughout 1942 and 1943 as German submarines torpedoed and sank scores of ships within sight of land. Many North Carolina civilians risked their lives to rescue sailors from these sinkings and hospitals along the coast treated many injured and burned survivors. More poignantly, the state's coastal residents collected the bodies of dead sailors that washed ashore and buried them next to generations of their own kin in local cemeteries.

North Carolina played a significant role in the American war effort. Fort Bragg, which dated back to World War I, swelled in size, while Cherry Point Marine Air Station and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base were founded to train pilots for both the European and Pacific theaters. By the end of the war, military bases scattered throughout North Carolina had trained more men for combat than any other state in the Union.

Over 360,000 North Carolinians served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. More than 4,000 of them died in combat. Hundreds of thousands of other North Carolinians who remained in the state during the war worked long hours and often went hungry to support the war effort.

The Humble Giant

The living standards of most state residents improved steadily following 1960 as North Carolina's investment in public higher education, unrivaled by nearly any state south of the Mason-Dixon Line, produced large numbers of skilled workers and professionals. By 1990, for the first time in its history, almost half of the state's residents lived in urban areas. Economic diversification, a better-educated work force and shrewd public sector investments such as the Research Triangle Park in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area led to mushrooming population growth in the state's cities. North Carolina, by 1980, had become one of the ten most populous states in the United States.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of 1775

Officers

Abraham Alexander, Chair

John McKnitt Alexander

Delegates

Col. Thomas Polk	Ezra Alexander	Waightstill Avery
Ephraim Brevard	William Graham	Benjamin Patton
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Quarry	Mathew McClure
John Phiher	Abraham Alexander	Neil Morrison
James Harris	John McKnitt Alexander	Robert Irwin
William Kennon	Hezekiah Alexander	John Flenniken
John Ford	Adam Alexander	David Reese
Richard Barry	Charles Alexander	Richard Harris, Sen.
Henry Downs	Zacheus Wilson, Sen.	

The following resolutions were presented:

1. *Resolved.* That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner countenanced the uncharted and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.
2. *Resolved.* That we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown and abjure all political connections, contract or association with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanely shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.
3. *Resolved.* That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.
4. *Resolved.* That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military within this County, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all, each and every of our former laws - wherein nevertheless the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5. *Resolved*. That it is further decreed that all, each and every Military Officer in this County is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man" to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of Country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this Province.
- * The Mecklenburg Declaration was reportedly adopted on May 20, 1775. This document is found in Vol. IX, pages 1263-65 of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*; however, the authenticity of the declaration has long been – and continues to be — a source of controversy among historians. The text was recalled from memory by the clerk some twenty years after the Mecklenburg meeting was supposedly held. The original notes had reportedly been lost in a fire.

The Halifax Resolves of 1776*

The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontrouled; and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity against the Continent in General. That British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation to the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve to wit,

Resolve that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be impowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

* The resolves were adopted on April 12, 1776.

The Mecklenburg Resolves

This day the Committee of this county met and passed the following resolves:

Whereas by an address presented to his majesty by both House of Parliament in February last, the American colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive that all laws and commissions confirmed by or derived from the authority of the King and Parliament are annulled and vacated and the former civil constitution of these colonies for the present wholly suspended. To provide in some degree for the exigencies of this county, in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following resolves, viz.:

1. That all commissions civil and military heretofore granted by the Crown to be exercised in these colonies are null and void and the constitution of each particular colony wholly suspended.
2. That the Provincial Congress of each Province under the direction of the great Continental Congress is invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective Provinces and that no other legislative or executive power does or can exist at this time in any of these colonies.
3. As all former laws are now suspended in this Province and the Congress has not yet provided others we judge it necessary for the better preservation of good order, to form certain rules and regulations for the internal government of this county until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.
4. That the inhabitants of this county do meet on a certain day appointed by the committee and having formed themselves into nine companies...eight in the county and one in the town of Charlotte do choose a Colonel and other military officers who shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and former constitution of this Province.
5. That for the better preservation of the peace and administration of justice each of those companies do choose from their own body two discreet freeholders who shall be empowered...to decide and determine all matters of controversy arising within said company under the sum of twenty shillings and jointly and together all controversies.

under the sum of forty shillings that so as their decisions may admit of appeal to the convention of the selectmen of the county and also that any one of these shall have power to examine and commit to confinement persons accused of petit larceny.

6. That those two select men thus chosen do jointly and together choose from the body of their particular body two persons properly qualified to act as constables who may assist them in the execution of their office.
7. That upon the complaint of any persons to either of these selectmen he do issue his warrant directed to the constable commanding him to bring the aggressor before him or them to answer said complaint.
8. That these eighteen selectmen thus appointed do meet every third Tuesday in January, April, July and October, at the Court House in Charlotte, to hear and determine all matters of controversy for sums exceeding forty shillings, also appeals, and in cases of felony to commit the person or persons convicted thereof to close confinement until the Provincial Congress shall provide and establish laws and modes of proceeding in all such cases.
9. That these eighteen selectmen thus convened do choose a clerk to record the transactions of said convention and that said clerk upon the application of any person or persons aggrieved do issue his warrant to one of the constables...directing said constable to summon and warn said offender to appear before the convention at their next sitting to answer the aforesaid complaint...
10. That any Person making Complaint upon Oath to the Clerk, or any Member of the Convention, that he has Reason to suspect that any Person or Persons indebted to him in a Sum above Forty Shillings, do intend clandestinely to withdraw from the County without paying such a Debt; the Clerk, or such Member, shall issue his Warrant to the Constable, commanding him to take said Person or Persons into safe Custody, until the next sitting of the Convention.
11. That when a Debtor for a Sum below Forty Shillings shall abscond and leave the County, the Warrant granted as aforesaid shall extend to any Goods or Chattels of the said Debtor as may be found, and such Goods or Chattels be seized and held in Custody by the Constable for the space of Thirty Days; in which Term if the Debtor fails to return and Discharge the Debt, the Constable shall return the Warrant to one of the Select Men of the Company where the Goods and Chattels were found, who shall issue Orders to the Constable to sell such a part of the said Goods as shall amount to the Sum due; that when the Debt exceeds Forty Shillings, the Return shall be made to the Convention, who shall issue the Orders for Sale.
12. That all receivers and collectors of quit rents, public and county taxes, do pay the same into the hands of the chairman of this committee to be by them disbursed as the public exigencies may require, and that such receivers and collectors proceed no further in their office until they be approved of by and have given to this committee good and sufficient security for a faithful return of such monies when collected.

13. *That the committee be accountable to the county for the application of all monies received from such public officers.*
14. *That all the officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of their several constituents.*
15. *That this committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to all or any of these officers thus appointed and thus acting on account of their obedience and conformity to these resolves.*
16. *That whatever person hereafter shall receive a commission from the Crown or attempt to exercise any such commission heretofore received shall be deemed an enemy to his country and upon information being made to the captain of the company in which he resides, the said company shall cause him to be apprehended and conveyed before the two selectmen of the said company, who upon proof of the fact, shall commit him the said offender to safe custody until the next sitting of the committee, who shall deal with him as prudence may direct.*
17. *That any person refusing to yield obedience to the above resolves shall be considered equally criminal and liable to the same punishment as the offenders above last mentioned.*
18. *That these resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the Provincial Congress...shall provide otherwise or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its unjust and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America.*
19. *That the eight Militia companies in this county do provide themselves with proper arms and accoutrements and hold themselves in readiness to execute the commands and directions of the General Congress of this Province and of this Committee.*
20. *That the committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk and Dr. Joseph Kennedy to purchase three hundred pounds of powder, six hundred pounds of lead and one thousand flints for the use of the militia of this county and deposit the same in such place as the committee hereafter may direct.*

Signed by order of the Committee,

Eph. Brevard, Clerk of the Committee

On May 31, 1775, a committee of Mecklenburg County citizens drew up a set of resolves, declaring that all commissions theretofore issued by the Crown were to be considered null and void. They proceeded to re-organize their local government, saying they should "hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of this choice and independent of the Crown of Great Britain and former constitution of this province." These resolves were printed in the *North Carolina Gazette*, New Bern, June 16, 1775.

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OUR CONSTITUTION: AN

Our Constitutions: An Historical Perspective

by John L. Sanders

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Constitution of 1776

Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, without submission to the people, the Constitution of 1776 and its separate, but accompanying, Declaration of Rights sketched the main outlines of the new state government and secured the rights of the citizen from government interference. While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the familiar three branches of government were provided for, the true center of power lay in the General Assembly. That body not only exercised full legislative power; it also chose all the state executive and judicial officers, the former for short terms and the judges for life.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the document. The governor was chosen by the legislature for a one-year term and was eligible for only three terms in six years. The little power granted him was hedged in many instances by requiring the concurrence of a seven-member Council of State, chosen by the legislature, for its exercise.

Judicial offices were established, but the court system itself was left to legislative design. No system of local government was prescribed by the constitution, although the offices of justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner and constable were created.

The system of legislative representation was based on units of local government. The voters of each county elected one senator and two members of the House of Commons, while six (later seven) towns each elected one member of the lower house. It was distinctly a property owner's government, for only landowners could vote for senators until 1857 and progressive property qualifications were required of members of the house, senators and the governor until 1868. Legislators were the only state officers elected by the people until 1836.

The Convention of 1835

Dissatisfaction with the legislative representation system, which gave no direct recognition to population, resulted in the Convention of 1835. Extensive constitutional amendments adopted by that convention were ratified by a vote of the people — 26,771 to 21,606 — on November 9, 1835. The 1835 amendments fixed the membership of the Senate and House of Commons at their present levels, 50 and 120. The new house apportionment formula gave one seat to each county and

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

distributed the remainder of the seats — nearly half of them at that time — according to a mathematical formula favoring the more populous counties. From 1836 until 1868, senators were elected from districts laid out according to the amount of taxes paid to the state from the respective counties, thus distributing senatorial representation in direct proportion to property values.

The Amendments of 1835 also instituted popular election of the governor for a two-year term; greatly strengthening that office; relaxed the religious qualifications for office holding; abolished suffrage for free black residents; equalized the capitation tax on slaves and free white males; prohibited the General Assembly from granting divorces, legitimating persons or changing personal names by private act; specified procedures for the impeachment of state officers and the removal of judges for disability; made legislative sessions biennial instead of annual; and provided methods of amending the constitution. Following the precedent established in amending the United States Constitution, the 1835 amendments were appended to the Constitution of 1776, not incorporated in it as is the modern practice.

In 1857, voters approved the only amendment submitted to them between 1836 and 1868. The amendment — approved by a 50,095 to 19,382 vote — abolished the 50-acre land ownership requirement for voters to cast ballots in state senate races. The constitutional change opened that ballot to all white male taxpayers, greatly increasing the number of North Carolinians eligible to vote for senators.

The Convention of 1861-62

The Convention of 1861-62, called by act of the General Assembly, took the State out of the Union and into the Confederacy and adopted a dozen constitutional amendments. These changes were promulgated by the convention without submitting them for voter approval, a procedure permitted by the state constitution until 1971.

The Convention of 1865-66

The Convention of 1865-66, called by the provisional governor on orders of the President of the United States, nullified secession and abolished slavery, with voter approval, in 1865. It also drafted a revised state constitution in 1866. That document was largely a restatement of the Constitution of 1776 and the 1835 amendments, plus several new features. It was rejected by a vote of 21,770 to 19,880 on August 2, 1866.

The Convention of 1868

The Convention of 1868, called upon the initiative of Congress, but with a popular vote of approval, wrote a new state constitution which the people ratified in April, 1868, by a vote of 93,086 to 74,016. Drafted and put through the convention by a combination of native Republicans and a few carpetbaggers, the constitution was highly unpopular with the more conservative elements of the state. For its time, it

was a progressive and democratic instrument of government. In this respect it differed markedly from the proposed Constitution of 1866.

The Constitution of 1868 was an amalgam of provisions copied or adapted from the Declaration of Rights of 1776, the Constitution of 1776 and its amendments, the proposed Constitution of 1866 and the constitutions of other states, together with some new and original provisions. Although often amended, a majority of the provisions in the 1868 constitution remained intact until 1971. The Constitution of 1971 brought forward much of the 1868 language with little or no change.

The Constitution of 1868 incorporated the 1776 Declaration of Rights into the Constitution as Article I and added several important guarantees. The people were given the power to elect all significant state executive officers, all judges and all county officials, as well as state legislators. All property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished. The plan of representation in the Senate was changed from a property to a popular basis, while the 1835 house apportionment plan was retained. Annual legislative sessions were restored.

The executive branch of government was strengthened by popular election of most department heads for four-year terms of office and the governor's powers were increased significantly. A simple and uniform court system was established with the jurisdiction of each court specified in the constitution. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished.

For the first time, detailed constitutional provision was made for a system of taxation and the powers of the General Assembly to levy taxes and to borrow money were limited. Homestead and personal property exemptions were granted. Free public schools were called for and the maintenance of penal and charitable institutions by the state was commanded. A uniform scheme of county and township government was prescribed.

The declared objective of the Conservative Party (under whose banner the older, native political leaders grouped themselves) was to repeal the Constitution of 1868 at the earliest opportunity. When the Conservative Party gained control of the General Assembly in 1870, a proposal to call a convention of the people to revise the constitution was submitted by the General Assembly to the voters and rejected in 1871 by a vote of 95,252 to 86,007.

The General Assembly thereupon resorted to legislative initiative to amend the constitution. That procedure called for legislative approval of each proposed amendment at two successive sessions, followed by a vote of the people on the amendment. The 1871-72 legislative session adopted an act calling for about three dozen amendments to the constitution, all of which were intended to restore to the General Assembly the bulk of the power over local government, the courts, and the public schools and the University of North Carolina that had been taken from it by the Constitution of 1868.

The 1872-73 session of the General Assembly approved eight of those amendments for the second time and submitted them to a popular referendum. Voters approved all eight in 1873 by wide margins. These amendments restored biennial sessions of the General Assembly; transferred control of the University of North Carolina from the State Board of Education to the General Assembly; abolished various new state offices; altered the prohibition against double office-holding and repealed the prohibition against repudiation of the state debt.

The Convention of 1875

In 1875, the General Assembly called a convention of the people to consider constitutional revision. This action was not confirmed by popular referendum and none was constitutionally required at the time. The Convention of 1875 (the most recent in the state's history) sat for five weeks in the fall of that year. It was a limited convention that had been specifically forbidden to attempt certain actions, such as reinstatement of property qualifications for office-holding or voting.

The Convention of 1875 adopted — and the voters on November 7, 1876, approved by a vote of 120,159 to 106,554 — a set of 30 amendments affecting 36 sections of the state constitution. These amendments (which took effect on January 1, 1877):

Prohibited secret political societies.

Moved the legislative convening date from November of even-numbered years to January of odd-numbered years.

Fixed in the constitution for the first time the rate of legislative compensation.

Called for legislation establishing a state Department of Agriculture.

Abandoned the simplicity and uniformity of the 1868 court system by giving the General Assembly the power to determine the jurisdiction of all courts below the Supreme Court and establish such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as it might see fit.

Reduced the Supreme Court from five to three members.

Required Superior Court judges to rotate among all judicial districts of the state.

Disqualified for voting persons guilty of certain crimes.

Established a one-year residency requirement for voting.

Required non-discriminatory racial segregation in the public schools.

Gave the General Assembly full power to revise or abolish the form and powers of county and township governments.

Simplified the procedure for constitutional amendment by providing that the General Assembly might, by act adopted by three-fifths of each house at one legislative session, submit an amendment to the voters of the state (thus eliminating the former requirement of enactment by two successive sessions of the General Assembly).

The principal effect of the amendments of 1873 and 1875 was to restore in considerable measure the pre-1868 power of the General Assembly, particularly over the state's courts and local governments. Documents from the late 19th and early 20th centuries occasionally refer to "the Constitution of 1876." There was no such constitution. The 1875 amendments were simply inserted at the appropriate places in the 1868 constitution, which continued in this amended form until 1971. The designation "Constitution of 1876" may have been intended to relieve the 1868 constitution of the unpopularity heaped on it earlier by Conservative critics.

The amendments framed by the Convention of 1875 seem to have satisfied most of the need for constitutional change for a generation. Only four amendments were submitted by the General Assembly to the voters throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Three of them were ratified; one failed.

In 1900, the suffrage article was revised to add a literacy test and poll tax requirement for voting (the latter provision was repealed in 1920). A slate of ten amendments prepared by a constitutional commission and proposed by the General Assembly in 1913 was rejected by voters in 1914. With the passage of time and amendments, the attitude towards the Constitution of 1868 had changed from resentment to a reverence so great that, until the second third of the 20th Century, amendments were very difficult to obtain. Between 1900 and 1933, voters ratified 15 constitutional amendments and rejected 20 others. During the first third of this century, nevertheless, amendments were adopted that lengthened the school term from four to six months, prohibited legislative charters to private corporations, authorized special Superior Court judges, further limited the General Assembly's powers to levy taxes and incur debt, abolished the poll tax requirement for voting and reduced the residence qualification for voters. Amendments designed to restrict the legislature's power to enact local, private and special legislation were adopted, but subsequently rendered partly ineffective by judicial interpretation.

The Proposed Constitution of 1933

A significant effort at general revision of the state constitution was made in 1931-33. A constitutional commission created by the General Assembly of 1931 drafted — and the General Assembly of 1933 approved — a revised constitution. Blocked by a technicality raised in an advisory opinion of the N.C. Supreme Court, the proposed Constitution of 1933 never reached the voters for approval. It would have:

Given the governor veto power.

Given the power to make all rules of practice and procedure in the courts inferior to the Supreme Court to a judicial council composed of all the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Required the creation of inferior courts by general laws only.

Removed most of the limitations on the taxing powers of the General Assembly.

Required the General Assembly to provide for the organization and powers of local governments by general law only.

Established an appointive state Board of Education with general supervision over the public school system.

Established an enlightened policy of state responsibility for the maintenance of educational, charitable and reformatory institutions and programs.

Several provisions of the proposed Constitution of 1933 were later incorporated into the constitution by individual amendments. To a limited extent, the proposed Constitution of 1933 served as a model for the work of the 1957-59 Constitutional Commission.

Between the mid-1930s and the late 1960s, greater receptiveness to constitutional change resulted in amendments:

Authorizing the classification of property for taxation.

Strengthening the limitations upon public debt.

Authorizing the General Assembly to enlarge the Supreme Court, divide the State into judicial divisions, increase the number of Superior Court judges and create a Department of Justice under the Attorney General.

Enlarging the Council of State by three members.

Creating a new, appointive State Board of Education with general supervision of the schools.

Permitting women to serve as jurors.

Transferring the governor's power to assign judges to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his parole power to a Board of Paroles.

Permitting the waiver of indictment in non-capital cases.

Raising the compensation of General Assembly members and authorizing legislative expense allowances.

Increasing the general purpose property tax levy limitation and the maximum income tax rate.

Authorizing the closing of public schools on a local option basis and the payment of educational expense grants in certain cases.

The increased legislative and public willingness to accept constitutional change between 1934 and 1960 resulted in 32 constitutional amendments being ratified by the voters, while only six were rejected.

The Constitutional Commission of 1957-58

At the request of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the General Assembly of 1957 authorized the governor to appoint a fifteen-member Constitutional Commission to study the need for changes in the state constitution and to make recommendations pursuant to its findings to the governor and the 1959 session of the General Assembly.

The commission recommended rewriting the entire constitution and submitting it to the voters for approval or disapproval as a unit, since the suggested changes were too numerous to be easily effected by individual amendments. The proposed constitution drafted by the commission represented in large part a careful job of editorial pruning, rearrangement, clarification and modernization. It also incorporated several significant, substantive changes. The Senate would have been increased from 50 to 60 members and the initiative (but not the sole authority) for decennial redistricting of the Senate would have been shifted from the General Assembly to an ex-officio committee of three legislative officers. Decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives would have been made a duty of the speaker of the House, rather than of the General Assembly as a whole. Problems of succession to constitutional state executive offices and how to settle questions of officers' disability would have been either resolved in the constitution or had their resolution assigned to the General Assembly. The authority to classify property for taxation and to exempt property from taxation would have been required to be exercised only by the General Assembly and only on a uniform, statewide basis. The requirement that the public schools constitute a "general and uniform system" would have been eliminated and the constitutional authority of the State Board of Education reduced.

Fairly extensive changes were recommended in the judicial article of the constitution as well, including the establishment of a General Court of Justice with an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division and a Local Trial Court Division. A uniform system of district courts and trial commissioners would have replaced the existing multitude of inferior courts and justices of the peace. The creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals would have been provided for and uniformity of jurisdiction of the courts within each division would have been required. Aside from

these changes, the General Assembly would have essentially retained its pre-existing power over the courts, including jurisdiction and procedures.

The General Assembly of 1959 also had before it a recommendation for a constitutional reformation of the court system that had originated with a Court Study Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association. In general, the recommendations of that committee called for more fundamental changes in the courts than those proposed by the Constitutional Commission. The extent of the proposed authority of the General Assembly over the courts was the principal difference between the two recommendations. The Constitutional Commission generally favored legislative control of the courts and proposed only moderate curtailment of the General Assembly's authority. The Court Study Committee, however, accepted a more literal interpretation of the concept of an independent judiciary. Its proposals, therefore, would have minimized the authority of the General Assembly over the state's courts, although structurally its system would have closely resembled that recommended by the Constitutional Commission.

The proposed constitution received extensive attention from the General Assembly of 1959. The Senate modified and passed the bill to submit the proposal to the voters, but it failed to pass the House of Representatives, chiefly due to disagreement over the issue of court revision.

As had been true of the proposed Constitution of 1933, the proposed Constitution of 1959, though not adopted as a whole, subsequently provided material for several amendment proposals which were submitted individually to the voters and approved by them during the next decade.

In the General Assembly of 1961, the proponents of court reform were successful in obtaining enactment of a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1962, that created a unified and uniform General Court of Justice for the state. Other amendments submitted by the same session and approved by the voters:

Provided for the automatic decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives.

Clarified the provisions for succession to elective state executive offices and disability determination.

Authorized a reduction in the in-state residence period for voters for President.

Allowed increases in the compensation of elected state executive officers during their terms.

Required that the power of the General Assembly to classify and exempt property for taxation be exercised by it alone and only on a uniform, statewide basis.

The session of 1963 submitted two amendments. The first, to enlarge the rights of married women to deal with their own property, was approved by the voters. The

second, to enlarge the Senate from 50 to 70 members and allocate one member of the House of Representative to each county, was rejected by the voters. The General Assembly of 1965 submitted, and the voters approved, an amendment authorizing the legislative creation of a Court of Appeals.

The 1967 General Assembly proposed, and the voters approved, amendments authorizing the General Assembly to fix its own compensation and revising the legislative apportionment scheme to conform to the judicially-established requirement of representation in proportion to population in both houses.

Constitution of 1971

From 1869 through 1968, a total of 97 propositions for amending the state constitution were submitted to the voters. All but one of these proposals originated in the General Assembly. Of those 97 amendment proposals, 69 were ratified by the voters and 28 were rejected. The changing attitude of the voters toward constitutional amendments is well illustrated by the fact that from 1869 to 1933, 21 of the 48 amendment propositions were rejected by the voters — a failure rate of nearly 43%. Between 1933 and 1968, only seven of 49 proposed amendments were rejected by the voters — a failure rate of only 14.3%.

After the amendments of the early 1960s, the pressure for constitutional change subsided. Yet, while the frequent use of the amendment process had relieved many of the pressures that otherwise would have strengthened the case for constitutional reform, it had not kept the constitution current in all respects. Constitutional amendments usually were drafted in response to particular problems experienced or anticipated. They were generally limited in scope so as to achieve the essential goal, while arousing minimum unnecessary opposition. This strategy meant amendments sometimes were not as comprehensive as they should have been to avoid inconsistency in result. Obsolete and invalid provisions cluttered the constitution and misled unwary readers. Moreover, in the absence of a comprehensive reappraisal, there had been no recent occasion to reconsider constitutional provisions that, while obsolete, were not frustrating or unpopular enough to provoke curative amendments.

The Constitutional Study Commission of 1968

It was perhaps for these reasons that when Governor Dan K. Moore recommended to the North Carolina State Bar in the fall of 1967 that it take the lead in making a study of the need for revision of the state constitution, the bar's response was prompt and affirmative. The North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined to create the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission, a joint agency of the two organizations. The commission's 25 members (fifteen attorneys and ten laymen) were chosen by a steering committee representative of the sponsoring organizations. The chairman of the study commission was former state Chief Justice Emery B. Denny.

The State Constitution Study Commission worked throughout most of 1968. It became clear early in the course of its proceedings that the amendments the commission wished to propose were too numerous to be submitted to the voters as independent propositions. On the other hand, the commission did not wish to embody all of its proposed changes in a single document, to be approved or disapproved by the voters on a single vote. The compromise procedure developed by the commission and approved by the General Assembly was a blend of the two approaches. The commission combined, in a revised text of the constitution, all of the extensive editorial changes that it thought should be made in the constitution, together with substantive changes that the commission judged would not be controversial or fundamental in nature. These were embodied in the document that came to be known as the Constitution of 1971.

Those proposals for change deemed to be sufficiently fundamental or potentially controversial in character were set out as independent amendment propositions, to be considered by the General Assembly and by the voters of the state on their independent merits. Thus, the opposition to the latter proposals would not be cumulated. The separate proposals framed by the commission were ten in number, including one extensive revision of the finance article of the constitution which was largely the work of the Local Government Study Commission, a legislatively-established group then at work on the revision of constitutional and statutory provisions pertaining to local government. The amendments were so drafted that any number or combination of them might be ratified by the voters and still produce a consistent result.

The General Assembly of 1969, which received the recommendations of the State Constitution Study Commission, reviewed a total of 28 proposals for constitutional amendments. Constitutional revision was an active topic of interest throughout the session. The proposed Constitution of 1971, in the course of seven roll-call votes (four in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate), received only one negative vote. The independent amendments fared variously; six were ultimately approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the voters. These included the executive reorganization amendment, the finance amendment, an amendment to the income tax provision of the constitution, a reassignment of the benefits of escheats, authorization for calling extra legislative sessions on the petition of members of the General Assembly and abolition of the literacy test for voting. All but the last two of these amendments had been recommended by the State Constitution Study Commission. At the election held on November 3, 1970, the proposed Constitution of 1971 was approved by a vote of 393,759 to 251,132. Five of the six separate amendments were also approved by the voters; the literacy test repeal was rejected.

The Constitution of 1971 took effect under its own terms on July 1, 1971. So did the executive reorganization amendment, the income tax amendment, the escheats amendment and the amendment with respect to extra legislative sessions, all of which

amended the Constitution of 1971 at the instant it took effect. The finance amendment, which made extensive revisions in the Constitution of 1971 with respect to debt and local taxation, took effect on July 1, 1973. The two-year delay in its effective date was required in order for the General Assembly of 1973 to conform state statutes on local government finance to the terms of the amendment.

The Constitution of 1971, the State Constitution Study Commission stated in its report recommending its adoption:

effects a general editorial revision of the constitution... The deletions, reorganizations, and improvements in the clarity and consistency of language will be found in the proposed constitution. Some of the changes are substantive, but none is calculated to impair any present right of the individual citizen or to bring about any fundamental change in the power of state and local government or the distribution of that power.

The new constitution retained the old fourteen-article organization of its predecessor, but the contents of several articles — notably Articles I, II, III, V, IX, and X — were rearranged into a more logical sequence. Sections were shifted from one article to another to arrange the subject matter more appropriately. Clearly obsolete and erroneous text was deleted, as were provisions essentially legislative in character. The new constitution sought uniformity of expression where uniformity of meaning was important. Directness and currency of language were also sought, together with standardization in spelling, punctuation, capitalization and other essentially editorial matters. Greater brevity of the constitution as a whole was a by-product of the revision, though not itself a primary objective.

The Declaration of Rights (Article I), which dates from 1776 (with some 1868 additions), was retained with a few additions. The organization of the article was improved and the frequently used subjunctive mood was replaced by the imperative in order to make clear that the provisions of that article are commands and not mere admonitions. (For example, “All elections ought to be free” became “All elections shall be free.”) Guarantees of freedom of speech and equal protection of the laws and a prohibition against exclusion from jury service or other discrimination by the state on the basis of race or religion were added to the article. Since all of the rights newly expressed in the Constitution of 1971 were already guaranteed by the United States Constitution, their inclusion simply constituted an explicit recognition by the state of their importance.

In the course of reorganizing and abbreviating Article III (the Executive), the governor's role as chief executive was brought into clear focus. The scattered statements of the governor's duties were collected in one section to which was added a brief statement of his budget powers, formerly merely statutory in origin. No change was made in the governor's eligibility or term or in the list of state executives then elected by the people. The governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general were added to

the Council of State (formerly seven elected executives with the governor only serving as presiding officer) as ex-officio members.

Having been entirely rewritten in 1962, the judicial article (Article IV) was the subject of little editorial alteration and of no substantive change.

The editorial amendments to Article V, dealing with finance and taxation, were extensive. Provisions concerning finance were transferred to it from four other articles. The former finance provisions were expanded in some instances to make clearer the meaning of excessively-condensed provisions. The only substantive change of note gave a wife who is the primary wage-earner in the family the same constitutionally-guaranteed income tax exemption now granted a husband who is the chief wage-earner; she already had that benefit under statute.

The revision of Article VI (voting and elections) added out-of-state and federal felonies to felonies committed against the State of North Carolina as grounds for denial of voting and office-holding rights in this state. The General Assembly was directed to enact general laws governing voter registration.

The provision that had been interpreted to mean that only voters can hold office was modified to limit its application to popularly elected offices only. Thus, it is left to the legislature to determine whether one must be a voter in order to hold an appointive office.

The Constitution of 1971 prohibits the concurrent holding of two or more elective state offices or of a federal office and an elective state office. It expressly prohibits the concurrent holding of any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or of any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly may allow by general law.

The legislature retained the power to provide for local government, confining the constitutional provisions on the subject to a general description of the General Assembly's plenary authority over local government and a declaration that any unit formed by the merger of a city and a county should be deemed both a city and a county for constitutional purposes and a section retaining the sheriff as an elective county officer.

The education article (Article IX) was rearranged to improve upon the former hodge-podge treatment of public schools and higher education. Obsolete provisions — especially those pertaining to racial matters — were eliminated and other changes were made to reflect current practice in the administration and financing of schools.

The constitutionally mandated school term was extended from six months (set in 1918) to a minimum of nine months (where it had been fixed by statute many years earlier). The possibly restrictive age limits on tuition-free public schooling were removed. Units of local government to which the General Assembly assigns a share of responsibility for financing public education were authorized to finance education programs, including both public schools and technical institutes and community

colleges, from local revenues without a popular vote of approval. It was made mandatory (it was formerly permissive) that the General Assembly require school attendance.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was eliminated as a voting member of the State Board of Education but retained as the board's secretary. He was replaced with an additional at-large appointee. A potential conflict of authority between the superintendent and the board, both of which previously had constitutional authority to administer the public schools, was eliminated by making the superintendent the chief administrative officer of the board, which was charged with supervising and administering the schools.

The provisions governing state and county school funds were retained with only minor editorial modifications. Fines, penalties and forfeitures continued to be earmarked for the county school fund.

The former provisions dealing with The University of North Carolina were broadened into a statement of the General Assembly's duty to maintain a system of higher education.

The General Assembly was authorized by the changes made in Article X (Homesteads and Exemptions) to set the amounts of the personal property exemption and the homestead exemption (constitutionally fixed at \$500 and \$1,000 respectively since 1868) at what it considered to be reasonable levels, with the constitutional figures being treated as minimums. The provision protecting the rights of married women to deal with their own property was left untouched. The protection given life insurance taken out for the benefit of wives and children was broadened.

The provisions prescribing the permissible punishments for crime and limiting the crimes punishable by death (Article XI) were left essentially intact.

The procedures for constitutional revision (Article XIII) were made more explicit.

The five constitutional amendments ratified at the same time as the Constitution of 1971 deserve particular mention.

The Constitutional Amendments of 1970-71

By the end of the 1960s, North Carolina state government consisted of over 200 state administrative agencies. The State Constitutional Study Commission concluded, on the advice of witnesses who had tried it, that no governor could effectively oversee an administrative apparatus of such disjointed complexity. The commission's solution was an amendment, patterned after the Model State Constitution and the constitutions of a few other states, requiring the General Assembly to reduce the number of administrative departments to not more than 25 by 1975 and to give the governor

authority to reorganize and consolidate agencies, subject to disapproval by action of either house of the legislature if the changes affected existing statutes.

The second separate constitutional amendment ratified in 1970 supplemented the existing authority of the governor to call extra sessions of the General Assembly with the advice of the Council of State. The amendment provided that, on written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives must convene an extra session of the General Assembly. Thus the legislative branch is now able to convene itself, notwithstanding the contrary wishes of the governor.

The most significant of the separate amendments — and in some ways the most important of the constitutional changes ratified in 1970 — is the Finance Amendment. This amendment, ratified in 1970 and effective July 1, 1973, is especially important in the financing of local government. Its principal provisions:

Prohibited all forms of capitation or poll tax.

Authorized the General Assembly to enact laws empowering counties, cities and towns to establish special taxing districts less extensive in area than the entire county or city in order to finance the provision within those special districts of a higher level of governmental service than that available in the unit at large, either by supplementing existing services or providing services not otherwise available. This provision eliminated the previous necessity of creating a new, independent governmental unit to accomplish the same result.

Provided that the General Assembly, acting on a uniform, statewide basis, should make the final determination of whether voters must approve the levy of property taxes or the borrowing of money to finance particular activities of local government. For a century, the constitution had required that the levying of taxes and the borrowing of money by local government be approved by a vote of the people of the unit, unless the money was to be used for a “necessary expense.” The judiciary, not the General Assembly, was the final arbiter of what was a “necessary expense,” and the Supreme Court tended to take a rather restrictive view of necessity. The determination of what types of public expenditures should require voter approval and what types should be made by a governing board on its own authority was found by the General Assembly to be a legislative and not a judicial matter. The Finance Amendment hewed to this finding.

Authorized state and local government units to enter into contracts with and appropriate money to private entities “for the accomplishment of public purposes only.” This was designed to facilitate cooperative endeavors by government and the private sector for public purposes.

Defined the various forms of public financial obligations more precisely than in the previous constitution, with the general effect of requiring voter approval only for the issuance of general obligation bonds and notes or for governmental guarantees of the debts of private persons or organizations. The General Assembly was directed to regulate by general law (permitting classified but not local acts) the contracting of debt by local governments.

Retained the existing limitation that state and local governments may not, without voter approval, borrow more than the equivalent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's indebtedness was reduced during the last fiscal period, except for purposes listed in the constitution. This list was lengthened to include "emergencies immediately threatening public health or safety."

Retained unchanged the provisions governing the classification and exemption of property for purposes of property taxation.

Omitted the limitation of 20¢ per \$100 of valuation previously imposed on the general county property tax.

The fourth independent amendment also dealt with taxation. It struck out a schedule of specified minimum exemptions from the constitutional provision on the state income tax, leaving those exemptions to be fixed by the General Assembly. This change enabled the legislature to provide for the filing of joint tax returns by husbands and wives and to adopt a "piggyback" state income tax to be computed on the same basis as the federal income tax, thus relieving the taxpayer of two sets of computations. The amendment retained the maximum tax rate of ten percent.

The final amendment ratified in 1970 assigned to a special fund the benefits of property escheating to the state in cases where no heir or other lawful claimant came forward. These benefits were henceforth to help needy North Carolina students attend public institutions of higher education in the state. Property escheating prior to July 1, 1971, continued to be held by the University of North Carolina as then constituted.

The one amendment defeated by the voters in 1970 would have repealed the state constitutional requirement that, in order to register as a voter, one must be able to read and write the English language. The requirement had already been nullified by federal legislation and the failure of repeal had no practical effect.

Constitutional Amendments, 1971-98

The General Assembly of 1971 submitted to the voters five state constitutional amendments, all of which were ratified by referendum on November 7, 1972. These amendments:

Set the constitutionally-specified voting age at 18 years.

Required the General Assembly to set maximum age limits for service as justices and judges of the state courts.

Authorized the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of state judges and justices.

Added to the constitution a statement of policy with regard to the conservation and protection of natural resources.

Limited the authority of the General Assembly to incorporate cities and towns within close proximity of existing municipalities.

The General Assembly, at its 1973 session, submitted — and voters in 1974 approved — an amendment changing the title of solicitor to that of district attorney. The 1974 legislative session submitted an amendment authorizing the issuance by state or county governments of revenue bonds to finance industrial facilities, a measure the voters rejected.

In 1975, the General Assembly submitted two amendments authorizing legislation to permit the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds by state and local governments to finance health care facilities and by counties to finance industrial facilities. Both received voter approval on March 23, 1976.

The constitutional amendments of 1835 had permitted the voters to elect a governor for two successive two-year terms. The Constitution of 1868 extended the governor's term to four years, but prohibited the governor and lieutenant governor from serving successive four-year terms of the same office. The 1971 constitution retained this limitation. An amendment to empower voters to elect both the governor and lieutenant governor to two successive terms of the same office was submitted by the 1977 General Assembly and ratified by the voters on November 8, 1977. Four other amendments were approved by the voters at the same time. These amendments:

Required that the state operate on a balanced budget at all times.

Extended to widowers (as well as to widows) the benefit of the homestead exemption.

Allowed a woman (as well as a man) to insure her life for the benefit of her spouse or children free from all claims of the insured's creditors or of her (or his) estate.

Authorized municipalities owning or operating electric power facilities to do so jointly with other public or private power organizations and to issue electric system revenue bonds to finance such facilities.

Only one amendment was proposed by the General Assembly of 1979. Approved by the voters in 1980, it required that all justices and judges of the state courts be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment to the bench.

The 1981 session of the General Assembly sent five amendments to the voters for decision on June 29, 1982. The two amendments ratified by the voters authorized the General Assembly to provide for the recall of retired state Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges to temporary duty on either court and to empower the

Supreme Court to review direct appeals from the Utilities Commission. The voters rejected amendments:

Extending the terms of all members of the General Assembly from two to four years.

Authorizing the General Assembly to empower public agencies to develop new and existing seaports and airports and to finance and refinance seaport, airport and related commercial and industrial facilities for public and private parties.

Authorizing the General Assembly to empower a state agency to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance facilities for private institutions of higher education.

At its 1982 session, the General Assembly submitted two amendments. On November 2, 1982, the electorate ratified an amendment shifting the beginning of legislative terms from the date of election to January 1 following the election. They rejected an amendment that would have permitted municipalities to issue tax-increment bonds without voter approval.

On May 8, 1984, voters ratified an amendment submitted by the General Assembly of 1983 that authorized the General Assembly to create an agency to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance agricultural facilities. On November 6, 1984, voters approved an amendment requiring that the attorney general and all district attorneys be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment.

An amendment to shift elections for state legislative, executive and judicial officers and for county officers from even-numbered to odd-numbered years (beginning in 1989 for legislators and 1993 for governors and other state executives) was submitted by the General Assembly of 1985 to the voters, who rejected it on May 6, 1986. An amendment to revert to the pre-1977 constitutional policy that barred the governor and lieutenant governor from election to two successive terms of the same office was proposed by the 1985 legislative session for a popular vote on November 4, 1986. The 1986 adjourned session repealed the act proposing the amendment before it could go to popular referendum.

In mid-1986, the General Assembly at its adjourned session voted to send to the voters three constitutional amendments, all three of which were approved on November 4, 1986. These amendments:

Authorized legislation enabling state and local governments to develop seaports and airports and to participate jointly with other public agencies and with private parties and issue tax-exempt bonds for that purpose.

Authorized the state to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance or refinance private college facilities.

Provided that when a vacancy occurs among the eight elected state executive officers (not including the governor and lieutenant governor) or elected judges and justices more than 60 days (it had been 30 days) before a general election, the vacancy must be filled at that election.

The legislative sessions from 1987 through 1994 sent only one proposed constitutional amendment to the voters, an unusually low number for so long a period. The 1993 session submitted a proposal to allow cities and counties to issue tax increment bonds without voter approval. The amendment was rejected by a wide margin at the polls on November 2, 1993.

The session of 1995 submitted three proposed amendments to voters, all of which they approved by majorities of 3-1 on November 5, 1996. These amendments:

Ended North Carolina's unique status as the only state in the Union that did not allow its governor to veto legislation enacted by the state legislature. Since January 1, 1997, the governor may veto ordinary statewide legislation enacted by the General Assembly. His veto may, however, be overridden by a vote of 3/5 of the members present and voting in both houses of the legislature.

Expanded the types of punishments that state courts may impose on persons convicted of crimes without their consent. This amendment strengthens the basis for more modern forms of punishment, such as probation and community service, not previously authorized by the state constitution.

Assured victims of crime (as defined by the General Assembly) of certain rights, such as the right to be informed about and attend court proceedings held with respect to the accused.

Recent legislative sessions have considered several amendments to eliminate the popularly-elected status of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1997, one of those proposals won approval in the Senate and came within two votes of passing in the House of Representatives.

Two other amendments passed the Senate and remained before the House of Representatives in the 1998 regular session. One amendment would limit legislative sessions in odd-numbered years to 135 calendar days, which could be extended by ten days. The amendment would limit regular sessions in even-numbered years to 60 days, also extendible by ten days. The amendment would also lengthen terms for state senators from two years to four years, effective in 1998.

A second pending proposal would allow counties to increase the portion of the value of an elderly or disabled taxpayer's residence (homestead) excluded from property taxation and raise the maximum income threshold for taxpayers to qualify for the homestead exemption.

Conclusion

The people of North Carolina have treated their constitution with conservatism and respect. The fact that we have adopted only three constitutions in over two centuries of existence as a state is the chief evidence of that attitude (some states have adopted as many as five or ten constitutions in a like period). The relatively small number of amendments, even in recent years, is another point of contrast to many states. It reflects the fact that North Carolina has been less disposed than have many states to write into its state constitution detailed provisions dealing with transitory or topical matters better left to legislation. The constitution has allowed the General Assembly wide latitude for decision on public affairs. Legislators consequently have been willing to accept responsibility for and act on matters within their authority instead of passing the responsibility for difficult decisions on to the voters in the form of constitutional amendments.

Constitutional draftsmen have not been so convinced of their own exclusive hold on wisdom or so doubtful of the reliability of later generations of legislators that they found it necessary to write into the constitution the large amount of regulatory detail often found in state constitutions. Delegates to constitutional conventions and members of the General Assembly have acted consistently with the advice of the late John J. Parker, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (1925-58), who observed:

The purpose of a state constitution is two-fold: (1) to protect the rights of the individual from encroachment by the state; and (2) to provide a framework of government for the state and its subdivisions. It is not the function of a constitution to deal with temporary conditions, but to lay down general principles of government which must be observed amid changing conditions. It follows, then, that a constitution should not contain elaborate legislative provisions, but should lay down briefly and clearly fundamental principles upon which government shall proceed, leaving it to the people's representatives to apply these principles through legislation to conditions as they arise.

Constitutional Amendments Since 1868

This table counts each issue submitted to a vote of the people as a single proposition, regardless of whether it actually involved a single section (often the case), a whole article (such as the 1900 suffrage amendment and the 1962 court amendment) or a revision of the entire constitution (such as those in 1868 and 1970).

<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>
1868	1	0	1948	1	3
1873	8	0	1950	5	0
1876	1	0	1952	3	0
1880	2	0	1954	4	1
1888	1	0	1956	4	0
1892	0	1	1958	0	1
1900	1	0	1962	6	0
1914	0	10	1964	1	1
1916	4	0	1966	1	0
1918	2	0	1968	2	0
1920	2	0	1970	6	1
1922	0	1	1972	5	0
1924	3	1	1974	1	1
1926	1	0	1976	2	0
1928	1	2	1977	5	0
1930	0	3	1980	1	0
1932	1	3	1982	3	4
1936	5	0	1984	2	0
1938	2	0	1986	3	1
1942	2	0	1993	0	1
1944	5	0	1996	3	0
1946	1	1			
			<i>totals</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>36</i>

Constitution of North Carolina

[as amended to January 1 1998]

Preamble

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

Article I

Declaration of Rights

That the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare that:

Section 1. ***The equality and rights of persons.*** We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. ***Sovereignty of the people.*** All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. ***Internal government of the State.*** The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. ***Secession prohibited.*** This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are part of the American nation; there is no right on the part of this State to secede; and all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve this Union or to sever this Nation, shall be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. ***Allegiance to the United States.*** Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. ***Separation of powers.*** The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 7. ***Suspending laws.*** All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and shall not be exercised.

Sec. 8. ***Representation and taxation.*** The people of this State shall not be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or their representatives in the General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 9. ***Frequent elections.*** For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be often held.

Sec. 10. ***Free elections.*** All elections shall be free.

Sec. 11. ***Property qualifications.*** As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, no property qualifications shall affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 12. ***Right of assembly and petition.*** The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances; but secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and shall not be tolerated.

Sec. 13. ***Religious liberty.*** All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 14. ***Freedom of speech and press.*** Freedom of speech and of the press are two of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore shall never be restrained, but every person shall be held responsible for their abuse.

Sec. 15. ***Education.*** The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 16. ***Ex post facto laws.*** Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; and therefore no ex post facto law shall be enacted. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done shall be enacted.

Sec. 17. ***Slavery and involuntary servitude.*** Slavery is forever prohibited. Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the parties have been adjudged guilty, is forever prohibited.

Sec. 18. ***Courts shall be open.*** All courts shall be open; every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered without favor, denial, or delay.

Sec. 19. ***Law of the land; equal protection of the laws.*** No person shall be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 20. ***General warrants.*** General warrants, whereby any officer or other person may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and shall not be granted.

Sec. 21. ***Inquiry into restraints on liberty.*** Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. ***Modes of prosecution.*** Except in misdemeanor cases initiated in the District Court Division, no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment. But any person, when represented by counsel, may, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, waive indictment in noncapital cases.

Sec. 23. ***Rights of accused.*** In all criminal prosecutions, every person charged with crime has the right to be informed of the accusation and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 24. ***Right of jury trial in criminal cases.*** No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury in open court. The General Assembly may, however, provide for other means of trial for misdemeanors, with the right of appeal for trial de novo.

Sec. 25. ***Right of jury trial in civil cases.*** In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and shall remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 26. *Jury service.* No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 27. *Bail, fines, and punishments.* Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 28. *Imprisonment for debt.* There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 29. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only of levying war against it or adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 30. *Militia and the right to bear arms.* A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting penal statutes against that practice.

Sec. 31. *Quartering of soldiers.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. *Exclusive emoluments.* No person or set of persons is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 33. *Hereditary emoluments and honors.* No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 34. *Perpetuities and monopolies.* Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed.

Sec. 35. *Recurrence to fundamental principles.* A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 36. *Other rights of the people.* The enumeration of rights in this Article shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 37. *Rights of victims of crime.*

(1) Basic rights. Victims of crime, as prescribed by law, shall be entitled to the following basic rights:

(a) The right as prescribed by law to be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the accused.

(b) The right to be heard at sentencing of the accused in a manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court.

(c) The right as prescribed by law to receive restitution.

(d) The right as prescribed by law to be given information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims, and the availability of services for victims.

(e) The right as prescribed by law to receive information about the conviction or final disposition and sentence of the accused.

(f) The right as prescribed by law to receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the accused, or notice of a reprieve or commutation of the accused's sentence.

(g) The right as prescribed by law to present their views and concerns to the Governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the accused, prior to such action becoming effective.

(h) The right as prescribed by law to confer with the prosecution.

(2) No money damages; other enforcement. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a claim for money damages against the State, a county, a municipality, or any of the agencies, instrumentalities, or employees thereof. The General Assembly may provide for other remedies to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

(3) No ground for relief in criminal case. The failure or inability of any person to provide a right or service provided under this section may not be used by a defendant in a criminal case, an inmate, or any other accused as a ground for relief in any trial, appeal, postconviction litigation, habeas corpus, civil action, or any similar criminal or civil proceeding.

Article II

Legislative

Section 1. ***Legislative power.*** The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. ***Number of Senators.*** The Senate shall be composed of 50 Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 3. ***Senate districts; apportionment of Senators.*** The Senators shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Each Senator shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Senator represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Senators apportioned to that district;
- (2) Each senate district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
- (3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district;
- (4) When established, the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 4. ***Number of Representatives.*** The House of Representatives shall be composed of 120 Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 5. ***Representative districts; apportionment of Representatives.*** The Representatives shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Each Representative shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Representative represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Representatives apportioned to that district;
- (2) Each representative district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
- (3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a representative district;

(4) When established, the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 6. **Qualifications for Senator.** Each Senator, at the time of his election, shall be not less than 25 years of age, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the State as a citizen for two years and in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 7. **Qualifications for Representative.** Each Representative, at the time of his election, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 8. **Elections.** The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts in 1972 and every two years thereafter, at the places and on the day prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. **Term of office.** The term of office of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 10. **Vacancies.** Every vacancy occurring in the membership of the General Assembly by reason of death, resignation, or other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. **Sessions.**

(1) Regular Sessions. The General Assembly shall meet in regular session in 1973 and every two years thereafter on the day prescribed by law. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all of its members are actually present.

(2) Extra sessions on legislative call. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene the General Assembly in extra session by their joint proclamation upon receipt by the President of the Senate of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the Senate and upon receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 12. **Oath of members.** Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 13. ***President of the Senate.*** The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate and shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

Sec. 14. ***Other officers of the Senate.***

(1) President Pro Tempore - succession to presidency. The Senate shall elect from its membership a President Pro Tempore, who shall become President of the Senate upon the failure of the Lieutenant Governor-elect to qualify, or upon succession by the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, or upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President of the Senate, and who shall serve until the expiration of his term of office as Senator.

(2) President Pro Tempore - temporary succession. During the physical or mental incapacity of the President of the Senate to perform the duties of his office, or during the absence of the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore shall preside over the Senate.

(3) Other officers. The Senate shall elect its other officers.

Sec. 15. ***Officers of the House of Representatives.*** The House of Representatives shall elect its Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 16. ***Compensation and allowances.*** The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the compensation and allowances prescribed by law. An increase in the compensation or allowances of members shall become effective at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly following the session at which it was enacted.

Sec. 17. ***Journals.*** Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 18. ***Protests.*** Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. ***Record votes.*** Upon motion made in either house and seconded by one fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 20. ***Powers of the General Assembly.*** Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, and shall prepare bills to be enacted into laws. The two houses may jointly adjourn to any future day or other place. Either house may, of its own motion, adjourn for a period not in excess of three days.

Sec. 21. *Style of the acts.* The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:".

Sec. 22. *Action on bills.*

(1) Bills subject to veto by Governor; override of veto. Except as provided by subsections (2) through (6) of this section, all bills shall be read three times in each house and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house before being presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves, the Governor shall sign it and it shall become a law; but if not, the Governor shall return it with objections, together with a veto message stating the reasons for such objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections and veto message at large on its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections and veto message, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

(2) Amendments to Constitution of North Carolina. Every bill proposing a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution or calling a convention of the people of this State, and containing no other matter, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this State after it shall have been read three times in each house and signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(3) Amendments to Constitution of the United States. Every bill approving an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or applying for a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and containing no other matter, shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(4) Joint resolutions. Every joint resolution shall be read three times in each house before it becomes effective and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(5) Other exceptions. Every bill:

(a) In which the General Assembly makes an appointment or appointments to public office and which contains no other matter;

(b) Revising the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts and containing no other matter;

(c) Revising the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter; or

(d) Revising the districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter, shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(6) Local bills. Every bill that applies in fewer than 15 counties shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses. The exemption from veto by the Governor provided in this subsection does not apply if the bill, at the time it is signed by the presiding officers:

(a) Would extend the application of a law signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly so that the law would apply in more than half the counties in the State, or

(b) Would enact a law identical in effect to another law or laws signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly that the result of those laws taken together would be a law applying in more than half the counties in the State.

Notwithstanding any other language in this subsection, the exemption from veto provided by this subsection does not apply to any bill to enact a general law classified by population or other criteria, or to any bill that contains an appropriation from the State treasury.

(7) Time for action by Governor; reconvening of session. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within 10 days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall have adjourned:

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die in which case it shall become a law unless, within 30 days after such adjournment, it is returned by the Governor with objections and veto message to that house in which it shall have originated. When the General Assembly has adjourned sine die or for more than 30 days jointly as provided under section 20 of Article II of this Constitution, the Governor shall reconvene that session as provided by Section 5(11) of Article III of this Constitution for reconsideration of the bill, and if the Governor does not reconvene the session, the bill shall become law on the fortieth day after such adjournment. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the Governor prior to reconvening the session receives written requests dated no earlier than 30 days after such adjournment, signed by a majority of the members of each house that a reconvened session to reconsider vetoed legislation is unnecessary, the Governor shall not reconvene the session for that purpose

and any legislation vetoed in accordance with this section after adjournment shall not become law.

(8) Return of bills after adjournment. For purposes of return of bills not approved by the Governor, each house shall designate an officer to receive returned bills during its adjournment.

Sec. 23. **Revenue bills.** No law shall be enacted to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 24. **Limitations on local, private, and special legislation.**

(1) Prohibited subjects. The General Assembly shall not enact any local, private, or special act or resolution:

- (a) Relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances;
- (b) Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;
- (c) Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys;
- (d) Relating to ferries or bridges;
- (e) Relating to non-navigable streams;
- (f) Relating to cemeteries;
- (g) Relating to the pay of jurors;
- (h) Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;
- (i) Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;
- (j) Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;
- (k) Extending the time for the levy or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;
- (l) Giving effect to informal wills and deeds;
- (m) Granting a divorce or securing alimony in any individual case;
- (n) Altering the name of any person, or legitimating any person not born in lawful wedlock, or restoring to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of a felony.

(2) Repeals. Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it.

(3) Prohibited acts void. Any local, private, or special act or resolution enacted in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be void.

(4) General laws. The General Assembly may enact general laws regulating the matters set out in this Section.

Article III

Executive

Section 1. ***Executive power.*** The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor.

Sec. 2. ***Governor and Lieutenant Governor: election, term, and qualifications.***

(1) Election and term. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Qualifications. No person shall be eligible for election to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of 30 years and shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years and a resident of this State for two years immediately preceding his election. No person elected to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible for election to more than two consecutive terms of the same office.

Sec. 3. ***Succession to office of Governor.***

(1) Succession as Governor. The Lieutenant Governor-elect shall become Governor upon the failure of the Governor-elect to qualify. The Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor. The further order of succession to the office of Governor shall be prescribed by law. A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term of the Governor whom he succeeds and until a new Governor is elected and qualified.

(2) Succession as Acting Governor. During the absence of the Governor from the State, or during the physical or mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Acting Governor. The further order of succession as Acting Governor shall be prescribed by law.

(3) Physical incapacity. The Governor may, by a written statement filed with the Attorney General, declare that he is physically incapable of performing the duties of his office, and may thereafter in the same manner declare that he is physically capable of performing the duties of his office.

(4) Mental incapacity. The mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Thereafter, the mental capacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. In all cases, the General Assembly shall give the Governor such notice as it may deem proper and shall allow him an opportunity to be heard before a joint session of the General Assembly before it takes final action. When the General Assembly is not in session, the Council of State, a majority of its members concurring, may convene it in extra session for the purpose of proceeding under this paragraph.

(5) Impeachment. Removal of the Governor from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

Sec. 4. *Oath of office for Governor.* The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, before any Justice of Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the office of Governor.

Sec. 5. *Duties of Governor.*

(1) Residence. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State.

(2) Information to General Assembly. The Governor shall from time to time give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

(3) Budget. The Governor shall prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a comprehensive budget of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures of the State for the ensuing fiscal period. The budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the budget shall not exceed the total of receipts during that fiscal period and the surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period. To insure that the State does not incur a deficit for any fiscal period, the Governor shall continually survey the collection of the revenue and shall effect the necessary economies in State expenditures, after first making adequate provision for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, whenever he determines that receipts during the fiscal period, when added

to any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, will not be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures. This section shall not be construed to impair the power of the State to issue its bonds and notes within the limitations imposed in Article V of this Constitution, nor to impair the obligation of bonds and notes of the State now outstanding or issued hereafter.

(4) Execution of laws. The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(5) Commander in Chief. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

(6) Clemency. The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to regulations prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The terms reprieves, commutations, and pardons shall not include paroles.

(7) Extra sessions. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

(8) Appointments. The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

(9) Information. The Governor may at any time require information in writing from the head of any administrative department or agency upon any subject relating to the duties of his office.

(10) Administrative reorganization. The General Assembly shall prescribe the functions, powers, and duties of the administrative departments and agencies of the State and may alter them from time to time, but the Governor may make such changes in the allocation of offices and agencies and in the allocation of those functions, powers, and duties as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If those changes affect existing law, they shall be set forth in executive orders, which shall be submitted to the General Assembly not later than the sixtieth calendar day of its session, and shall become effective and shall have the force of law upon adjournment sine die of the session, unless specifically disapproved by resolution of either house of the General Assembly or specifically modified by joint resolution of both houses of the General Assembly.

(11) Reconvened sessions. The Governor shall, when required by Section 22 of Article II of this Constitution, reconvene a session of the General Assembly. At such reconvened session, the General Assembly may only consider such bills as were returned by the Governor to that reconvened session for reconsideration. Such reconvened session shall begin on a date set by the Governor, but no later than 40 days after the General Assembly adjourned:

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die.

If the date of reconvening the session occurs after the expiration of the terms of office of the members of the General Assembly, then the members serving for the reconvened session shall be the members for the succeeding term.

Sec. 6. ***Duties of the Lieutenant Governor.*** The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign to him. He shall receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. ***Other elective officers.***

(1) Officers. A Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Commissioner of Labor, and a Commissioner of Insurance shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) Duties. Their respective duties shall be prescribed by law.

(3) Vacancies. If the office of any of these officers is vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another to serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first election for members of the General Assembly that occurs more than 60 days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in this Section. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any of the officers named in this Section and the term expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the office.

(4) **Interim officers.** Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any one of these officers for any of the causes stated in the preceding paragraph, the Governor may appoint an interim officer to perform the duties of that office until a person is appointed or elected pursuant to this Section to fill the vacancy and is qualified.

(5) **Acting officers.** During the physical or mental incapacity of any one of these officers to perform the duties of his office, as determined pursuant to this Section, the duties of his office shall be performed by an acting officer who shall be appointed by the Governor.

(6) **Determination of incapacity.** The General Assembly shall by law prescribe with respect to those officers, other than the Governor, whose offices are created by this Article, procedures for determining the physical or mental incapacity of any officer to perform the duties of his office, and for determining whether an officer who has been temporarily incapacitated has sufficiently recovered his physical or mental capacity to perform the duties of his office. Removal of those officers from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(7) **Special Qualifications for Attorney General.** Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for appointment or election as Attorney General.

Sec. 8. ***Council of State.*** The Council of State shall consist of the officers whose offices are established by this Article.

Sec. 9. ***Compensation and allowances.*** The officers whose offices are established by this Article shall at stated periods receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they have been chosen.

Sec. 10. ***Seal of State.*** There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina". All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina", and signed by the Governor.

Sec. 11. ***Administrative departments.*** Not later than July 1, 1975, all administrative departments, agencies, and offices of the State and their respective functions, powers, and duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 25 principal administrative departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. Regulatory, quasi-judicial, and temporary agencies may, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

Article IV

Judicial

Section 1. ***Judicial power.*** The judicial power of the State shall, except as provided in Section 3 of this Article, be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and in a General Court of Justice. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction that rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government, nor shall it establish or authorize any courts other than as permitted by this Article.

Sec. 2. ***General Court of Justice.*** The General Court of Justice shall constitute a unified judicial system for purposes of jurisdiction, operation, and administration, and shall consist of an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division.

Sec. 3. ***Judicial powers of administrative agencies.*** The General Assembly may vest in administrative agencies established pursuant to law such judicial powers as may be reasonably necessary as an incident to the accomplishment of the purposes for which the agencies were created. Appeals from administrative agencies shall be to the General Court of Justice.

Sec. 4. ***Court for the Trial of Impeachments.*** The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside over the Court. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. Judgment upon conviction shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 5. ***Appellate division.*** The Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 6. ***Supreme Court.***

(1) **Membership.** The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, but the General Assembly may increase the number of Associate Justices to not more than eight. In the event the Chief Justice is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform any of the duties placed upon him, the senior Associate Justice available may discharge those duties.

(2) **Sessions of the Supreme Court.** The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held in the City of Raleigh unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. ***Court of Appeals.*** The structure, organization, and composition of the Court of Appeals shall be determined by the General Assembly. The Court shall have not less than five members, and may be authorized to sit in divisions, or other than en banc. Sessions of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 8. ***Retirement of Justices and Judges.*** The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the retirement of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice, and may provide for the temporary recall of any retired Justice or Judge to serve on the court or courts of the division from which he was retired. The General Assembly shall also prescribe maximum age limits for service as a Justice or Judge.

Sec. 9. ***Superior Courts.***

(1) Superior Court districts. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of Superior Court judicial districts and shall provide for the election of one or more Superior Court Judges for each district. Each regular Superior Court Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The General Assembly may provide by general law for the selection or appointment of special or emergency Superior Court Judges not selected for a particular judicial district.

(2) Open at all times; sessions for trial of cases. The Superior Courts shall be open at all times for the transaction of all business except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury. Regular trial sessions of the Superior Court shall be held at times fixed pursuant to a calendar of courts promulgated by the Supreme Court. At least two sessions for the trial of jury cases shall be held annually in each county.

(3) Clerks. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. If the office of Clerk of the Superior Court becomes vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, or if the people fail to elect, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Sec. 10. ***District Courts.*** The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of local court districts and shall prescribe where the District Courts shall sit, but a District Court must sit in at least one place in each county. District Judges shall be elected for each district for a term of four years, in a manner prescribed by law. When more than one District Judge is authorized and elected for a district, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief District Judge. Every District Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. For each county, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior

Court serving the county shall appoint for a term of two years, from nominations submitted by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, one or more Magistrates who shall be officers of the District Court. The number of District Judges and Magistrates shall, from time to time, be determined by the General Assembly. Vacancies in the office of District Judge shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner prescribed by law. Vacancies in the office of Magistrate shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for original appointment to the office.

Sec. 11. ***Assignment of Judges.*** The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court, shall make assignments of Judges of the Superior Court and may transfer District Judges from one district to another for temporary or specialized duty. The principle of rotating Superior Court Judges among the various districts of a division is a salutary one and shall be observed. For this purpose the General Assembly may divide the State into a number of judicial divisions. Subject to the general supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assignment of District Judges within each local court district shall be made by the Chief District Judge.

Sec. 12. ***Jurisdiction of the General Court of Justice.***

(1) Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it prior to the adoption of this Article, and the Court may issue any remedial writs necessary to give it general supervision and control over the proceedings of the other courts. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from a final order or decision of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

(2) Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(3) Superior Court. Except as otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the Superior Court shall have original general jurisdiction throughout the State. The Clerks of the Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction and powers as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every county of the State.

(4) District Courts; Magistrates. The General Assembly shall, by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State, prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts and Magistrates.

(5) Waiver. The General Assembly may by general law provide that the jurisdictional limits may be waived in civil cases.

(6) Appeals. The General Assembly shall by general law provide a proper system of appeals. Appeals from Magistrates shall be heard de novo, with the right of trial by jury as defined in this Constitution and the laws of this State.

Sec. 13. *Forms of action; rules of procedure.*

(1) Forms of Action. There shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action, and in which there shall be a right to have issues of fact tried before a jury. Every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment thereof, shall be termed a criminal action.

(2) Rules of procedure. The Supreme Court shall have exclusive authority to make rules of procedure and practice for the Appellate Division. The General Assembly may make rules of procedure and practice for the Superior Court and District Court Divisions, and the General Assembly may delegate this authority to the Supreme Court. No rule of procedure or practice shall abridge substantive rights or abrogate or limit the right of trial by jury. If the General Assembly should delegate to the Supreme Court the rule-making power, the General Assembly may, nevertheless, alter, amend, or repeal any rule of procedure or practice adopted by the Supreme Court for the Superior Court or District Court Divisions.

Sec. 14. *Waiver of jury trial.* In all issues of fact joined in any court, the parties in any civil case may waive the right to have the issues determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Sec. 15. *Administration.* The General Assembly shall provide for an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 16. *Terms of office and election of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Superior Court.* Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and regular Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the qualified voters and shall hold office for terms of eight years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. Regular Judges of the Superior Court may be elected by the qualified voters of the State or by the voters of their respective districts, as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 17. *Removal of Judges, Magistrates and Clerks.*

(1) Removal of Judges by the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice may be removed from office for mental or physical incapacity by joint resolution of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least 20 days before the day on which either

house of the General Assembly shall act thereon. Removal from office by the General Assembly for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(2) Additional method of removal of Judges. The General Assembly shall prescribe a procedure, in addition to impeachment and address set forth in this Section, for the removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for mental or physical incapacity interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, permanent, and for the censure and removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for wilful misconduct in office, wilful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

(3) Removal of Magistrates. The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the removal of Magistrates for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity.

(4) Removal of Clerks. Any Clerk of the Superior Court may be removed from office for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity by the senior regular resident Superior Court Judge serving the county. Any Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive written notice of the charges against him at least ten days before the hearing upon the charges. Any Clerk so removed from office shall be entitled to an appeal as provided by law.

Sec. 18. *District Attorney and prosecutorial districts.*

(1) District Attorneys. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of prosecutorial districts, for each of which a District Attorney shall be chosen for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a District Attorney. The District Attorney shall advise the officers of justice in his district, be responsible for the prosecution on behalf of the State of all criminal actions in the Superior Courts of his district, perform such duties related to appeals therefrom as the Attorney General may require, and perform such other duties as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(2) Prosecution in District Court Division. Criminal actions in the District Court Division shall be prosecuted in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State.

Sec. 19. **Vacancies.** Unless otherwise provided in this Article, all vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, when

elections shall be held to fill the offices. When the unexpired term of any of the offices named in this Article of the Constitution in which a vacancy has occurred, and in which it is herein provided that the Governor shall fill the vacancy, expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office. If any person elected or appointed to any of these offices shall fail to qualify, the office shall be appointed to, held, and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of these offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 20. *Revenues and expenses of the judicial department.* The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of a schedule of court fees and costs which shall be uniform throughout the State within each division of the General Court of Justice. The operating expenses of the judicial department, other than compensation to process servers and other locally paid non-judicial officers, shall be paid from State funds.

Sec. 21. *Fees, salaries, and emoluments.* The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article, but the salaries of Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. In no case shall the compensation of any Judge or Magistrate be dependent upon his decision or upon the collection of costs.

Sec. 22. *Qualification of Justices and Judges.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Superior Court, or Judge of District Court. This section shall not apply to persons elected to or serving in such capacities on or before January 1, 1981.

Article V

Finance

Section 1. *No capitation tax to be levied.* No poll or capitation tax shall be levied by the General Assembly or by any county, city or town, or other taxing unit.

Sec. 2. *State and local taxation.*

(1) Power of taxation. The power of taxation shall be exercised in a just and equitable manner, for public purposes only, and shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

(2) Classification. Only the General Assembly shall have the power to classify property for taxation, which power shall be exercised only on a State-wide basis and shall not be delegated. No class of property shall be taxed except by uniform rule, and every classification shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government.

(3) Exemptions. Property belonging to the State, counties, and municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, cultural, charitable, or religious purposes, and, to a value not exceeding \$300, any personal property. The General Assembly may exempt from taxation not exceeding \$1,000 in value of property held and used as the place of residence of the owner. Every exemption shall be on a State-wide basis and shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government. No taxing authority other than the General Assembly may grant exemptions, and the General Assembly shall not delegate the powers accorded to it by this subsection.

(4) Special tax areas. Subject to the limitations imposed by Section 4, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing the governing body of any county, city, or town to define territorial areas and to levy taxes within those areas, in addition to those levied throughout the county, city, or town, in order to finance, provide, or maintain services, facilities, and functions in addition to or to a greater extent than those financed, provided, or maintained for the entire county, city, or town.

(5) Purposes of property tax. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to levy taxes on property, except for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State, unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(6) Income tax. The rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten per cent, and there shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions so that only net incomes are taxed.

(7) Contracts. The General Assembly may enact laws whereby the State, any county, city or town, and any other public corporation may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation for the accomplishment of public purposes only.

Sec. 3. *Limitations upon the increase of State debt.*

(1) Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation. The General Assembly shall have no power to contract debts secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

- (a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;
- (b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;
- (c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;

- (d) to suppress riots or insurrections, or to repel invasions;
- (e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;
- (f) for any other lawful purpose, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the State's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding biennium.

(2) Gift or loan of credit regulated. The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except a corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, unless the subject is submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters who vote thereon.

(3) Definitions. A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when the State borrows money. A pledge of the faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when the State exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(4) Certain debts barred. The General Assembly shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Neither shall the General Assembly assume or pay any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the Convention of 1868, the special session of the General Assembly of 1868, or the General Assemblies of 1868-69 and 1869-70, unless the subject is submitted to the people of the State and is approved by a majority of all the qualified voters at a referendum held for that sole purpose.

(5) Outstanding debt. Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 4. *Limitations upon the increase of local government debt.*

(1) Regulation of borrowing and debt. The General Assembly shall enact general laws relating to the borrowing of money secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and the contracting of other debts by counties, cities and towns, special districts, and other units, authorities, and agencies of local government.

(2) Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to contract debts secured by a pledge of its faith and credit unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

- (a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;

- (b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;
- (c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;
- (d) to suppress riots or insurrections;
- (e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;
- (f) for purposes authorized by general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding fiscal year.

(3) Gift or loan of credit regulated. No county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government shall give or lend its credit in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except for public purposes as authorized by general law, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(4) Certain debts barred. No county, city or town, or other unit of local government shall assume or pay any debt or the interest thereon contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of rebellion or insurrection against the United States.

(5) Definitions. A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government borrows money. A pledge of faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(6) Outstanding debt. Except as provided in subsection (+), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 5. ***Acts levying taxes to state objects.*** Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

Sec. 6. ***Inviolability of sinking funds and retirement funds.***

(1) Sinking funds. The General Assembly shall not use or authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which the sinking fund has been created, except that these funds may be invested as authorized by law.

(2) Retirement funds. Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorize to be used any part of the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses, and refunds; except that retirement system funds may be invested as authorized by law, subject to the investment limitation that the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to, or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer, or public employee.

Sec. 7. *Drawing public money.*

(1) State treasury. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of State funds shall be published annually.

(2) Local treasury. No money shall be drawn from the treasury of any county, city or town, or other unit of local government except by authority of law.

Sec. 8. *Health care facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State, counties, cities or towns, and other State and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance for any such governmental entity or any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing health care facility projects to be operated to serve and benefit the public; provided, no cost incurred earlier than two years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from the revenues, gross or net, of any such projects and any other health care facilities of any such governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor; shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit, or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of any governmental entity; and may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title of, with or without consideration, any such project or facilities to the governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto for nonprofit private corporations.

Sec. 9[8].1. *Capital projects for industry.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize counties to create authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance, but not to refinance, the cost of capital projects consisting of industrial, manufacturing and pollution control facilities for industry and pollution control facilities for public utilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 10. ***Joint ownership of generation and transmission facilities.*** In addition to other powers conferred upon them by law, municipalities owning or operating facilities for the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy and joint agencies formed by such municipalities for the purpose of owning or operating facilities for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy (each, respectively, “a unit of municipal government”) may jointly or severally own, operate and maintain works, plants and facilities, within or without the State, for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy, or both, with any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for resale (each, respectively, “a co-owner”) within this State or any state contiguous to this State, and may enter into and carry out agreements with respect to such jointly owned facilities. For the purpose of financing its share of the cost of any such jointly owned electric generation or transmission facilities, a unit of municipal government may issue its revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly, payable as to both principal and interest solely from and secured by a lien and charge on all or any part of the revenue derived, or to be derived, by such unit of municipal government from the ownership and operation of its electric facilities; provided, however, that no unit of municipal government shall be liable, either jointly or severally, for any acts, omissions or obligations of any co-owner, nor shall any money or property of any unit of municipal government be credited or otherwise applied to the account of any co-owner or be charged with any debt, lien or mortgage as a result of any debt or obligation of any co-owner.

Sec. 11. ***Capital projects for agriculture.*** Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the creation of an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 12[11].2. ***Higher Education Facilities.*** Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State or any State entity to issue revenue bonds to finance and refinance the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing higher education facilities to be operated to serve and benefit the public for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship provided no cost incurred earlier than five years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor, shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or such State entity or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of the State or such entity, and, where the title to such facilities is vested in the State or any State entity, may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title to, with or without consideration, such facilities to the nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto.

Sec. 13[12].3. ***Seaport and airport facilities.***

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to grant to the State, counties, municipalities, and other State and local governmental entities all powers useful in connection with the development of new and existing seaports and airports, and to authorize such public bodies:

- (a) to acquire, construct, own, own jointly with public and private parties, lease as lessee, mortgage, sell, lease as lessor, or otherwise dispose of lands and facilities and improvements, including undivided interests therein;
- (b) to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport facilities and improvements which relate to, develop or further waterborne or airborne commerce and cargo and passenger traffic, including commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements; and

(c) to secure any such financing or refinancing by all or any portion of their revenues, income or assets or other available monies associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, and by foreclosable liens on all or any part of their properties associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, but in no event to create a debt secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any other public body in the State.

Article VI

Suffrage And Eligibility To Office

Section 1. **Who may vote.** Every person born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, 18 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. Qualifications of voter.

(1) Residence period for State elections. Any person who has resided in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district for 30 days next preceding an election, and possesses the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State. Removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district to another in this State shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which that person has removed until 30 days after the removal.

(2) Residence period for presidential elections. The General Assembly may reduce the time of residence for persons voting in presidential elections. A person made eligible by reason of a reduction in time of residence shall possess the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall only be entitled to vote for President and Vice President of the United States or for electors for President and Vice President, and shall not thereby become eligible to hold office in this State.

(3) Disqualification of felon. No person adjudged guilty of a felony against this State or the United States, or adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, shall be permitted to vote unless that person shall be first restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. **Registration.** Every person offering to vote shall be at the time legally registered as a voter as herein prescribed and in the manner provided by law. The General Assembly shall enact general laws governing the registration of voters.

Sec. 4. ***Qualification for registration.*** Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language.

Sec. 5. ***Elections by people and General Assembly.*** All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce. A contested election for any office established by Article III of this Constitution shall be determined by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. ***Eligibility to elective office.*** Every qualified voter in North Carolina who is 21 years of age, except as in this Constitution disqualified, shall be eligible for election by the people to office.

Sec. 7. ***Oath.*** Before entering upon the duties of an office, a person elected or appointed to the office shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as _____, so help me God."

Sec. 8. ***Disqualifications for office.*** The following persons shall be disqualified for office:

First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God.

Second, with respect to any office that is filled by election by the people, any person who is not qualified to vote in an election for that office.

Third, any person who has been adjudged guilty of treason or any other felony against this State or the United States, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of corruption or malpractice in any office, or any person who has been removed by impeachment from any office, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. ***Dual office holding.***

(1) Prohibitions. It is salutary that the responsibilities of self-government be widely shared among the citizens of the State and that the potential abuse of authority inherent in the holding of multiple offices by an individual be avoided. Therefore, no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under any other state or government, shall be eligible to hold any office in this State that is filled by election by the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two offices in this State that are

filled by election of the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly shall provide by general law.

(2) Exceptions. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit any officer of the military forces of the State or of the United States not on active duty for an extensive period of time, any notary public, or any delegate to a Convention of the People from holding concurrently another office or place of trust or profit under this State or the United States or any department thereof.

Sec. 10. ***Continuation in office.*** In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether appointed or elected, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made or, if the offices are elective, until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Article VII

Local Government

Section 1. ***General Assembly to provide for local government.*** The General Assembly shall provide for the organization and government and the fixing of boundaries of counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions, and, except as otherwise prohibited by this Constitution, may give such powers and duties to counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions as it may deem advisable.

The General Assembly shall not incorporate as a city or town, nor shall it authorize to be incorporated as a city or town, any territory lying within one mile of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 5,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within three miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 10,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within four miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 25,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within five miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 50,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, the General Assembly may incorporate a city or town by an act adopted by vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Sec. 2. ***Sheriffs.*** In each county a Sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected and shall hold his office for a period of four years, subject to removal for cause as provided by law.

Sec. 3. ***Merged or consolidated counties.*** Any unit of local government formed by the merger or consolidation of a county or counties and the cities and towns therein shall be deemed both a county and a city for the purposes of this Constitution, and may exercise any authority conferred by law on counties, or on cities and towns, or both, as the General Assembly may provide.

Article VIII

Corporations

Section 1. ***Corporate charters.*** No corporation shall be created, nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering, organization, and powers of all corporations, and for the amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general acts may be altered from time to time or repealed. The General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

Sec. 2. ***Corporations defined.*** The term "corporation" as used in this Section shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. All corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Article IX

Education

Section 1. ***Education encouraged.*** Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, libraries, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. ***Uniform system of schools.***

(1) General and uniform system; term. The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.

(2) **Local responsibility.** The General Assembly may assign to units of local government such responsibility for the financial support of the free public schools as it may deem appropriate. The governing boards of units of local government with financial responsibility for public education may use local revenues to add to or supplement any public school or post-secondary school program.

Sec. 3. ***School attendance.*** The General Assembly shall provide that every child of appropriate age and of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

Sec. 4. ***State Board of Education.***

(1) **Board.** The State Board of Education shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The General Assembly shall divide the State into eight educational districts. Of the appointive members of the Board, one shall be appointed from each of the eight educational districts and three shall be appointed from the State at large. Appointments shall be for overlapping terms of eight years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the Governor for the unexpired terms and shall not be subject to confirmation.

(2) **Superintendent of Public Instruction.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

Sec. 5. ***Powers and duties of Board.*** The State Board of Education shall supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support, except the funds mentioned in Section 7 of this Article, and shall make all needed rules and regulations in relation thereto, subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. ***State school fund.*** The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to the State for purposes of public education; the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; and all other grants, gifts, and devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury and, together with so much of the revenue of the State as may be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for establishing and maintaining a uniform system of free public schools.

Sec. 7. **County school fund.** All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, and the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

Sec. 8. **Higher education.** The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina and of the other institutions of higher education, in whom shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted to or conferred upon the trustees of these institutions. The General Assembly may enact laws necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of The University of North Carolina and the other public institutions of higher education.

Sec. 9. Benefits of public institutions of higher education. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.

Sec. 10. **Escheats.**

(1) Escheats prior to July 1, 1971. All property that prior to July 1, 1971, accrued to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of The University of North Carolina.

(2) Escheats after June 30, 1971. All property that, after June 30, 1971, shall accrue to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be used to aid worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this State. The method, amount, and type of distribution shall be prescribed by law.

Article X

Homesteads And Exemptions

Section 1. Personal property exemptions. The personal property of any resident of this State, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$500, to be selected by the resident, is exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. ***Homestead exemptions.***

(1) Exemption from sale; exceptions. Every homestead and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or town with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, and to the same value, owned and occupied by a resident of the State, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for its purchase.

(2) Exemption for benefit of children. The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of the owner's children, or any of them.

(3) Exemption for benefit of surviving spouse. If the owner of a homestead dies, leaving a surviving spouse but no minor children, the homestead shall be exempt from the debts of the owner, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to the benefit of the surviving spouse until he or she remarries, unless the surviving spouse is the owner of a separate homestead.

(4) Conveyance of homestead. Nothing contained in this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of it by deed, but no deed made by a married owner of a homestead shall be valid without the signature and acknowledgement of his or her spouse.

Sec. 3. ***Mechanics' and laborers' liens.*** The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor. The provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming the exemption or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 4. ***Property of married women secured to them.*** The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed and conveyed by her, subject to such regulations and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe. Every married woman may exercise powers of attorney conferred upon her by her husband, including the power to execute and acknowledge deeds to property owned by herself and her husband or by her husband.

Sec. 5. *Insurance.* A person may insure his or her own life for the sole use and benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, and upon his or her death the proceeds from the insurance shall be paid to or for the benefit of the spouse or children or both, or to a guardian, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate. Any insurance policy which insures the life of a person for the sole use and benefit of that person's spouse or children or both shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured during his or her lifetime, whether or not the policy reserves to the insured during his or her lifetime any or all rights provided for by the policy and whether or not the policy proceeds are payable to the estate of the insured in the event the beneficiary or beneficiaries predecease the insured.

Article XI

Punishments, Corrections, And Charities

Section 1. *Punishments.* The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State: death, imprisonment, fines, suspension of a jail or prison term with or without conditions, restitution, community service, restraints on liberty, work programs, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State.

Sec. 2. *Death punishment.* The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. *Charitable and correctional institutions and agencies.* Such charitable, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions and agencies as the needs of humanity and the public good may require shall be established and operated by the State under such organization and in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 4. *Welfare policy; board of public welfare.* Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and the orphan is one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian state. Therefore the General Assembly shall provide for and define the duties of a board of public welfare.

Article XII

Military Forces

Section 1. *Governor is Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State and may call out those forces to execute the law, suppress riots and insurrections, and repel invasion.

Article XIII

Conventions; Constitutional Amendment And Revision

Section 1. ***Convention of the People.*** No Convention of the People of this State shall ever be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and unless the proposition "Convention or No Convention" is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, it shall assemble on the day prescribed by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall, in the act submitting the convention proposition, propose limitations upon the authority of the Convention; and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, those limitations shall become binding upon the Convention. Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by the qualified voters at the time and in the manner prescribed in the act of submission. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the membership of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that submits the convention proposition and the delegates shall be apportioned as is the House of Representatives. A Convention shall adopt no ordinance not necessary to the purpose for which the Convention has been called.

Sec. 2. ***Power to revise or amend Constitution reserved to people.*** The people of this State reserve the power to amend this Constitution and to adopt a new or revised Constitution. This power may be exercised by either of the methods set out hereinafter in this Article, but in no other way.

Sec. 3. ***Revision or amendment by Convention of the People.*** A Convention of the People of this State may be called pursuant to Section 1 of this Article to propose a new or revised Constitution or to propose amendments to this Constitution. Every new or revised Constitution and every constitutional amendment adopted by a Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Convention. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of ratification of the new or revised Constitution or the constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the qualified voters unless a different effective date is prescribed by the Convention.

Sec. 4. ***Revision or amendment by legislative initiation.*** A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three-fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of the proposed new or revised Constitution or constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the voters unless a different effective date is prescribed in the act submitting the proposal or proposals to the qualified voters.

Article XIV

Miscellaneous

Section 1. ***Seat of government.*** The permanent seat of government of this State shall be at the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 2. ***State boundaries.*** The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 3. ***General laws defined.*** Whenever the General Assembly is directed or authorized by this Constitution to enact general laws, or general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, or general laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, no special or local act shall be enacted concerning the subject matter directed or authorized to be accomplished by general or uniformly applicable laws, and every amendment or repeal of any law relating to such subject matter shall also be general and uniform in its effect throughout the State. General laws may be enacted for classes defined by population or other criteria. General laws uniformly applicable throughout the State shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government of like kind, such as every county, or every city and town, but need not be made applicable in every unit of local government in the State. General laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government, or in every local court district, as the case may be. The General Assembly may at any time repeal any special, local, or private act.

Sec. 4. *Continuity of laws; protection of officer holders.* The laws of North Carolina not in conflict with this Constitution shall continue in force until lawfully altered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment made under the prior Constitution of North Carolina and the laws of the State enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 5. *Conservation of natural resources.* It shall be the policy of this State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire and preserve park, recreational, and scenic areas, to control and limit the pollution of our air and water, to control excessive noise, and in every other appropriate way to preserve as a part of the common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, openlands, and places of beauty.

To accomplish the aforementioned public purposes, the State and its counties, cities and towns, and other units of local government may acquire by purchase or gift properties or interests in properties which shall, upon their special dedication to and acceptance by resolution adopted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly for those public purposes, constitute part of the "State Nature and Historic Preserve", and which shall not be used for other purposes except as authorized by law enacted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall prescribe by general law the conditions and procedures under which such properties or interests therein shall be dedicated for the aforementioned public purposes.

Notes

1. The General Assembly of 1975, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 641, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 8, with respect to financing health care facilities, and the voters in 1976 ratified it (see above). At the same session, the General Assembly, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 826, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to industrial revenue bonds which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 8 (inadvertently duplicating section number 8), and the voters in 1976 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding industrial revenue bonds as Sec. 9 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.
2. The General Assembly of 1983, by 1983 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 765, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 11, with respect to financing agricultural facilities, and the voters in 1984 ratified it (see above). At the 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 814,

submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to private higher education facility financing which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 11 (inadvertently duplicating section number 11), and the voters in 1986 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding private higher education facilities as Sec. 12 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.

3. At its 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws, Ch. 933, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 12, with respect to financing airport and seaport facilities, and the voters in 1986 ratified it, notwithstanding the fact that there was already a Sec. 12, according to the practice in section numbering that had been followed to deal with the duplicative section numbers used by the General Assembly in 1986. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding airport and seaport facilities financing as Sec. 13 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State and the Executive Branch

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three branches of state government - legislative, executive and judicial - are distinct and separate from each other (Article I, Section 6). This separation of powers has been a fundamental principal of state government's organizational structure since North Carolina's independence.

In the nearly two hundred years since the formation of the State of North Carolina, many changes have occurred in that structure. State and local government in North Carolina have grown from minimal organizations comprising a handful of employees statewide in 1776 to the current multi-billion dollar enterprise that employs thousands of public servants all over the state and provides services for millions of North Carolina's citizens each year.

The increasing number of services and programs that state and local governments provide to citizens and businesses throughout the state has brought with it management challenges. In 1970 the state's executive branch included over 200 independent agencies. Recognizing the need to streamline and simplify the executive branch's organization, the General Assembly undertook a major reorganization of state government. The legislators began the reorganization by defining the activities that most appropriately should be entrusted to executive branch agencies.

In an October 27, 1967, speech, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine the need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. The Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Association joined in appointing a steering committee that selected twenty-five people for a North Carolina State Constitution Commission.

The commission's report, submitted on December 16, 1968, contained a proposed amendment to the state constitution that would reduce the number of executive branch departments to 25 and authorize the governor to reorganize the administrative branch subject to approval by the General Assembly.

The 1969 General Assembly submitted the proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people and also authorized the governor to begin a study of consolidation of state agencies and to prepare recommendation for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott established the State Government Reorganization Study Commission in October, 1969. Later, in May, 1970, the governor appointed a fifty-member citizen Committee on State Government Organization to review the study and make specific recommendations for implementation of the reorganization plan.

& THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Voters approved the constitutional proposal requiring the reduction of the number of administrative departments in the general election on November 3, 1970. The amendment called for the executive branch to be reduced to 25 departments by the end of 1975. The Committee on State Government Reorganization submitted its recommendations to the governor on February 4, 1971.

The committee recommended implementation of the amendment in two phases. Phase I would group agencies together in a limited number of functional departments. The General Assembly approved the implementation of Phase I in 1971. Phase II began in 1971 and continued into 1973 as agencies began to evaluate agency and department organizations. The results of this analysis were presented to the 1973 General Assembly in the form of legislation that would revise existing statutes to more closely conform to the executive branch's new organizational structure. The legislators began working to make the changes in state law needed to support the reorganization.

With strong support from Governor Scott, the General Assembly ratified the Executive Organization Act of 1971 on July 14, 1971. The act divided the executive branch into rough groupings. The first group was composed of 19 principal offices and departments headed by elected officials. Nine other departments organized along functional lines and headed by appointed administrators formed the second grouping of agencies.

The act implemented Phase I of the reorganization through types of transfers. A Type I transfer meant transferring all or part of an agency — including its statutory authority, powers and duties — to a principal department. A Type II transfer meant transferring an existing agency intact to a principal department with the transferring agency retaining its statutory authority and functions, which would now be exercised under the direction and supervision of the principal department's head. Governor Scott created all of the offices and departments called for by the act prior to the mandated deadline of July 1, 1972.

The Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 created the following principal departments and agencies:

Office of the Governor

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Department of the Secretary of State

Department of the State Auditor

Department of State Treasurer

**Department of Public Education
(now the Department of Public Instruction)**

Department of Justice

Department of Agriculture
(now named the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)

Department of Labor

Department of Insurance

Department of Administration

Department of Transportation and Highway Safety
(now named the Department of Transportation)

Department of Natural and Economic Resources
(now the Department of Environment and Natural Resources)

Department of Human Resources
(now the Department of Health and Human Services)

Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control
(now the Department of Correction)

Department of Commerce

Department of Revenue

Department of Art, Culture and History
(now Department of Cultural Resources)

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
(now the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety).

A gubernatorial executive order issued June 26, 1972, created an executive cabinet consisting of the heads of these departments. The newly-formed cabinet's first order of business was to manage the implementation of Phase II of reorganization plan.

Further alterations in the executive branch's structure followed between 1972 and 1977. In 1973, the General Assembly passed the Executive Organizations Act of 1973. The act affected four of the newly created departments — Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Military and Veterans Affairs and Revenue. The 1973 law vested final administrative and managerial powers for the executive branch in the hands of the governor and gave him powers to appoint a secretary for each of the departments named. The law also defined the powers of the secretaries, yet named specifically-designated policy areas and executive powers already vested in various commissions that could not be countermanded by either the governor or a departmental secretary.

The 1973 act changed the name of the Department of Culture and History to the Department of Cultural Resources. Various boards, commissions, councils, and societies providing cultural programs for North Carolina citizens were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

The Department of Human Resources and the Department of Revenue were restructured. The 1973 act created a Board of Human Resources in the Department of Human Resources to serve as an advisory board to the secretary on any matter he or she might refer to it.

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was specifically charged with making sure the state's National Guard troops were trained to federal standards. The act also made the department responsible for ensuring military and civil preparedness and assisting veterans and their families and dependents. A new Veterans Affairs Commission was created to assist the secretary with veterans services programs.

The initial reorganization of the state's executive branch was mostly completed by the end of 1975. The governor, however, sought several additional reorganizational changes. The proposals primarily affected four departments — Commerce, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources and Transportation.

The 1977 General Assembly enacted several laws implementing the new proposals. The old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was replaced by a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Veterans Affairs Commission was transferred to the Department of Administration. The State Highway Patrol, formerly part of the Department of Transportation's Division of Motor Vehicles, was transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The 1977 act created a Governor's Crime Commission administered by Crime Control and Public Safety.

The Energy Division and the Energy Policy Council were transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the Department of Commerce, along with three agencies previously under the Department of Transportation — the State Ports Authority and two commissions on Navigation and Pilotage.

Other legislative changes further reorganized the Department of Commerce by transferring the Economic Development Division from the Department of Natural and Economic Development as well as by creating a Labor Force Development Council to coordinate the needs of industry with the programs offered in North Carolina's educational institutions. The Economic Development Division transfer encountered some opposition because the existing structure had allowed new prospective industry to deal with only one department regarding environmental regulation and economic development.

Reorganization has become a predictable, on-going feature of state government's executive branch since 1971. Department names have changed, missions and mandates have been altered and some agencies, such as the Office of State Controller, have been given autonomous status. One new department — the Department of Community Colleges — has been created.

The most sweeping reorganization since 1977 occurred in 1989 and involved major changes to the Departments of Commerce, Human Resources and Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCID). All three were restructured significantly. The Department of Natural Resources and Economic Development became the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources with primary responsibilities in the areas of environmental and natural resources management and public health protection. The Department of Commerce was renamed the Department

of Economic and Community Development. This department acquired the community development activities of the old NRCDC and added them to the commercial and industrial activity of the old Department of Commerce. The Department of Human Resources lost its Division of Health Services and several sections from other divisions relating to environmental and health management.

The growth in programs at the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources led to legislation approved in the 1996 General Assembly that formally reorganized the department yet again. As of June 1, 1997, all health functions and programs were consolidated in the newly-renamed Department of Health and Human Services, which also comprised the former Department of Human Resources. The Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources was renamed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The Council of State

Origin and Composition

North Carolina's Council of State is composed of the elected officials enumerated in Article III of the Constitution of North Carolina. Each of these officials is the executive head of a department of state government. The council advises the governor on certain important administrative matters of state. The council is also charged by statute with other specific duties and responsibilities.

The Council of State had its origin in the Constitution of 1776. Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, this document was created without being subsequently submitted to North Carolina voters for popular approval. The constitution — and its accompanying declaration of rights — set forth the organizational structure of the new state government while, at the same time, limiting its ability to intrude in the private lives of many state citizens. The 1776 constitution established the familiar three-way separation of power that still forms the basis of state government in North Carolina. True power of state, however, was concentrated in the legislative branch.

A profound distrust of executive power was evident throughout the Constitution of 1776. It allowed the governor only a one-year term with a limit of only three terms in any six years. The small amount of executive authority granted to the governor was further limited by requiring, in many instances, the concurrence of the Council of State before the governor could exercise power.

The Council of State consisted of seven men elected by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. They were elected for a one-year term and could not be members of either the state Senate or the state House of Commons. If a vacancy occurred, it was filled at the next session of the General Assembly. The council was created to "advise the governor in the execution of his office," but was independent of the governor.

The role of our Council of State today is similar to what it was centuries ago. While no longer a separate and distinct body elected by the General Assembly, the functions of advising the governor and making decisions which are important to the operation of government have survived.

Constitutional Basis

Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election of the following state officers:

Secretary of State

State Auditor

State Treasurer

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Attorney General

Commissioner of Labor

Commissioner of Agriculture

Commissioner of Insurance

All of these officers, including the governor and lieutenant governor, are elected by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time that votes are cast for president and vice president — November of every other even-numbered year. They are elected to four-year terms and, except for the governor and lieutenant governor, who can be elected to only one additional consecutive term, there is no limit on the number of times each member of the Council of State may be elected. In the event of vacancy on the council due to death, resignation or otherwise, the governor has the authority to appoint someone to serve until a successor is elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Section 8, Article III of the Constitution provides that those elected officials shall constitute the Council of State.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Council of State, as prescribed in the General Statutes of North Carolina, are to:

Advise the governor on calling special sessions of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Advise the governor and state treasurer on investment of assurance fund.

Approve transfers from state property fire insurance fund agencies suffering losses.

Approve the purchase of insurance for reinsurance.

Control internal improvements and require the chief executive of public works to report on improvements to the council and the General Assembly.

Approve the sale, lease and mortgage of corporate property in which the state has an interest.

Investigate public works companies.

Approve the governor's determination of competitive positions.

Allot contingency and emergency funds for many purposes.

Approve survey of state boundaries.

Sign bonds in lieu of treasurer.

Authorize the treasurer on replacing bonds and notes.

Authorize the treasurer to borrow in emergency and report such to the state legislature.

Approve the issuance of bonds, set interest rate and approve the manner of sale.

Request cancellation of highway bonds in sinking funds if necessary.

Approve borrowing in anticipation of collection of taxes.

Approve parking lot rules.

Participate in lease, rental, purchase and sale of real property.

Approve motor pool rules.

Approve general service rules and regulations.

Approve property and space allocations.

Approve war and civil defense plans.

Approve banks and securities for state funds.

Approve all state land transactions.

Meetings

The Council of State meets monthly at a time agreed upon by its members. Currently, the council meets the first Tuesday of each month. Prior to 1985, Council of State meetings were exempted from the State Open Meetings Law by act of the General Assembly. There was, however, so much public uproar over this practice that since 1985 the meetings have been open.

The Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor is the oldest governmental office in the state. North Carolina's first governor was Ralph Lane, who served as governor of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony on Roanoke Island (1585). The first permanent governor was William Drummond, appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and one of the Lords Proprietor. Prior to 1729, governors were appointed by the Lords Proprietor and, after 1730, they were appointed by the crown. A governor served at the pleasure of the appointing body, usually until he resigned, although there were several instances where other factors were involved. When a regularly-appointed governor, for whatever reason, could no longer perform his functions as chief executive, either the president of the council, the deputy or lieutenant governor took over until a new governor could be appointed. Following our first state constitution, the governor was elected by the two houses of the General Assembly. He was elected to serve a one-year term and could serve no more than three years in any six.

In 1835, with popular pressure for a more democratic form of government being felt in Raleigh, a constitutional convention voted to amend certain sections of the state constitution. One of the amendments provided for election of the governor by vote of the people every two years. Little was done, however, to increase his authority in areas other than that of appointments.

In 1868, North Carolinians adopted their second constitution. The Constitution of 1868 incorporated many of the amendments that had been added to the original 1776 Constitution, but also included changes resulting from the Civil War and emerging new attitudes towards government. Provisions in this new constitution increased the governor's term of office from two to four years and increased some of his duties and powers as well.

Today, North Carolina is governed by its third constitution. When ratified by the state's voters in 1970, the new state constitution contained few changes dealing with the executive branch in general and the governor in particular. The citizens of North Carolina addressed the issue of gubernatorial succession in 1977 and voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for a second consecutive term. Following his re-election in 1980, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. became the first Governor of North Carolina since 1866 to be elected to two consecutive four-year terms and to an unprecedented third term in 1992. Gov. Hunt won re-election again in 1996.

In 1972, the Office of the Governor was created as one of the 19 departments in the executive branch of state government. Under the governor's immediate jurisdiction are assistants and personnel needed to carry out the functions of chief executive. The Governor of North Carolina is not only the state's chief executive. He or she also directs the state budget and is responsible for all phases of budgeting from the initial preparation to final execution. The governor is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. He or she also serves as chair of the Council of State, which meets

regularly and which may convene in times of emergencies. The governor has the authority to convene a special session of the General Assembly should affairs of the state dictate such a move.

The North Carolina Constitution requires the governor to faithfully execute the laws of the state. He or she has the power to grant pardons and commute prison sentences. The governor may also issue extradition warrants and requests, join interstate compacts and re-organize and consolidate state agencies under his direct control. The governor has final authority over state expenditures and is also responsible for the administration of all funds and loans from the federal government. At the start of each regular session of the General Assembly, the governor delivers the State of the State address to a joint session of the legislature. Chief administrative branches of the Office of the Governor include:

Executive Assistant

The Executive Assistant to the Governor oversees the Office of the Governor. He or she monitors the cabinet's policy development, serves as the governor's link to cabinet members and advises the governor on legislative matters. The executive assistant also represents the governor in matters of state, serving as his or her representative.

Legal Counsel

The Legal Counsel of the Office of the Governor monitors all legal issues relating to the governor and his cabinet. The counsel, appointed by the governor, advises the governor when policy developments involve legal issues and investigates the merits of pardon requests, commutations, reprieves, extraditions, rewards and payments of legal fees charged by the state.

Office of Budget and Management

Responsible for the state budget, the state budget officer is appointed by the governor to assist in carrying out fiscal responsibilities. The Office of Budget and Management, under direction of the state budget office, directs preparation of the state budget, advises the governor on policy decisions related to the biennial budget, legislative issues and the management of state government. The state budget officer also serves as a liaison to the state's business community.

Boards and Commissions Office

The Boards and Commissions Office reviews applications and submits recommendations for appointment to the governor for more than 350 statutory and non-statutory boards and commissions controlled by the Office of the Governor. The Boards and Commissions Office researches qualifications and requirements, maintains records and serves as a liaison with associations, agencies and interested individuals and groups.

Office of State Planning

The Office of State Planning compiles and disseminates accurate, comprehensive statistical data to help advance sound public policy analysis, planning and decision-making. The office's Strategic Planning and Analysis Section helps state agencies conduct strategic planning and other processes that review each agency's current operations, define the expected outcomes of those operations, identify trends and factor influencing operations and develop new objectives and strategies to meet changes in demand for the agency's services. The State Data Center is a consortium of state and local agencies that compiles and maintains economic and other data about North Carolina and its component geographic areas. The State Demographics Unit prepares annual population estimates for all North Carolina municipalities. The unit prepares county and state population estimates and projections by age, race and sex. The Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (CGIA) provides geographic information, products and services such as the N.C. Corporate Geographic Database and the N.C. Geographic Information Clearinghouse on a statewide basis to support public decision-making. The Community Resource Information System (CRIS) provides local communities throughout the state with information about state government financial and technical assistance programs and services. The CSIR database currently provides descriptive information on nearly 300 state agency programs. The North Carolina Geodetic Survey Section (NCGS) provides state-of-the-art methods of precise positioning and advanced geodetic techniques to establish and maintain the official survey base of the state. The survey supports mapping, boundary determination, property delineation, infrastructure development, resource evaluation surveys and scientific applications.

Press Office

The press secretary serves as the spokesperson for the Office of the Governor and coordinates communications efforts for the administration, making sure the press and public get information about their state government. In addition to preparing press releases, speeches and public service announcements, the Press Office also plans public events for the governor.

Office of Citizen Affairs

The Office of Citizen Affairs works to make state government more responsive to the citizens of North Carolina. Its citizen relation representatives respond to complaints and help citizens tackle problems with the help of state agencies. In addition to handling citizen concerns, this office offers information about volunteerism in North Carolina. The office continually promotes volunteer activity within the state and sponsors three regional volunteer recognition ceremonies each year. Among the awards presented at these ceremonies are the Governor's Awards for Bravery and Heroism, the Governor's Awards for Outstanding Volunteer Service, the Order of the Long-Leaf Pine Certificate and the Honorary Tar Heel Certificate. By encouraging citizen

involvement, the Office of Citizen Affairs maintains a direct link between the governor and the people of North Carolina. The Office of Citizen Affairs also houses the N.C. State Commission on National and Community Service.

Legislative Counsel

The Legislative Counsel of the Office of the Governor is responsible for establishing and maintaining a working relationship with members of the General Assembly on all legislative matters of importance to the governor. The legislative counsel tracks legislation as it moves through the General Assembly and reports on its progress to the governor.

Eastern Office

Located in New Bern, this office serves as a regional extension of the governor's Raleigh office. The eastern office links local governments, the private sector and citizens of 33 eastern North Carolina counties. The office serves as a resource for citizens, works with public and private groups to assist them, carries out the governor's policies and addresses the needs of citizens in eastern North Carolina. The staff also represents the governor at forums, civic and business events.

Western Office

Established in 1977 by Governor Jim Hunt, the western office serves as a direct link between the governor and western North Carolina residents. The office, located in Asheville, serves 27 western counties, working with local governments and the private sector to respond to the needs of the region's citizens. This office also works with legislators representing the region to promote programs and funding to boost western North Carolina. The staff of the Western Office represents the governor on councils and boards, as well as at public forums and civic and business events. Day-to-day management and supervision of the use of the governor's western residence is a major responsibility of this office. The residence is available to non-profit, civic, state, local and federal agencies for meetings, retreats and other gatherings.

North Carolina's Washington, D.C., Office: The North Carolina Washington Office was established by Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr. The staff serves as a liaison between the governor, North Carolina's congressional delegation, federal agencies and the White House. The staff monitors and evaluates the impact of federal legislative initiatives proposed by the administration and advocates for the interests of the state. The Washington office also responds directly to constituent requests for information.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Commission

Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program Selection Committee

Education Commission of the States

Governor's Council on Minority Executives

Governor's Minority, Female and Disabled-Owned Businesses Contractors

Advisory Committee

Governor's Programs of Excellence in Education Selection Committee

Governor's Western Residence Board of Directors

National Football League Blue Ribbon Commission

N.C. Business Council of Management and Development, Inc.

N.C. Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness

N.C. 2000 Steering Committee

Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management

Southern Regional Education Board

Southern Regional Education Board Legislative Work Conference Delegates

Southern States Energy Board

Governor's Volunteer Advisory Council (Office of Citizen Affairs)

For further information about the Office of the Governor, call (919) 733-4240 or visit the Web site for the Office of the Governor at www.governor.state.nc.us.

James B. Hunt, Jr. Governor

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, N.C. on May 16, 1937, to James B. Hunt, Sr., and Elsie Brame Hunt.

Educational Background

North Carolina State University, B.S. in Agricultural Education 1959; M.S. in Agricultural Economics 1962; UNC-Chapel Hill, Juris Doctor, 1964.

Professional Background

Governor of North Carolina, 1977-85 and 1993-present (first governor in North Carolina history ever elected to serve two consecutive terms and



first governor elected to a third term); Lt. Governor, 1973-77; senior law partner, Poyner & Spruill, 1985-1992; Ford Foundation economic advisor to the Government of Nepal, 1964-66; partner, Kirby, Webb and Hunt, 1966-72.

Political Activities

Governor of North Carolina, 1977-85 and 1993-present; Lt. Governor, 1973-77; Former Chairman of the National Democratic Party Commission on the Presidential Nomination, 1981; Assistant Chairman of the N.C. Democratic Party, 1969; President of North Carolina Young Democrats, 1968; Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1968; National College Director for the Democratic National Committee, 1962-63; State Chairman of College Young Voters, 1960; Vice President of N.C. Young Democrats, 1959.

Boards and Commissions

Founding Chairman of the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education; Chairman and Founding Chairman of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards; Chairman of the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future; Chairman and Member of the National Education Goals Panel; Co-Chairman of the Nation Education Goals Panel Task Force on the Future of Education; Vice-Chairman and Member of the Achieve Board of Directors; Vice-Chair of the National Center on Education and the Economy; Member of the Carnegie Forum Advisory Council; Chairman and Business Advisory Council Member of the Education Commission of the States; Chair of the National Governors Association Task Force on Technological Innovation and Education Committee; Chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board; Co-Chair of the National Commission on Asia in the Schools; Co-Chair of the National Commission on Math and Science Teaching for the 21st Century; Vice-Chairman of the National Center on Education and the Economy Board; Chair of the National Task Force on Education for Economic Growth; Co-Chair of the 1993-94 National Governors Association Education Leadership Team; Chair of N.C. State Emerging Issues Forum; Chairman of the Triangle East; ; Member of Wake Forest University Board of Trustees and Barton College Board of Trustees; Member of N.C. Central University School of Arts and Sciences Advisory Board; Chairman of the Phase II Tobacco Trust Fund; Co-Chair of the N.C. State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Member of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB); Member of the Southern Growth Policies Board; Member of the Arts Societ Incorporated; Member of the N.C. Symphony Society, Inc., Board of Trustees.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, National Association of Secondary School Principals (NAASP), 2000; NAACP Humanitarian Award, 2000; Citation for Distinguished Public Service Award, NCCBI, 2000; Children's Defense Fund Award, 2000; Leadership in Science, Technology and Education Award, N.C. Association of Biomedical Research (NCABR), 2000; Bell Award (NGA) for outstanding progress made in education, 1999; Breaking the Glass Ceiling Award; Women Executives in State Government

Award; EdPress Award, 1999; McGraw Hill, 1999; Child Health Advocate Award, American Academy of Pediatrics, 1994; James B. Conant Award, for service as the public leader in America contributing most significantly to progress in public education, 1984; National 4-H Outstanding Alumnus Award, 1984; Conservation Achievement Award, presented to the outstanding government leader in U.S. by the National Wildlife Federation, 1983; National Religious Heritage Award for national volunteer leadership, 1983; Honor Award from the Soil Conservation Society of America, 1986.

Legislative Initiatives

Since beginning his third term in January, 1993, Gov. Hunt has kept North Carolina on course in educating and caring for our children, cleaning up the environment, creating good jobs, reducing crime and helping families succeed. His policy initiatives have included:

Good Start & Good Education

North Carolina has led the nation in education progress. In addition, the state is a national leader in the area of early childhood education. Under Gov. Hunt's leadership, North Carolina has expanded the Smart Start program to all 100 counties; launched N.C. Cares to help provide health insurance and salary supplements to child care workers who improve their education and stay in the field; reduced the rate of school violence and the reported number of fire arms on school property; climbed from 43rd in the nation to 29th in teacher salaries – more progress than any other state; made significant gains in fourth-grade reading skills from 1992-98, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and been named one of five states making the most improvement in public schools during the 1990s.

Clean Environment

Gov. Hunt is committed to putting in place – and enforcing – the programs that are essential to restoring and protecting the natural heritage of the state and the health of its citizens. He has introduced a plan to better prevent pollution from hog lagoons and to expand the moratorium on new lagoons until July 1, 2001; secured \$5.7 million for a voluntary program to buy out hog farms in flood plains; increased fines for water polluters by 500% since 1997; leveraged \$224 million in federal funds to create 100,000 acres of protective buffers of vegetation along the Neuse, Tar-Pamlico and Chowan rivers and their tributaries; pushed for the Clean Air Act of 1999, which will reduce pollution through the use of low-sulfur gasoline, alternative fuel vehicles and tougher inspections of cars; proposed rules that will help cut emissions of ozone-causing pollutants from power plants; dedicated a 7,000-acre park in the western part of the state and an 18,000-acre nature preserve along the coast. In addition, Gov. Hunt has proposed a plan to conserve one million acres of open space and farmland over the next ten years.

Safe Communities

North Carolina is a safer place to raise a family thanks to Gov. Hunt's strong steps to reduce crime and protect citizens through a balanced approach of punishment and prevention. The violent crime rate in North Carolina has dropped more than 10% since 1994. Tough new juvenile sentencing laws went into effect on July 1, 1999. The state is more than halfway to its goal of matching 40,000 children with mentors – more than 21,000 so far. More than 21,000 inmates are working or training to work – a 50% increase since 1993. Prisoners working at Correction Enterprises returned more than \$1.5 million to the state and more than \$450,000 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund in 1999. In 1999 more than 89,000 victims of domestic violence, family members and friends received counseling and support services.

Financial Security

Gov. Hunt has been committed to keeping North Carolina's economy strong – remaining aggressive about attracting high-paying, high-quality jobs to all areas of the state. The number of jobs increased by more than 35,000 in 1999. Businesses invested \$5.2 billion in the state, including \$750 million by foreign companies. Statewide unemployment remains low at just over 3%. Gov. Hunt introduced the Next Steps initiative and the Widely-Shared Prosperity Act to increase training opportunities for low-wage workers, people at risk from layoffs and the unemployed. The programs provide incentives to businesses to invest in inner cities, provide health insurance and meet federal worker safety regulations. In addition, Gov. Hunt formed the N.C. Rural Prosperity Task Force which looks at ways to bring economic prosperity to the parts of our state that are getting left behind – places where, in many cases, poverty is persistent, young people are leaving, plants are closing, farms are struggling and hopes are fading.

Better Health Care for Children and Families

The percentage of children lacking health insurance has declined almost 9% since the N.C. Health Choice for Children started in 1998. More than 53,000 children have enrolled so far. Gov. Hunt introduced the Long-Term Care Safety initiative to bring tougher requirements for staff and facilities at adult care facilities and more frequent monitoring.

Agriculture

In response to the plight of North Carolina's tobacco farmers, Gov. Hunt convinced tobacco companies to create a trust fund to distribute \$1.9 billion over the next twelve years to tobacco growers and quota holders in North Carolina. The non-profit organization will help communities whose local economies are tobacco-dependent by using 50% of North Carolina's share of the tobacco settlement, more than \$28 million this year.

Government That Works for People and Business

In making state government work better, Gov. Hunt found \$150 million in savings and efficiencies in order to increase funding for high-priority issues like children's well-being, education and public safety.

Personal and Parental Responsibility

Gov. Hunt continues to provide options for families and children who need support. Since Work First began, the number of families receiving welfare in North Carolina has dropped nearly 57%. More than 75,000 families have left welfare for work and have not returned. Gov. Hunt has increased efforts to help low-income and Work First families leave or avoid welfare by boosting subsidies for child care, increasing job training programs, building more affordable housing and helping with transportation. Under his leadership, child support collections have increased 38% since 1996, from \$280 million to \$386 million. Gov. Hunt launched the N.C. Helping Dads initiative to teach parenting skills to incarcerated fathers and to connect non-custodial fathers with employment opportunities. The pregnancy rate for girls ages 10-19 has declined more than 13% since 1993. The number of children adopted in North Carolina continues to rise, with more than 880 being adopted in 1999. North Carolina children are now spending less time in foster care, down 17% since 1994. In addition, Gov. Hunt launched the Safe Kids initiative to boost child abuse prevention efforts and help more children live in safe and permanent homes.

Race/Ethnic Relations and Equal Opportunity

Gov. Hunt believes that all North Carolinians deserve a high quality of life and an opportunity to prosper. As a result, he launched the North Carolina Initiative on Race and hosted the Governor's Conference on Racial Reconciliation, the first-ever statewide summit. He also hosted the Business/Education Race Summit, bringing together 300 of the state's top business and education leaders; supported anti-discrimination efforts; and awarded state contracts totaling \$273.4 million to historically-underutilized businesses, more than 7% of the state's total contracts. Since 1993, more than \$1.1 billion in state contracts have been awarded to HUB vendors.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Leonard of Mingo, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1958. Three children. Eight grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Wilson.

Governors of North Carolina

Governors of “Virginia”¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Ralph Lane ¹	1585-1586
John White ²	1587

Proprietary Chief Executives

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
(Samuel Stephens) ³	1622-1664
William Drummond ⁴	1665-1667
Samuel Stephens ⁵	1667-1670
Peter Carteret ⁶	1670-1671
Peter Carteret ⁷	1671-1672
John Jenkins ⁸	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch ⁹	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly] ¹⁰	1676
John Jenkins ¹¹	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch ¹²	1677
Thomas Miller ¹³	1677
[Rebel Council] ¹⁴	1677-1679
Seth Sothell ¹⁵	1678
John Harvey ¹⁶	1679
John Jenkins ¹⁷	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson ¹⁸	1682
Seth Sothell ¹⁹	1682-1689
John Archdale ²⁰	1683-1686
John Gibbs ²¹	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell ²²	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis ²³	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell ²⁴	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey ²⁵	1694-1699
John Archdale ²⁶	1695
John Archdale ²⁷	1697
Henderson Walker ²⁸	1699-1703
Robert Daniel ²⁹	1703-1705
Thomas Cary ³⁰	1705-1706
William Glover ³¹	1706-1707
Thomas Cary ³²	1707
William Glover ³³	1707-1708
Thomas Cary ³⁴	1709-1710

Proprietary Chief Executives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward Hyde	1711-1712
Edward Hyde ³⁷	1712
Thomas Pollock ³⁸	1712-1714
Charles Eden ³⁹	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock ⁴⁰	1722
William Reed ⁴¹	1722-1724
Edward Moseley ⁴²	1724
George Burrington ⁴³	1724-1725
Sir Richard Everard ⁴⁴	1725-1731

Royal Chief Executives⁴⁵

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Burrington ⁴⁶	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁷	1734
Gabriel Johnston ⁴⁸	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁹	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan ⁵⁰	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs ⁵¹	1754-1765
James Hasell ⁵²	1763
William Tryon ⁵³	1765
William Tryon ⁵⁴	1765-1771
James Hasell ⁵⁵	1771
Josiah Martin ⁵⁶	1771-1775
James Hasell ⁵⁷	1774

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Caswell ⁵⁹	Dobbs	1776-1777
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1777-1778
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1778-1779
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1779-1780
Abner Nash ⁶⁰	Craven	1780-1781
Thomas Burke ⁶¹	Orange	1781-1782
Alexander Martin ⁶²	Guilford	1781-1782
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1782-1783
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1783-1784
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1784-1785
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1785-1786
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1787-1788

*Elected by the General Assembly*⁵⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	1788-1789
Samuel Johnston ⁶³	Chowan	1789
Alexander Martin ⁶⁴	Guilford	1789-1790
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1790-1792
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1792
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1792-1793
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1793-1795
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1795
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1795-1796
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1796-1797
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1797-1798
William R. Davie ⁶⁵	Halifax	1798-1799
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1799-1800
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1800-1801
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1801-1802
John Baptiste Ashe ⁶⁶	Halifax	1802
James Turner ⁶⁷	Warren	1802-1803
James Turner	Warren	1803-1804
James Turner ⁶⁸	Warren	1804-1805
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1805-1806
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1806-1807
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1807-1808
David Stone	Bertie	1808-1809
David Stone	Bertie	1809-1810
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1810-1811
William Hawkins	Warren	1811-1812
William Hawkins	Warren	812-1813
William Hawkins	Warren	1813-1814
William Miller	Warren	1814-1815
William Miller	Warren	1815-1816
William Miller	Warren	1816-1817
John Branch	Halifax	1817-1818
John Branch	Halifax	1818-1819
John Branch	Halifax	1819-1820
Jesse Franklin	Surry	1820-1821
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1821-1822
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1822-1823
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1823-1824
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1824-1825

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1825-1826
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1826-1827
James Iredell, Jr. ⁶⁹	Chowan	1827-1828
John Owen	Bladen	1828-1829
John Owen	Bladen	1829-1830
Montford Stokes ⁶⁸	Wilkes	1830-1831
Montford Stokes	Wilkes	1831-1832
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1832-1833
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1833-1834
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1834-1835
Richard D. Spaight, Jr.	Craven	1835-1836

Popular Election: Two-Year Terms⁷¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1836-1838
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1838-1841
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1841-1842
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1842-1845
William A. Graham	Orange	1845-1847
William A. Graham	Orange	1847-1849
Charles Manly	Wake	1849-1851
David S. Reid ⁷²	Rockingham	1851-1852
David S. Reid ⁷³	Rockingham	1852-1854
Warren Winslow ⁷⁴	Cumberland	1854-1855
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1855-1857
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1857-1859
John W. Ellis	Rowan	1859-1861
John W. Ellis ⁷⁵	Rowan	1861
Henry T. Clark ⁷⁶	Edgecombe	1861-1862
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1862-1864
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1864-1865
William W. Holden ⁷⁷	Wake	1865
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1866-1868

Popular Election: Four-Year Terms⁷⁸

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William W. Holden ⁷⁹	Wake	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸⁰	Burke	1870-1873
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸¹	Burke	1873-1874
Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance ⁸²	Buncombe	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁸³	Pitt	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	1881-1885
James L. Robinson ⁸⁴	Macon	1883
Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle ⁸⁵	Wake	1889-1891
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1891-1893
Elias Carr	Edgecombe	1893-1897
Daniel L. Russell	Brunswick	1897-1901
Charles B. Aycock	Wayne	1901-1905
Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth	1905-1909
William W. Kitchin	Person	1909-1913
Locke Craig	Buncombe	1913-1917
Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin	1917-1921
Cameron Morrison	Mecklenburg	1921-1925
Angus W. McLean	Robeson	1925-1929
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1929-1933
John C. B. Ehringhaus	Pasquotank	1933-1937
Clyde R. Hoey	Cleveland	1937-1941
John Melville Broughton	Wake	1941-1945
Robert Gregg Cherry	Gaston	1945-1949
William Kerr Scott	Alamance	1949-1953
William B. Umstead ⁸⁶	Durham	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1957-1961
Terry Sanford	Cumberland	1961-1965
Daniel K. Moore	Jackson	1965-1969
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1969-1973
James E. Holshouser, Jr. ⁸⁷	Watauga	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1977-1981
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁸⁸	Wilson	1981-1985
James G. Martin ⁸⁹	Iredell	1985-1989
James G. Martin	Iredell	1989-1993
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁹⁰	Wilson	1993-Present

Governors of “Virginia”

Lane was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and left Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585. His expedition reached the New World in July. A colony, however, was not established until August.

- 2 White was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed from Portsmouth, England on April 26, 1587. The expedition made stops at the Isle of Wight and Plymouth before setting sail for “Virginia” on May 5. They reached the area to be settled on July 22, but Governor White wanted to make some preliminary explorations before allowing the remainder of his party to go ashore. Three days later the colonists left the ships. Food shortages and the absence of other needed supplies forced White to leave for England on August 27, 1587. Delayed in England because of war with Spain, White did not return to North Carolina until 1590. Leaving England on March 20, he arrived in August, but found no evidence of life. On a nearby tree he found the letters “C.R.O.” and on another “CROATAN.” White never did find his missing colony and the mystery of the “Lost Colony” remains unsolved.

Proprietary Chief Executives

- 3 Stephens was appointed “commander of the southern plantations” by the council in Virginia. The geographical location of the “southern plantations” was the Albemarle Sound region of northeastern North Carolina where “overflow” settlers from Virginia lived. William S. Powell has suggested that Stephens’ “presence in Carolina removed any urgency for a prompt appointment” of a governor for Carolina when Berkeley was instructed to do so by the Lords Proprietor and explains why Drummond was not appointed until 1664.
- 4 Drummond was appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, at the request of Berkeley’s fellow Lords Proprietor in England. He began serving prior to the delivery of his commission by Peter Carteret in February, 1665. Since other commissions issued to Carteret bear the date December, 3, 1664, it is possible that Drummond’s commission was also issued on that date. Records show that he was still governor in December, 1666, and that a successor was not appointed until October, 1667. He supposedly moved to Virginia sometime during 1667.
- 5 The Lords Proprietor appointed Stephens to replace Drummond. Stephens began serving prior to the delivery of his commission in April, 1668. He died while still in office sometime before March 7, 1670.
- 6 Carteret had been commissioned lieutenant governor by the Lords Proprietor on December 3, 1664, and was chosen president by the North Carolina Council upon the death of Stephens. He was later appointed governor by the Lords Proprietor. He left the colony for England sometime after May 10, 1672.
- 7 See footnote 6.

- ⁸ Carteret commissioned Jenkins to act as deputy governor when he left the colony. Carteret's legal authority to make this appointment rested in commissions issued by the Lords Proprietor in October, 1670, but expired "at the end of four years" according to provisions in the Fundamental Constitutions. Carteret had not returned to the colony when his commission to Jenkins officially expired. Jenkins, however, continued to serve. When the General Assembly met following elections in September, 1675, opposition had formed against Jenkins and he was imprisoned on charges of "several misdemeanors".
- ⁹ Eastchurch was elected speaker of the assembly and assumed the role of governor following the imprisonment of Jenkins. He seems to have remained in this position until the spring of 1676 when he departed the colony for England.
- ¹⁰ Eastchurch "apparently left someone else as speaker, for the assembly remained in session". Jenkins, however, was forcibly liberated from prison by friends "at some date before late March, 1676." He exercised enough control to hold a court and, for a period prior to the departure of Eastchurch for England, both he and Jenkins exercised control over the province. In October, 1676, Jenkins, backed by an armed force, dissolved the assembly and resumed the role of governor.
- ¹¹ See footnote 10.
- ¹² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eastchurch as governor. Upon his return to the colony, he stopped at Nevis in the West Indies and sought the attention of a wealthy lady. Deciding to remain in Nevis for a while, he appointed Thomas Miller deputy governor until his return. Eastchurch never returned to North Carolina, dying in Virginia while on his way back to the colony. Because he had not officially qualified as governor in Albemarle, Eastchurch had no legal authority to appoint Miller. When Miller reached Albemarle, however, he was able to secure his position with little initial trouble. Miller's aggressive attempts to quiet opposition and his general handling of the government soon put him in conflict with the populace. This conflict erupted into the political upheaval known as "Culpepper's Rebellion."
- ¹³ See footnote 12.
- ¹⁴ Tradition is that John Culpepper was elected governor by the assembly members when they rebelled against Miller. There is no documentary evidence to substantiate claims that he held any post other than that of customs collector. Dr. Lindley Butler suggests that it is possible that John Jenkins, the last *de jure* executive of the colony, acted as a *de facto* government and evidence exists that a "rebel" council meeting was held in early 1678 at his home.
- ¹⁵ Sothell was appointed governor in 1678, but was captured "by the Turkes and carried into Argier (sic). . ." and did not take office.
- ¹⁶ Harvey's commission instructed him to act as "President of the Council and execute the authority of the government until the arrival of Mr. Sothell". Other details are not known. He died while still in office.

Jenkins was elected president of the council following the death of Harvey and died on December 17, 1681, while still in office.

- ¹⁸ Wilkinson was appointed by the Lords Proprietor but never left England—"he was arrested and imprisoned in London while preparing to sail".

Sothell, following his purchase of the "Earl of Clarendon's share of Carolina", became governor under a provision of the Fundamental Constitution which "provided that the eldest proprietor that shall be in Carolina shall be Governor." The date of Sothell's assumption of governorship is not known. Extant records tell nothing about the government of Albemarle in the year following Jenkins' death. It is possible that Sothell reached the colony and took office before Jenkins died or soon afterwards. It is also possible that for a time there was an acting governor chosen by the council or that there may have been a period of chaos. Nothing is known except that Sothell arrived in Albemarle at some time prior to March 10, 1682, when he held court at Edward Smithwick's house in Chowan Precinct. Sothell soon ran into trouble with the people of Albemarle and at the meeting of the assembly in 1689, thirteen charges of misconduct and irregularities were brought against him. He was banished from the colony for 12 months and was prohibited from ever again holding public office in Albemarle. On December 5, 1689, the Lords Proprietor officially suspended Sothell as governor because he abused the authority granted him as a proprietor.

- ²⁰ Archdale was in the colony by December, 1683, to collect quitrents and remained in Albemarle until 1686. While Governor Sothell was absent from the county, Archdale served on many occasions as acting governor.

The Fundamental Constitutions provided that the eldest proprietor living in the colony would be governor and that if there were none, then the eldest cacique was to act. "Gibbs, a relative of the Duke of Albemarle, had been made a cacique of Carolina in October, 1682, and had been granted a manor in the southern Carolina colony a few months later. Gibbs came to Albemarle at some date before November, 1689, by which time he was known as 'governor.' His claim to the governorship seems to have been recognized in the colony for a time; an assembly appears to have been held while he was governor.' It is probable that Albemarle inhabitants recognized his claim until word arrived of Ludwell's appointment, which was made in December, 1689." Even after Ludwell arrived in Albemarle Gibbs continued to claim his right to the office. In July, 1690, both were advised by the Virginia governor to carry their dispute to the Proprietor in England, which was apparently done. On November 8, 1691, the Proprietor issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Albemarle reaffirming Sothell's suspension and repudiating the claim of Gibbs. They also suspended the Fundamental Constitutions, which stripped Gibbs of any further legal basis for his actions. (The actions of the Proprietors on November 8, 1691, did in fact suspend the Fundamental Constitutions even though formal announcement of their suspension was not made until May 11, 1693.)

- ²² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Ludwell as governor on December 5, 1689, following the suspension of Sothell. His dispute with Gibbs led to the issuance of a second commission on November 8, 1691. He served as governor until his appointment as governor of all Carolina.
- ²³ Jarvis acted as deputy governor while Ludwell was in Virginia and England. He was officially appointed deputy governor upon Ludwell's acceptance of the governorship of Carolina and served until his death in 1694.
- ²⁴ Ludwell served as acting governor, possibly by appointment of Thomas Smith, governor of Carolina. The authority under which he acted is not known. In October, 1694, it is apparent that the Lords Proprietor did not know of his position since surviving documents from that time refer to him as "our late Governor of North Carolina." Ludwell issued a proclamation on November 28, 1693, and land grant records indicate that he acted as chief executive intermittently throughout 1694 and as late as May of 1695. Records show that he was residing in Virginia by April, 1695, and had been elected to represent James City County in the Virginia Assembly.
- ²⁵ Harvey became president of the council upon the death of Jarvis in 1694. He was presiding over the council on July 12, 1694, and signed several survey warrants the same day. He continued serving until his death on July 3, 1699.
- ²⁶ Archdale stopped in North Carolina for a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia en route to Charleston on June 11, 12 and 13, 1695, and was in Charleston by August 17, 1695, the date on which he took the oath of office at Charleston.
- ²⁷ Archdale's authority to act as governor rested with his previous commission, which was still valid. The problem of gubernatorial succession at this time is due to the death of Lord Craven and confusion over the tenure of Lord Bath. Since no one other than the Lord Palatine could commission a new governor, there had been no "regular" governor appointed for Carolina.
- ²⁸ Walker, as president of the council, assumed the role of chief executive shortly after the death of Harvey and relinquished it upon the arrival of Robert Daniel sometime between June 20, 1703 and July 29, 1703.
- ²⁹ Daniel was appointed deputy governor of Carolina by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, and was acting in this capacity by July 29, 1703. Conflicts with minority religious groups, primarily the Quakers, led to his suspension in March, 1705.
- ³⁰ Cary was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, to replace Daniel and arrived in North Carolina on March 21, 1705. Dissenters were pleased initially with the appointment, because Cary was related by marriage to John Archdale, the Quaker proprietor. This initial feeling of goodwill toward Cary soon changed. When he arrived in North Carolina, Cary found Anglicans in most places of power and, therefore, cast his lot with them. Although the law requiring oaths

of allegiance was still on the statute books, dissenters had assumed that Cary would not enforce it. When the General Court met on March 27, however, Cary did just that, the oath act being publicly read and put into execution. At the General Assembly meeting in November, 1705, Quaker members were again required to take oaths. They refused and were subsequently excluded from the legislature. Cary and his Anglican allies then passed a law voiding the election of anyone found guilty of promoting his own candidacy. This loosely-defined bill gave the majority faction in the lower house the power to exclude any undesirable member and was designed to be used against troublesome non-Quakers.

Cary's actions spurred dissenter leaders and some disgruntled Anglicans to send a representative to England to plead for relief. In October, 1706, their chosen spokesman, John Porter, left Albemarle for London. Surviving records make it clear that Porter was not a Quaker and, in fact, may have been an Anglican. Although he did not take the oaths of office with his fellow justices at the October/November, 1705, session of the General Court, he had taken them in March, 1705. In England, Porter received the support of John Archdale, who persuaded the Lords Proprietor to issue orders to Porter suspending Sir Nathaniel Johnson's authority over North Carolina, removing Cary as deputy governor, naming five new councilors and authorizing the council to elect a chief executive.

Returning to Albemarle in October, 1707, Porter found William Glover and the council presiding over the government because Cary had left for a visit to South Carolina. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to Porter, who called the new lords deputies together and nominated Glover as president of the council. Glover was elected, but the vote was illegal since Porter's instructions required that Cary and the former councillors be present for the voting. Porter knew exactly what he was doing, however, and later used the illegality of the election to force Glover out of office.

On November 3, 1707, Glover convened the general assembly at John Heckfield's house at Little River. Joining him in the upper house as lords deputies were Porter, Foster, Newby, Hawkins and Thomas Cary, recently returned from South Carolina. After requesting that the lower house send its list of members to him, the president proposed dissolution of the assembly without further business. Cary objected, but the following day Glover and the rest of the council dissolved the General Assembly. Although he had been required to convene the assembly in compliance with the biennial act which specified that a legislative session be held every two years, Glover apparently did not want Cary to use the gathering as a forum.

At some point between the close of the assembly in November, 1707, and the summer of 1708, Glover turned on the dissenters. Apparently, he decided to revive the oath of office and force the Quaker councillors to take it. Seeing the turn of events, Cary moved to join Porter and the dissenters in the hope of regaining the chief executive's office. After receiving assurances of toleration from Cary, Porter

moved decisively. Late in the summer of 1708, he called together both Cary's old councillors and the new ones, as he was originally supposed to have done in October, 1707, and announced that Glover's election as president had been illegal. Glover, joined by Thomas Pollock, protested vigorously and armed violence broke out between the two factions. Soon, though, both sides agreed to let the General Assembly determine the validity of their rival claims. Cary and Glover each issued separate writs of election to every precinct which then proceeded to elect two sets of burgesses - one pledged to Cary and one to Glover. Cary men predominated in Bath County and Pasquotank and Perquimans precincts, Glover men controlled Currituck precinct, and Chowan was almost evenly divided. In the critical maneuvering for control of the assembly which met October 11, 1708, Cary forces scored an early, ultimately decisive victory. Edward Moseley, an Anglican vestryman, was chosen speaker of the house. Despite his religious affiliation, he was a Cary supporter. Through Moseley's careful management, Cary delegates were seated from every precinct except Currituck. When news of the Cary victory in the lower house reached Glover, he departed for Virginia. There is evidence that Glover continued to act in the capacity of president of a council during 1709 and 1710. Land grant records indicate several grants throughout each year bear his name and the names of his councillors. The general assembly nullified the test oaths and the council officially elected Cary president.

The Lords Proprietor were slow to intervene to stop the political turmoil in North Carolina. In December, 1708, they appointed Edward Tynte to be governor of Carolina and instructed him to make Edward Hyde deputy governor of North Carolina. Arriving in the colony early in 1711, Hyde had no legal claim on the deputy governorship because Tynte had died before commissioning him. He was, however, warmly received in Albemarle and his position as a distant kinsman of the queen so impressed the council that it elected Hyde to the presidency. He called a general assembly for March, 1711, where he recommended harsh legislation against dissenters and the arrest of Cary and Porter. From his home in Bath, Cary rallied his supporters to resist and the armed conflict known as the Cary Rebellion began.

³¹ See footnote 30.

³² See footnote 30.

³³ See footnote 30.

³⁴ See footnote 30.

³⁵ See footnote 30.

³⁶ Edward Hyde served first as president of the council and later as governor by commission from the Lords Proprietor. When Cary challenged his authority, armed conflict erupted between the two. Cary's Rebellion ended with the arrest of Cary.

He was later released for lack of evidence. Hyde continued as governor until his death on September 8, 1712.

³⁷ See footnote 36.

Pollock, as president of the council, became governor following the death of Hyde and served in that capacity until the arrival of Charles Eden.

The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eden and he served until his death on March 22, 1722.

³⁸ Pollock, as president of the council, became chief executive after Eden's death and served until his own death in September, 1722.

⁴¹ Reed was elected president of the council to replace Pollock and as such served until the arrival of George Burrington.

⁴² Moseley, as president of the council, was sworn in as acting governor when Burrington left the colony to travel to South Carolina. By November 7, 1724 Burrington had returned to North Carolina.

⁴³ Burrington was commissioned governor of North Carolina by the Lords Proprietor and served until he was removed from office. Why he was removed is not officially known.

⁴⁴ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Everard following Burrington's removal from office. Burrington, however, continued to create problems for Everard after he had taken office. Everard remained governor during the period of transition when North Carolina became a royal colony.

Royal Chief Executives

³⁹ In 1729, the Lords Proprietor gave up ownership of North Carolina and with it the right to appoint governors and other officials.

⁴⁰ Burrington was the first governor commissioned by the crown, and the only man to be appointed by both the Lords Proprietor and the crown. He qualified before the council in 1731. His political enemies succeeded in securing his removal from office in 1734.

⁴¹ Rice served as chief executive while Burrington was out of the colony.

Johnston was commissioned by the crown and served as governor until his death on July 17, 1752.

⁴² Rice, as president of the council, became chief executive following the death of Johnston. Johnston was considerably advanced in age when he assumed office and soon died.

⁵⁰ Rowan was elected president following the death of Rice and served as chief executive until the arrival of Dobbs.

- ⁵¹ Dobbs was commissioned by the crown and arrived in North Carolina in late October, 1754. He qualified before the chief justice and three members of the council who had met him in Bath. He continued serving until his death in March, 1765.
- ⁵² Hassel served as chief executive during the absence of Dobbs from the colony. Dobbs had returned by December 19, 1763.
- ⁵³ Tryon, who had been commissioned lieutenant governor under Dobbs, served as chief executive, first under his commission as lieutenant governor and then under a new commission as governor. He served in this capacity until 1771 when he was appointed governor to New York.
- ⁵⁴ See footnote 53.
- ⁵⁵ James Hasell, president of the council, acted as interim governor until the arrival of Josiah Martin.
- ⁵⁶ Josiah Martin was appointed by the crown and served as the last royal governor of North Carolina. The date of his actual relinquishing of authority has been one of controversy among historians. Some cite the day he left North Carolina soil as July, 1775. Others accept July 4, 1776. Martin considered himself to be governor throughout the Revolution since his commission had not been rescinded.
- ⁵⁷ Hasell, as president of the council, acted as temporary governor during the absence of Martin who had left the colony for New York for reasons of health.

Governors Elected by the General Assembly

- ⁵⁸ The Constitution of 1776 provided that the General Assembly “elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years.”
- ⁵⁹ The Provincial Congress appointed Caswell to act “until [the] next General Assembly.” The General Assembly later elected him to one regular term and two additional terms.
- ⁶⁰ The House and Senate Journals for 1780 are missing. Loose papers found in the North Carolina state archives, however, provided the necessary information. Nash requested that his name be withdrawn from nomination in 1781.
- ⁶¹ On September 12, 1781, Burke and several other state officials and continental officers were captured by the British. Burke was sent to Sullivan’s Island near Charleston, South Carolina, and later transferred to James Island. After several attempts, he was able to obtain a parole to return to North Carolina in late January, 1782. General Alexander Leslie, who issued the parole, later changed his mind and wrote General Nathaniel Greene requesting the immediate return of Burke. Feeling that it was more important for him to remain in North Carolina, Burke refused to comply with the request despite urging from several men of importance

who questioned the legality, as well as the prudence, of his actions. Subsequent adversity prompted Burke to have his name withdrawn from the list of nominees for governor in 1782. He retired from public life to his home near Hillsborough where he died the following year.

Martin, as Speaker of the Senate, was qualified as acting governor upon receiving news of Burke's capture. He served in this capacity until Burke returned to North Carolina in late January, 1782.

On November 26, 1789 Johnston was elected United States Senator after having already qualified as governor. A new election was held on December 5, and Alexander Martin was elected to replace him.

⁶⁴ See footnote 63.

Davie served only one term as governor due to his appointment in 1799 by President Adams to a special diplomatic mission to France. Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors*, 57.

⁶⁶ Ashe died before he could qualify and Turner was elected to replace him.

⁶⁷ See footnote 66.

⁶⁸ Turner was elected to the United States Senate on November 21, 1805, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Montford Stokes.

Iredell resigned on December 1, 1828, following his election to the United States Senate to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon.

⁷⁰ Stokes was appointed by President Jackson in 1832 as "chairman of the Federal Indian Commission to supervise the settlement of southern Indians west of the Mississippi."

Popularly-Elected Governors: Two-Year Term

¹ The Constitutional Convention of 1835 approved an amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of governor. The terms of office for governor was lengthened to two years. He could only serve two terms in a six-year period.

⁷² Manly was defeated for re-election by Reid in 1850.

⁷³ On November 24, 1854, the General Assembly elected Reid to complete the unexpired term of Willie P. Mangum in the United States Senate.

Winslow, as Speaker of the House, qualified as governor following the resignation of Reid.

⁷⁵ Ellis died on July 7, 1861.

⁷⁶ Clark, as Speaker of the Senate, became governor following the death of Ellis.

⁷⁷ Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Second Military District, appointed Holden as provisional governor on May 9, 1865. Worth defeated him in the popular election of 1865.

⁷⁸ The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 extended the term of office for governor from two years to four years, but prohibited him from seeking re-election for the following term.

Popularly-Elected Governors: Four-Year Term

⁷⁹ The efforts of conservatives in keeping blacks away from the polls during the election of 1870 resulted in a substantial majority of the seats in the General Assembly being won by conservative candidates. On December 9, 1870, a resolution of impeachment against Holden was introduced in the House of Representatives by Frederick N. Strudwick of Orange. In all, eight charges were brought against Governor Holden. The trial lasted from February 21, 1871, to March 23, 1871, and Holden was found guilty on six of the eight charges. He was immediately removed from office.

⁸⁰ Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office and was elected governor in the general elections of 1872. He died in office July 11, 1874.

⁸¹ See footnote 80.

⁸² Vance was elected governor in 1876. On January 21, 1879, he was elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly and resigned as governor effective February 5, 1879.

⁸³ Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance, and was elected governor in the general elections of 1880.

⁸⁴ Robinson was sworn in as governor on September 1, 1883 to act while Jarvis was out of the state. He served from September 1 through September 28.

⁸⁵ Fowle died April 7, 1891.

⁸⁶ Umstead died on November 7, 1954.

⁸⁷ Holshouser was the first Republican elected Governor since 1896 when Daniel Russell was elected.

⁸⁸ Hunt became the first governor elected to a four-year term who was then elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election.

⁸⁹ Martin became only the second Republican elected in this century. He was re-elected in 1988.

⁹⁰ Hunt became the first governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms and then, after sitting out two gubernatorial elections, be re-elected for a third term.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The origin of this office goes back to 16th century England when the English Crown established the office of the Lord Lieutenant, a county official who represented the king in the management of local affairs.

Although several early American colonial charters referred to a “deputy governor,” the phrase “Lieutenant Governor” was used for the first time in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. That charter also made it clear that the Lieutenant Governor would become governor in the event of a vacancy. The Office of the Lieutenant Governor in colonial times seems to have been established expressly to cope with the problem of gubernatorial absence.

The concept of the lieutenant governor presiding over the upper house of the state legislature may have had its roots in the colonial practice of making the lieutenant governor the chief member of the governor’s council.

The North Carolina Constitution of 1776 made no provision for a lieutenant governor. The constitutional convention of 1868 chose to create an elective Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Between 1868 and 1970, the lieutenant governor was a part-time official with very limited authority. He served only when the General Assembly was in session or in the absence of the governor. His primary responsibility was to preside over the N.C. Senate. As the presiding officer, he appointed senators to committees and oversaw legislation as it passed through the Senate. Today, the Office of Lieutenant Governor is a full-time position and the lieutenant governor is no longer limited to one four-year term. Instead, he or she may be elected to one additional, consecutive four-year term.

Unlike any other state official, the lieutenant governor straddles the executive and legislative branches. The office is vested with constitutional and statutory powers in both branches. Under the Constitution the lieutenant governor is first in line to succeed the governor should that office become vacant.

The lieutenant governor is President of the Senate, and, as chief presiding officer, directs the debate of bills on the Senate floor. The lieutenant governor is also a member of the Council of State and serves on the State Board of Education and the North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission. The lieutenant governor also chaired the State Board of Community Colleges for the 1995-97 term.

The lieutenant governor is chairman of the North Carolina Small Business Council, which formulates policy to promote small business growth and economic development across the state. The lieutenant governor chairs the State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board, which is helping provide more affordable health care coverage for North Carolina’s working families. He or she chairs the North Carolina Local

Government Partnership Council, which helps promote a better relationship between state and local governments.

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor consists of a staff that assists the lieutenant governor in carrying out his duties. Much of the work of the staff involves responding to citizen inquiries and problems, developing policy initiatives and working with other state agencies.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission

North Carolina Small Business Council

State Board of Community Colleges

State Board of Education

State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board

North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council

North Carolina Information Resource Management Commission (Chair)

For further information about the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, call (919) 733-7350 or visit the office's Web site at www.ltgov.state.nc.us.

Dennis Alvin Wicker **Lieutenant Governor**

Early Years

Born in Sanford, Lee County, June 14, 1952, to J. Shelton and Clarice Burns Wicker.

Educational Background

Lee County Public Schools; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974, B.A. in Economics; Wake Forest University Law School, 1978.

Professional Background

Attorney (firm of Love and Wicker, P.A., 1979-92).

Political Activities

Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, 1993-present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1980-92 (6 terms).

Organizations

N.C. State and American Bar Associations; Academy of Trial Lawyers.



Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board of Education; Chair, N.C. Board of Community Colleges; Chair, Small Business Council; Chair, State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board; Chair, North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council; Chair, North Carolina Information Resource Management Commission.

Personal Information

Married, Alisha O'Quinn of Manners, N.C., November 6, 1982. Three children. Member, St. Luke's Methodist Church.

Lieutenant Governors¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Tod R. Caldwell ²	Burke	1868-1870
Curtis H. Brogden ³	Wayne	1873-1874
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁴	Pitt	1877-1879
James L. Robinson ⁵	Macon	1881-1885
Charles M. Stedman	New Hanover	1885-1889
Thomas M. Holt ⁶	Alamance	1889-1891
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1893-1897
Charles A. Reynolds	Forsyth	1897-1901
Wilfred D. Turner	Iredell	1901-1905
Francis D. Winston	Bertie	1905-1909
William C. Newland	Caldwell	1909-1913
Elijah L. Daughtridg	Edgecombe	1913-1917
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1917-1921
William B. Cooper	New Hanover	1921-1925
Jacob E. Long	Durham	1925-1929
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1929-1933
Alexander H. Graham	Orange	1933-1937
Wilkins P. Horton	Chatham	1937-1941
Reginald L. Harris	Person	1941-1945
Lynton Y. Ballentine	Wake	1945-1949
Hoyt Patrick Taylor	Anson	1949-1953
Luther H. Hodges ⁷	Rockingham	1953-1954
Luther E. Barnhardt	Cabarrus	1957-1961
Harvey Cloyd Philpott ⁸	Davidson	1961-1965
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1965-1969
Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1969-1973
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1973-1977
James C. Green ⁹	Bladen	1977-1985
Robert B. Jordan, III	Montgomery	1985-1989
James C. Gardner ¹⁰	Nash	1989-1993
Dennis A. Wicker	Lee	1993-Present

- ¹ The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868.
- ² Caldwell became governor following Holden's impeachment in 1870.
- ³ Brogden became governor following Caldwell's death.
- ⁴ Jarvis became governor following Vance's resignation.
- ⁵ Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.
- ⁶ Holt became governor following Fowle's death.
- ⁷ Hodges became governor following Umstead's death.
- ⁸ Philpott died on August 18, 1961.
- ⁹ Green was the first lieutenant governor elected to a second term.
- ¹⁰ Gardner was elected in 1988, becoming the first Republican elected lieutenant governor this century.

Department of the Secretary of State

The Department of the Secretary of State is the second-oldest government office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietor were granted their charter in 1663, they appointed the first secretary to maintain the records of the colony. The office continued after the crown purchased North Carolina from the Lords Proprietor in 1728. The Office of Secretary of State even survived the turmoil of the Revolution, finding its way into the North Carolina State Constitution of 1776.

From 1776 until 1835, the Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly in joint session for a term of one year. The Convention of 1835, in addition to changing the meeting schedule of the General Assembly from annually to biennially, also provided for the election of the Secretary of State by the General Assembly every two years. Beginning in 1868, the Secretary of State was elected by the people of North Carolina.

For decades afterwards, individuals elected to the office were usually re-elected on a regular basis. Only seven men held the office during its first 92 years and only 21 individuals have held the office since its creation in 1776. William Hill, who served as Secretary of State from 1811 until his death in 1857, held the office a total of 46 years. This record of service seemed unbreakable until the election of 1936, when a young politician from Hertford County was elected Secretary of State. Nearly five decades later, on December 22, 1982, Thad Eure broke Hill's record, in the process becoming one of the longest-serving elected officials ever in North Carolina history. Eure, the self-styled "oldest rat in the Democratic barn," retired from office in 1989 after more than 52 years.

Rufus Edmisten, a former North Carolina Attorney General and aide to the U.S. Senate's Watergate investigation committee in the 1970s, succeeded Eure in 1989. Re-elected in 1992, Edmisten resigned as Secretary of State in March, 1996. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed the former head of the N.C. Department of Revenue, Janice Faulkner, to serve out the remaining months of Edmisten's term. Faulkner's appointment made her the first woman ever to serve both as Secretary of State and as a member of the Council of State.

Elaine F. Marshall, a Lillington attorney and former state senator, became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State in 1996, beating former stock car racer Richard Petty. The win at the polls also earned Marshall a place in state history as the first woman ever elected to the Council of State. As Secretary of State, Marshall holds the highest elective office in the state government's executive branch ever won by a woman in North Carolina.

The Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time as other elected executive officials. She heads the Department of the Secretary of State, which was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Secretary of State is a member of the Council of State and an ex-officio member of the Local Government Commission and Capital Planning Commission.

By statute the secretary receives all ratified bills of the General Assembly, as well as the original journals of the state Senate and state House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State is empowered by law to administer oaths to any public official of whom an oath is required. The secretary is frequently called upon to administer oaths to officers of the Highway Patrol, judges and other elected officials. In an effort to provide leadership in an important, newly-emerging technology that will have wide-ranging impacts on North Carolina's business community, Secretary Marshall chairs the new North Carolina Electronic Commerce Work Group.

The Department of the Secretary of State plays an important role in the state's economy. Many of the department's programs encourage capital investment in North Carolina by providing a stable regulatory environment for business and industry. The agency is also a leader in developing electronic commerce throughout the state. The department's business-related sub-branches include:

Business License Information Office

The Business License Information Office (BLIO) helps thousands of new businesses throughout North Carolina each year by providing them with information on required licenses and permits issued by any state agency. BLIO also serves as an information clearing house for many state organizations that focus on assisting new business start-ups. The Business License Information Office, created in 1987 by the General Assembly, helps new businesses navigate the state's regulatory channels. The State of North Carolina issues hundreds of business-related licenses. Since many of them require the business owner to find the correct application or related form among the hundreds in existence, this experience can prove very frustrating to the would-be entrepreneur.

The Business License Information Office's Master Application System provides a one-stop business application procedure for the entrepreneur, eliminating much of the red tape in creating a business. The office also publishes the *North Carolina State Directory of Business Licenses and Permits*. The directory contains up-to-date information on more than 600 state-required licenses and permits. BLIO's services are available to all businesses regardless of size, type or location. The office does not charge for its services. Call BLIO at (800) 228-8443 for assistance.

Corporations Division

This division regulates the formation, activities and dissolution of every corporation, limited liability company and limited partnership in the state. The Department of the Secretary of State is required by North Carolina law to ensure uniform compliance with statutes governing the formation of business entities. As a result, the division records corporate information required by law as a public record, prevents duplication of corporate names and furnishes corporate information to the public. The division is responsible for maintaining records on approximately 226,775 current corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships and limited liability companies. The Information Services Group handles more than 1,500 inquiries daily regarding corporate records. The Corporations Division currently processes more than 283,385 corporate documents and annual reports each year.

Securities Division

The Securities Division of the Department of the Secretary of State regulates the sales of stocks and other financial instruments and the activities of brokers across the state. The Securities Division is responsible for administering North Carolina's securities laws. These "blue sky" laws constitute Chapters 78A, and 78C of the General Statutes. These seek to protect the investing public by requiring a satisfactory investigation of both the people who offer securities and of the securities themselves. The laws provide the division with significant investigative powers.

The Securities Division addresses investor complaints concerning securities brokers and dealers, investment advisors or commodity dealers. The division is also an information source for investors inquiring about offerings of particular securities or commodities. Although the division cannot represent an investor in a claim for monetary damages, the staff can investigate alleged violations and suspend or revoke a broker's license. The division also has the statutory authority to issue stop orders against securities offerings, issue cease and desist orders, seek court ordered injunctions or refer the results of an investigation to an appropriate district attorney for criminal prosecution. Conviction of willfully violating the state security laws carries the penalty of a Class I felony. Investors with concerns about or complaints against specific brokers can call the division at (800) 688-4507. The Securities Division is also responsible for the registration of athlete agents, loan brokers and investment advisors. The Department of the Secretary of State, acting as the securities administrator for North Carolina, is a member of the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA). Through this organization the division's staff assists in the adoption of nationwide uniform policies on securities. The division works with other state securities agencies, various federal agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, and with various industry groups such as the National Association of Securities Dealers.

Trademarks Section

This section issues trademarks and service marks for businesses in North Carolina and enforces the state's trademark laws against counterfeiters.

Uniform Commercial Code Division

This division serves as the repository for all lien records filed by banks, mortgage companies and other financial institutions throughout the state. Uniform Commercial Code Division Article 9 of the North Carolina General Statutes requires the Department of the Secretary of State to provide a method of notifying interested third parties of security interests in personal property. The division maintains a notice filing system similar to those used by nearly every state in the Union. The UCC Division's records are public record. The division processes more than 10,000 filings monthly.

Records on file include a statement showing the name and address of the debtor, the name and address of the secured party and a brief description of the collateral. These documents are indexed by debtor name. A search of the records on a particular debtor will produce a list of all active creditors who have filed statements with this office.

Financing statements are generally effective for a five-year period. Within six months prior to their expiration date, the statements may be extended for an additional five years. The Department of the Secretary of State also serves as central filing office for federal tax liens, which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings.

The Department of the Secretary of State also plays a role in the lives of many North Carolina residents through the following programs:

Authentications Section

The Authentications Section helps North Carolina residents and businesses navigate the requirements of the Hague Convention. The convention governs international protocol for establishing the authenticity of official documents issued in the United States that are intended for use in business or official governmental transactions in other nations. In concrete terms, the Authentications Sections helps thousands of North Carolina residents complete the paperwork for overseas adoptions and shipment of bodies for burial outside the borders of the United States each year. North Carolina businesses conducting transactions overseas also rely on the section's services.

Solicitation Licensing Section

The Solicitation Licensing Section maintains records of charitable organizations that raise money within the geographical boundaries of North Carolina.

Land Records Section

The Land Records Section works with local governments to establish standards for the storage of vital land records such as deeds. The Land Records Section has provided expertise free to the many local governments trying to create electronic archives of their land records.

The General Assembly created the Land Records Management Section in 1977. The program encourages the creation and improvement of large-scale county maps and the improvement of record-keeping procedures with an emphasis on computerization when feasible. Land Records provides technical assistance in four major areas — base mapping, cadastral mapping, parcel identifiers and automation of land records — to local governments wishing to modernize and standardize their local land records.

The Land Records Management Division has an advisory committee of 12 members nominated by professional associations and appointed by the Secretary of State.

Notary Public Section

Nearly 150,000 North Carolinians are registered as notaries public through the department's Notary Section. The Department of the Secretary of State has issued commissions to notaries public since 1971. The office of notary public is one of the oldest in history, having existed as far back as the Greek and Roman Empires. There are notaries in every one of the 50 states and in most of the countries around the world. Notaries provide a means for establishing the authenticity of signatures on legal documents such as deeds, automobile titles and other instruments. The Notary Public Section issues commissions to notaries public in every county in North Carolina.

Publications Division

The Publications Division compiles and publishes information useful to the General Assembly, other state agencies and the people of North Carolina. The Publications Division maintains a wide range of reference works, such as the *North Carolina Manual* and the *Directory of State and County Officials*, while also managing an archive that includes state voting records — both primary and general elections — as well as official copies of gubernatorial executive orders, N.C. House and Senate journals and N.C. Session Laws extending back over a century and an original, hand-written copy of the N.C. Constitution of 1868. The Publications Division is also the repository for gender equity reports mandated by state law for various state and local appointed commissions. The division's web site has developed an extensive list of North Carolina-related URLs. In addition, the division's staff serves as an accurate information resource to North Carolina citizens and businesses who aren't familiar with state government and may not know which agency they need to contact to complete a specific transaction.

Lobbyist Registration

This division administers the state's legislative lobbying laws. It is also a repository for official copies of ratified laws.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Committee on Land Records

Capitol Planning Commission

Information Technology Commission

Constitution Publication Committee

Local Government Commission

For more information about the Department of the Secretary of State, call: (919) 807-2000 or visit the department's Web site at www.secstate.state.nc.us/secstate.

Elaine F. Marshall **N.C. Secretary of State**

Early Years

Born November 18, 1945, in Lineboro, Md., to Donald and Pauline Folk.

Educational Background

Bachelor's of Science in Textiles and Clothing, University of Maryland, 1968; Juris Doctor, Campbell University School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Director of Camping, Maryland 4-H Foundation (summers), 1964-1966; Teacher, Lenoir County School System, 1969-1970; Co-Owner, Book and Gift Store, 1969-74; Instructor, Lenoir Community College and Johnston Technical Community College, 1970-1977; Owner and Decorator, The Custom House, Dunn, 1975-1979; Associate, Office of Edgar R. Bain, Lillington, 1981-1984; Partner, Bain & Marshall, Lillington, 1985-1992; Partner, Marshall & Marshall, Lillington, 1993-96.

Political Activities

North Carolina Secretary of State, 1997-Present; Senator, 15th District, North Carolina Senate, 1993-1994; Chair, Harnett County Democratic Party, 1991-1992; President, Democratic Women of Harnett County, 1983-1987; National Secretary, Young Democrats of America, 1977-1979; National Committee Member, Young Democrats of North Carolina, 1974-1977.



Organizations

Member, N.C. State Bar; Member, N.C. Bar Association; Member, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Member, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Member, American Bar Association; Member, American Academy of Trial Lawyers; Member, Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity; Member, Dunn Business and Professional Women, 1982-Present; President, Maryland 4-H, 1963; Legal advisor, N.C. Business and Professional Women, 1987-1990; Member, Women's Forum of North Carolina, Inc., 1993-Present; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1991.

Boards and Commissions

Member, North Carolina Courts Commission, Juvenile Code Study Commission, Agriculture and Forestry Resources Study Commission and Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee, N.C. General Assembly, 1993-1994; Member, Legislative Research Study Commission on Alternative Health Care, 1992; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Justice Academy Foundation, 1994-Present; Co-chair, Family Issues Study Commission and Medicaid Study Commission, N.C. Information Highway Grants Advisory Committee, 1993-1994; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, 1994-Present; Member, North Carolina Board of Economic Development, 1993-1994; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Rural Economic Development Fund, Inc., 1993-1995; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. 4-H Development Fund, Inc., 1990-Present; Member, Board of Directors, Harnett County United Way, 1987-1996; Founding board member, Harnett County Rape Crisis (now SAFE), 1988-1991; President, Harnett County Bar Association, 1988-1989; Governor, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1988-1992; Legislative chair, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1995; Founding chair, Harnett HelpNet for Children, 1992; Member, State of the Child Conference Planning Committee, 1991-1992.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Citizen of the Year, N.C. Council for Women, 1996; Academic Honorary, Phi Kappa Phi, 1989; Recipient, Richter Moore Public Service Award, N.C. Political Science Association, 1997; Recipient, Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Honorary member, Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1994; Lillington Woman of the Year, 1994; Public Citizen of the Year, N.C. Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, 1994; Honorary Chair, Harnett HelpNet for Children, 1992-Present; Recipient, North Carolina Friend of Extension Award, 1992; Dunn Business Woman of the Year, 1990; Recipient, Special Support Award, N.C. Extension Homemakers Award, 1989; Harnett County 4-H Alumna of the Year, 1989; Delegate to Brazil, International Farm Young Exchange, 1967; National Scholarship Winner, 4-H Foundation, 1963.

Personal Information

Husband, Sol Marshall, Esq. (deceased). Three step-children. Five grandchildren. Member, Divine Street Methodist Church, Dunn.

North Carolina Secretaries of State

Colonial Secretaries

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Cobthrop ¹	ca. 1665
Peter Carteret ²	1665-1672
Robert Holden ³	1675-1677
Thomas Miller ⁴	1677-1679
Robert Holden ⁵	1679-1683
Woodrowe ⁶	1683-1685
Francis Hartley ⁷	1685-1692
Daniel Akehurst ⁸	1692-1700
Samuel Swann ⁹	1700-1704
Tobias Knight ¹⁰	1704-1708
George Lumley ¹¹	1704
George Lumley	1708
Nevil Low ¹²	1711
Tobias Knight ¹³	1712-1719
John Lovick ¹⁴	1719-1722
John Lovick ¹⁵	1722-1731
Joseph Anderson ¹⁶	1731
Nathaniel Rice ¹⁷	1731-1753
James Murray ¹⁸	1753-1755
Henry McCulloch ¹⁹	1755
Richard Spaight ²⁰	1755-1762
Richard Spaight ²¹	1762
Benjamin Heron ²²	1762-1769
John London ²³	1769-1770
Robert Palmer ²⁴	1770-1771
Thomas Faulkner ²⁵	1772
Samuel Strudwick ²⁶	1772-1775

Secretaries of State²⁷

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
James Glasgow ²⁸		1777-1798
William White ²⁹		1798-1811
William Hill ³⁰		1811-1857
Rufus H. Page ³¹		1857-1862
John P. H. Russ ³²		1862-1864
Charles R. Thomas ³³		1864-1865
Robert W. Best ³⁴		1865-1868
Henry J. Menninger ³⁵	Wake	1868-1873

Secretaries of State (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William H. Howerton	Rowan	1873-1877
Joseph A. Engelhard ³⁶	New Hanover	1877-1879
William L. Saunders	Wake	1879-1891
Octavius Coke ³⁷	Wake	1891-1895
Charles M. Cooke ³⁹	Franklin	1895-1897
Cyrus Thompson	Onslow	1897-1901
John Bryan Grimes ⁴⁰	Pitt	1901-1923
William N. Everett ⁴¹	Richmond	1923-1928
James A. Hartness ⁴²	Richmond	1928-1933
Stacey W. Wade ⁴³	Carteret	1933-1936
Charles G. Powell ⁴⁴	Granville	1936
Thad A. Eure ⁴⁵	Hertford	1936-1989
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁴⁶	Watauga	1989-1996
Janice I. Faulkner ⁴⁷		1996
Elaine F. Marshall ⁴⁸	Harnett	1997-Present

Colonial Secretaries

- ¹ The Lords Proprietor chose Cobthrop, but he never sailed to Albemarle.
- ² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Carteret and he arrived in Albemarle on February 23, 1665. He was presumably qualified shortly after his arrival. Following the death of Governor Stephens in early 1670, Carteret was chosen as his successor, but apparently continued serving as secretary. It is possible that he acted in both capacities until his departure for England in 1672.

Little is known concerning Holden's appointment or dates of service. He was serving as secretary on July 26, 1675, where he verified a sworn statement and seems to have continued in office until the arrival of Miller in July, 1677. It is possible he was appointed secretary prior to this date since he had been in the colony since 1671.
- ³ When Eastchurch appointed Miller to act in his stead until he returned to North Carolina, he apparently appointed him secretary as well as deputy governor. On October 9, 1677, Miller attested to the granting of a power of attorney, however this could have been in the capacity of acting governor rather than as secretary.
- ⁴ The Lords Proprietor appointed Holden. He apparently arrived in Albemarle in July, 1679. The Lords Proprietor issued a warrant appointing him Receiver General of North Carolina in February, 1679, and it is possible that a similar warrant was issued about the same time for secretary. Records indicate Holden was acting as secretary by November 6, 1679. Sometime between March, 1681, and July, 1682, Holden was imprisoned on charges of "gross irregularities in the collection of

Customs”—another office which he held. Extant records do not indicate what ultimately happened to him. His name does not appear in council records after 1681 and, in 1682, John Archdale was issued a blank commission to appoint a new receiver-general. It is possible that Holden was released from prison or acquitted of the charges and continued serving as secretary. Some sources indicate he served until 1684. Other references, however, indicate that someone else was acting as secretary in 1684 or earlier.

- ⁶ Little is known about Woodrowe, not even his first name. The only mention of him in extant records is in a letter written by the Lords Proprietor in February, 1684. The letter indicates that he had been serving for some time. It is possible he was appointed as early as 1682.
- ⁷ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Hartley, but no record of when he qualified exists. According to one source he died in January, 1691-92, probably while still secretary.
- ⁸ When Akehurst took office is not known. He was apparently acting as secretary by June 26, 1693, when he acknowledged a land grant. It is possible that he was appointed as early as 1692 and presumably served until his death sometime in late 1699 or early 1700. His will was probated in Virginia in 1700.
- ⁹ Swann may have been appointed to replace Akehurst; When he took office is not known. He was serving by September, 1700, and probably served until Knight took over 1704.
- ¹⁰ Knight was apparently appointed to replace Swann and according to one source was in the office in 1704. The earliest documentary evidence of Knight acting as secretary is his certification of a court proceeding on February 20, 1705. There is no evidence that he served as secretary after 1708. He was, however, again serving in 1712.
- ¹¹ Lumley was appointed by Knight to act as secretary on two occasions, once in October, 1704, and again in 1708 during Knight's absence due to an illness. It is not known who served between 1708 and 1712 because of the chaotic conditions in the colony's government at the time.
- ¹² The Lords Proprietor issued two commissions to Low, the first on January 31, 1711, and a second on June 13, 1711. There is no record of Low actually serving as secretary.
- ¹³ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Knight and he subsequently qualified before the governor and council. In 1719 he was called before the council to answer charges of conspiracy with pirates, but was acquitted. He apparently died in late June, 1719, since a successor was appointed on June 30, and his will was probated on July 7, 1719.
- ¹⁴ Lovick was appointed by the governor and council following Knight's death.

- ¹³ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Lovick and he qualified before the governor and council. He served until 1731.
- ¹⁴ Governor Burrington named Anderson as "acting" secretary until Rice arrived.
- ¹⁵ Rice was commissioned by the crown and qualified before the governor and council. He served until his death on January 28, 1753.
- ¹⁶ The Council appointed Murray upon the death of Rice. He served until McCulloch's arrival in 1755. Land grant records indicate that he was acting as secretary as late as March 31, 1755.
- ¹⁷ A warrant was issued on June 21, 1754, for McCulloch's appointment as secretary and Governor Dobbs certified his commission on July 1 while both were still in England. McCulloch qualified as a council member on March 25, 1755, but does not appear to have acted as secretary until April. He served until his death later in 1755.
- ¹⁸ Governor Dobbs sent a letter to Spaight appointing him "Secretary of the Crown" on October 2, 1755. A commission for Spaight in the Secretary of State's records, however, bears the date October 27, 1755. He qualified before Dobbs on October 30.
- ¹⁹ Dobbs re-appointed Spaight and he served until his death sometime during July or early August, 1672.
- ²⁰ Dobbs appointed Heron to replace Spaight. On March 6, 1769, Heron was granted a leave of absence to return to England where he apparently died.
- ²¹ London was already a deputy secretary under Heron and acted in this capacity until news of Heron's death was received. Governor Tryon appointed London secretary upon the death of Heron and he served until he "declined acting any longer."
- ²² Tryon appointed Palmer to replace London on July 8, 1771. He was granted a leave of absence to return to England for reasons of health.
- ²³ The Board of Trade proposed Faulkner to King on March 17. On April 1 the crown ordered the preparation of a commission for Faulkner. He rented his commission to Samuel Strudwick.
- ²⁴ Martin appointed Strudwick after the latter had produced "sufficient evidence that he had rented the Secretary's Office in this Province of Mr. Faulkner." He apparently continued serving until the Revolution.

Secretaries of State

- ²⁵ The Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly at its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1868 extended the term. The power of electing the Secretary of State remained in the hands of the General Assembly until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted.

Since 1868, the Secretary of State has been elected by the people and serves for a four-year term. He or she can run for re-election.

²⁸ The provincial congress appointed Glasgow to serve until the next meeting of the General Assembly. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and continued serving until 1798 when he resigned because of his involvement in a land scandal. The General Assembly received his resignation on November 20.

²⁹ White was elected to replace Glasgow and served until his death sometime in late September or early November, 1811.

³⁰ Hill died on October 29, 1857.

³¹ Page was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term, but he was defeated for re-election in 1862 by Russ.

³² Russ requested that his name be withdrawn at the end of the first round of balloting in 1864.

³³ Thomas, elected by the General Assembly, took office on January 3, 1865, and served until the end of the Civil War. Governor William W. Holden appointed Thomas as secretary in the provisional government. Thomas resigned on August 12, 1865.

³⁴ Best may have been appointed earlier by Holden following Thomas' resignation since his name appears beneath that of Thomas in the Record Book. The book simply states that Best was appointed in 1865. He was later elected by the General Assembly and served until the new state constitution was put into effect in 1868.

³⁵ Menninger was elected in the general election in April, 1868, but declined to run for re-election in 1872.

³⁶ Engelhard died February 15, 1879.

³⁷ Governor Jarvis appointed Saunders on February 18, 1879, to replace Engelhard. Saunders was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1880 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on April 2, 1891.

³⁸ Governor Fowle appointed Coke on April 4, 1891, to replace Saunders. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1892 and served until his death on August 30, 1895.

³⁹ Governor Carr appointed Cooke on September 3, 1895, to replace Coke. Thomas defeated him in the general elections of 1896.

⁴⁰ Grimes died January 16, 1923.

⁴¹ Governor Morrison appointed Everette on January 16, 1923, to replace Grimes. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his death February 7, 1928.

- ⁴² Governor McLean appointed Hartness on February 13, 1928, to replace Everett. He was elected in the general elections in 1928, but declined to run for re-election in 1932.
- ⁴³ Wade resigned in November, 1936.
- ⁴⁴ Governor Ehringhaus appointed Powell on November 17, 1936, to replace Wade. Powell resigned just one month after taking office.
- ⁴⁵ Eure had been elected in the general elections of 1936 and was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on December 21, 1936, to replace Powell. On January 7, 1937, he took office for his regular term and subsequent re-elections. He served longer than any other state official in North Carolina history, finally retiring on January 7, 1989.
- ⁴⁶ Edmisten was elected in November, 1988, when Eure declined to run for re-election. He won re-election in 1992. Edmisten resigned in March, 1996.
- ⁴⁷ Governor Hunt appointed Faulkner on April 1, 1996, to serve the remainder of Edmisten's term.
- ⁴⁸ Marshall became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State after winning the general election of 1996. She took office in January, 1997.

Office of the State Auditor

The Office of the State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1868, although an “auditor of public accounts” had existed since 1862 and references to an auditor’s duties go back to the colonial constitution of 1669.

Today, the state auditor is a constitutional officer elected by vote of the people every four years. The Office of the State Auditor conducts audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies. The department also has the statutory authority to perform other special audits, reviews or investigations deemed necessary by the state auditor or requested by the governor or the legislature. The state auditor is responsible for annually auditing and rendering an opinion on the state’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). He or she also issues the Statewide Single Audit Report required by federal law. The department conducts performance audits of state agencies and programs to determine the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, as well as EDP audits to verify the reliability and controls over computer applications. The department also analyzes the quality reviews of certain non-profit organizations by public accounting firms.

In addition to being state government’s accountability “watchdog,” the state auditor performs several other statutory duties. He or she is a member of the Council of State, the Capitol Planning Commission, the Local Government Commission and the Information Resource Management Commission.

The Office of the State Auditor is organized into two major divisions: General Administration and Auditing.

General Administration Division

This division, under the general supervision of the state auditor’s chief deputy, handles all administrative matters including personnel, budgeting and purchasing, as well as the overall planning and coordination of all departmental activities.

Auditing Division

The Auditing Division conducts financial audits and reviews of state agencies and institutions to determine whether they adhere to generally-accepted accounting principles and standards. The audits identify the specific strengths and weaknesses of each agency’s internal control systems. Auditors also test the accuracy of financial reports and whether an agency complies with all applicable laws, regulations and policies.

Office of the State Auditor employees conduct performance audits of selected programs administered by state agencies. These performance audits determine whether programs are being administered as intended and whether they are accomplishing the desired results in an effective manner. The Auditing Division reviews electronic data processing applications and controls to ensure the reliability and accuracy of

computer generated data. The division monitors the use of state funds provided to certain non-profit organizations and issues an annual report on such activities. The department conducts special investigations of possible embezzlements or misuse of state property. These special investigations normally arise from specific allegations received via the state's Fraud, Waste and Abuse Hotline at (800) 730-TIPS.

The Audit Division's managerial team includes two deputy state auditors and eight audit managers who are charged with auditing the major functions in state government. Audit supervisors are based in Raleigh and in branch offices throughout the state: Asheville, Morganton, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Greenville, Elizabeth City and Wilmington.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Council, NCACTS

Capital Planning Commission

Council of State

Education Facilities Finance Agency

Information Resource Management Commission

Local Government Commission

N.C. Local Government Partnership Commission

For further information on the Office of the State Auditor, call (919) 807-7500 or fax: (919) 807-7647. To report specific incidents of fraud, waste or abuse in state government, call the department's Hotline at (800)-730-8477

E-mail information about fraud, waste or abuse in state government to hotline@aud.osa.state.nc.us. You can visit the department's Web site at: www.osa.state.nc.us.

Ralph Campbell, Jr. State Auditor

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C., December 7, 1946, to the late Ralph Campbell, Sr., and June Kay Campbell.

Educational Background

Graduate, J. W. Ligon High School, Raleigh, 1964; B.S. Degree in Business Administration with Accounting Concentration, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, 1968; Certified Fraud Examiner, 1995.



Professional Background

State Auditor, 1992-Present; Administrative Officer, N.C. Department of Insurance, 1990-92; Plan Auditor, State Health Benefits Office, 1986-90; Field Auditor, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1977-86.

Political Activities

State Auditor, 1992-Present; Raleigh City Council, 1985-1992; Mayor Pro-Tem, Raleigh City Council, 1989-91.

Organizations

Advisory Council on Government Auditing Standards, U.S. General Accounting Office; National Electronic Benefits Transfer Council; Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association; State Employees Association of North Carolina; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; American Council of Young Political Leaders; Widow's Son Lodge No. 4, Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of N.C., Kabala Temple No. 177; National Forum for Black Public Administrators; National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers; National State Auditors Association, Chair, Auditor Training Committee, 1999; NSAA Information Technology Committee; Chair, Southeastern Inter-Governmental Audit Forum, 1999; Flemming Fellows Leadership Institute; Association of Certified Fraud Examiners; 100 Black Men of America, Triangle East Chapter.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Region 5, State Employees Combined Campaign, 1999-2000; N.C. Council of State 1993-Present; St. Augustine's College Board of Trustees, 1995-96; Capital Planning Commission, 1993-Present; Local Government Commission, 1993-Present; Information Resource Management Commission, 1993-Present (Chair, 2000); Shaw Divinity School Board of Trustees, 1988-89; N.C. Black Elected Municipal Officials, Treasurer, 1989-92; Triangle J. Council of Governments, World Class Region, Co-Chair Dependent Care Task Force; Co-Chair, Raleigh United Negro College Fund, 1986-89 and 1994-95; N.C. Black Leadership Caucus, Treasurer, 1989-92; National League of Cities, Human Development Steering Committee, 1989-92; Wake County Education Foundation, Board Member, 1989-91; Wake United Way, Board Member, 1990-91; Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America Board Member, 1991-93; (Raleigh City Council) Intergovernmental Committee, 1985-87, Chair 1989-91; Real Estate Committee, 1985-92, Chair, 1987-92; Downtown Committee, 1985-92; Law and Finance Committee, 1985-89, Chair, 1985-89; Police Affairs Committee, 1985-89 and 1991-92; Public School Administrators Task Force, 1994-95.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army Reserve, 1971-77.

Honors and Awards

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Omega Man of the Year, 1984; State of North Carolina Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1985; St. Augustine's College, Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, 1990; Shaw Divinity School, Honorary Doctor of Christian Letters, 1991; Presidential Citation, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, 1994; 1995 Auditor General's Integrity Award, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995; Secretary's Award for Distinguished Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996.

Personal Information

Married to Mary Savage Campbell. Member, St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, Raleigh, N.C.

State Auditors

Auditors of Public Accounts

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Qualified</i>
Samuel E. Phillips ¹	Orange	1862-1864
Richard H. Battle ²	Wake	1864-1865

State Auditors

Henderson Adams ³		1868-1873
John Reilly	Cumberland	1873-1877
Samuel L. Love	Haywood	1877-1881
William P. Roberts	Gates	1881-1889
George W. Sandlin	Lenoir	1889-1893
Robert M. Furman	Buncombe	1893-1897
Hal W. Ayer	Wake	1897-1901
Benjamin F. Dixon ⁴	Cleveland	1901-1910
Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. ⁵	Wake	1910-1911
William P. Wood ⁶	Randolph	1911-1921
Baxter Durham	Wake	1921-1937
George Ross Pou ⁷	Johnston	1937-1947
Henry L. Bridges ⁸	Guilford	1947-1981
Edward Renfrow ⁹	Johnston	1981-1993
Ralph Campbell, Jr. ¹⁰	Wake	1993-Present

Auditors of Public Accounts

¹ Phillips resigned effective July 10, 1864.

² Governor Vance, with the advice and consent of the Council of State, appointed Battle to replace Phillips. The General Assembly later elected Battle to a regular term, and he served until the office was abolished in 1865.

State Auditors

- ³ Adams was elected in the general elections of April, 1868.
- ⁴ Dixon died September 26, 1910.
- ⁵ Governor Kitchen appointed Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr., on September 30, 1910, to replace his father, Benjamin F. Dixon, Sr.
- ⁶ Wood was elected in the general elections of 1910 to complete the senior Dixon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1912.
- ⁷ Pou died February 9, 1947.
- ⁸ Bridges was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 15, 1947, to replace Pou. He was elected in the general election in 1948 and served until his retirement in 1981.
- ⁹ Renfrow was elected in 1980.
- ¹⁰ Ralph Campbell, Jr., was elected in 1992.

Department of State Treasurer

North Carolina's Treasurer's Court was established in 1669. The court was responsible for managing the colony's public monies. The office of treasurer was formally created in 1715. The lower house of the colonial assembly appointed treasurers. Between 1740 and 1779 there was one treasurer each for Northern and Southern North Carolina. The assembly added four additional treasurers in 1779, each serving a defined geographical area called a district. In 1782 another district with its own treasurer was created. The multiple-treasurer arrangement continued until 1784, when the General Assembly eliminated multiple treasurers and assigned the duties of the office to a single individual elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature for a two-year term. This executive structure continued until a new state constitution was ratified in 1868. The Constitution of 1868 provided for a treasurer elected by the people for a four-year term. This arrangement was untouched by the new constitution of 1970.

Many of the Department of State Treasurer's current duties and functions originated in the constitution of 1868. The constitution formalized the more important fiscal duties of the Department of State Treasurer. The department's functions had varied from administration to administration prior to 1868. The department has only garnered steady public notice since the middle of the 20th Century. Prior to then, the state had very limited financial resources. The entire state budget in 1901 — \$450,000 — would currently fund one public high school in North Carolina for about a month.

Only twelve men have occupied the office of state treasurer since 1868. Benjamin R. Lacy of Wake County held office the longest of any post-war treasurer. Lacy served from 1901 to 1928. Edwin Gill of Scotland County, who served from 1953 until 1977, had the second-longest tenure in office of all post-war treasurers. The all-time record for tenure in office by a treasurer, however, still belongs to John Haywood. Haywood served the state for 40 years, from 1787 to 1827.

North Carolina's state treasurers have long enjoyed a nationwide reputation for fiscal integrity and financial responsibility. Edwin Gill, in particular, did much to earn that widespread public trust by establishing and maintaining high professional standards for the department during his administration. As a result, North Carolina received the coveted Triple-A credit rating for the first time in the early 1960s. The rating, which North Carolina has carefully maintained ever since, saves state taxpayers roughly \$125 million each year through lower interest rates on the state's long-term debts.

Gill himself appreciated what his administration had achieved, saying publicly that "in North Carolina, we have made a habit of good government." A former member of the General Assembly, Gill served as personal secretary to Gov. O. Max Gardner in the early 1930s. He provided crucial leadership in designing and implementing policies designed to help North Carolina recover from the Great Depression.

Harlan Boyles, current North Carolina State Treasurer, served for 16 years as Gill's deputy treasurer. Boyles, who was re-elected to his sixth four-year term in 1996, has continued to follow the same high standards of fiscal integrity that have characterized North Carolina's public finance system for the past half-century. Under Boyles' leadership, the state's trust funds have grown from slightly under \$2 billion to more than \$35 billion. Earnings from the trust funds currently total \$2.6 billion per year, exceeding the amount of revenue the state generates from its share of the retail sales tax.

As the state's banker and custodian of public monies, the Department of State Treasurer has become one of the most important agencies in the executive branch. The state treasurer has more constitutional and legislatively-assigned duties than any other public official in the state other than the governor. The treasurer is a member of the Council of State, presiding officer of the Local Government Commission and chair of the Tax Review Board, the State Banking Commission, the Teachers and State Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency. He is also a member of the State Board of Community Colleges, the State Board of Education and the Global TransPark Authority.

Despite its tremendous administrative responsibilities and wide-ranging duties, the Department of State Treasurer is one of the smallest agencies in the executive branch. The department currently employs 287 people and has an annual budget of \$22 million. It is divided into three operating divisions and one support division. Those divisions are:

Retirement Systems Division

The Retirement Systems Division administers the four statutory retirement and eight fringe benefit plans that cover the state's public employees. Administration of the several retirement systems and benefit plans requires a high level of fiduciary responsibility for the employees' trust funds entailing the prudent and efficient use of employee and taxpayer contributions.

These retirement systems and benefit plans help the state recruit and retain competent employees for a career in public service. They provide replacement income for employee retirement or disability and death benefits for an employee's survivors. More than 475,000 active and retired public employees and their dependents rely on these retirement and fringe benefit plans for a substantial portion of their long-term financial stability. The division administers the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System; the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System; the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System; and the Legislative Retirement System.

Two boards of trustees govern these systems. The state treasurer is ex-officio chairman of each board. The board of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is composed of 14 actively-working employees, retirees and public members.

The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System Board, while legally separate, is composed of the same 14 members plus three additional members representing local governments.

The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is the governing board of the Consolidated Judicial and Legislative Retirement Systems in addition to all other programs administered by the division, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers Pension Fund. That fund is governed by a separate board of trustees, which is composed of six members, with the state treasurer serving as ex-officio chairman.

All retirement systems are joint contributory-defined benefit plans with contributions made by both employees and employers. Each active member contributes six percent (6%) of his compensation for creditable service by monthly payroll deduction. The only exception to this member contribution rate is the Legislative Retirement System to which each active member contributes seven percent (7%) of his compensation. Employers make monthly contributions based on a percentage rate of the members' compensation for the month. Employer contribution rates are actuarially calculated.

The Retirement Systems Division also administers the Public Employees Social Security Agency; the Disability Income Plan; the Legislative Retirement Fund; the National Guard Pension Plan; the Teachers and State Employees Benefit Trust; the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan; the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund; the Contributory Death Benefit for Retired Members; the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund.

The department's consistent use of conservative actuarial assumptions and an approved actuarial cost method over the years since the establishment of the retirement systems and benefit plans have resulted in retirement systems which can be labeled as "actuarially sound."

The division's administrative expenses are paid by receipts from the systems based on the ratio of members in each system to the total number of members of all systems. Receipt support from other programs pays for their cost of administration based on a cost-center analysis, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, which is funded by direct appropriation of the General Assembly.

Investment and Banking Division

The Investment and Banking Division carries out two of the Department of State Treasurer's primary functions. First, it serves as the state's banker by receiving and disbursing all state monies. Second, it serves as the state's chief investment officer by administering the State Funds Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Programs.

The General Assembly of North Carolina has provided a centralized system for managing the flow of monies collected and disbursed by all state departments, agencies, institutions and universities. That system is centralized in this division. The Department of State Treasurer provides each state agency the same services that a commercial bank would normally provide. This system assures that the state itself is the prime beneficiary of the flow of funds through the commercial banking system in the course of conducting state business.

The division administers the state's Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Program. State law requires the Department of State Treasurer to "establish, maintain, administer, manage and operate" investment programs for all state funds on deposit. The department has full fiduciary responsibility for these investment programs. State law requires that the programs be structured so investments can be readily converted to cash when needed. The state's constitution forbids the use of assets in retirement system funds for any purpose other than providing retirement benefits, administrative expenses and refunds.

State and Local Government Finance Division

The State and Local Government Finance Division provides the state treasurer with staff assistance in a variety of areas. It provides staff support to the Local Government Commission, the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing Agency and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency.

The division provides two major types of services — debt management and fiscal management — to state and local governments. The deputy treasurer who leads the State and Local Government Finance Division also serves as secretary of the Local Government Commission. The Local Government Commission approves the issuance of the indebtedness of all units of local government and assists these units in the area of fiscal management. The commission's nine members include the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the Secretary of Revenue, as well as three members appointed by the governor, one by the lieutenant governor and one by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. The State Treasurer serves as chairman and selects the secretary of the commission, who heads the administrative staff.

The State Treasurer is responsible for the issuance and service of all state debts secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the state. After approval of a bond issue, the division assists in determining the cash needs and most appropriate time for scheduling bond sales after consultation with other state agencies. It plans for repayment of the debt and prepares, with the advice and cooperation of bond counsel and the assistance of other state agencies, the official statement describing the bond issue and other required disclosures about the state. The division also participates in the actual sale and delivery of the bonds.

Division staff maintain state bond records and a register of bonds and initiate debt service payments as they become due. In addition, the division is responsible for the authorization and issuance of revenue bonds for the North Carolina Medical Care Commission; the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency; the North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 1; the North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency; the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency; the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing Agency; and the North Carolina Industrial and Pollution Control Financing Authority.

Division staff provide technical assistance in financial matters within the Department of State Treasurer and to other state agencies.

The State and Local Government Finance Division provides technical assistance on financial matters to local governments and public authorities across North Carolina through the Local Government Commission. The division's staff makes recommendations to the commission on the approval, sale and delivery of all North Carolina local government bonds and notes. The Local Government Commission must approve any proposed issue before local governments can incur that debt. The commission examines the necessity for the issue, the size of the issue, the local government's debt management policy, the local taxes that will be needed to service the debt and the ability of the unit to repay. After the commission grants approval of the debt issue, the local government and its bond counsel work with State and Local Government Finance Division staff to gather and assemble information for an official statement that is mailed to a large group of investment bankers nationwide. The general obligation bonds are awarded through the competitive bid process on the basis of lowest total net interest cost to the local government. After the sale, the staff delivers and validates the definitive bonds and ensures that the monies are promptly transferred from the buying brokers to the government unit.

A second key divisional function is monitoring certain fiscal and accounting standards prescribed for local governments by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The division furnishes on-site assistance to local governments concerning existing financial and accounting systems as well as new systems. Division staff strive to ensure that local governments follow generally-accepted accounting principles, systems and practices. The division staff counsels local units in treasury and cash management budget preparation, as well as investment policies and procedures. The division also provides educational programs for local governments in the form of seminars and classes. Division staff examine and analyze annual audited financial statements and other required reports from local governments. Information from these reports is compiled and provided to local government officials and outside organizations to enhance the management of public funds. The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act requires each unit of local government to have its accounts audited annually by a certified public accountant or by an accountant certified

by the commission as qualified to audit local government accounts. The department provides continued assistance to the independent auditors through individual assistance and continuing professional education.

Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division provides administrative, technical and specialized support to the department's top administrators and to the three operating divisions. The division manages the department's supply and mail operations, personnel, forms management, printing, generalized training and accounting. The division administers the Escheat and Abandoned Property program. The program recovers abandoned and unclaimed property, such as abandoned banking accounts, uncashed checks and the contents of safety deposit boxes, whose owners cannot be located. Division staff attempt to return unclaimed property to its legal owners. The department invests these escheat monies in high quality securities and uses the interest to provide educational aid to needy and worth students attending state-supported institutions of higher learning.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Local Governmental Employees Retirement System

Board of Trustees Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
Local Government Commission

N.C. Educational Facilities Finance Agency Board of Directors

N.C. Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing

For more information about the Department of State Treasurer, call (919) 508-5176 or visit the department's Web site at www.treasurer.state.nc.us.

Harlan Edward Boyles State Treasurer

Early Years

Born in Vale, Lincoln County, May 6, 1929, to Curtis E. and Kate Schronce Boyles.

Educacion

North Brook Schools, Lincoln County, 1935-45; Crossnore School, Avery County, 1945-47; University of Georgia, 1947-48; B.S., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1948-51.

Professional Background

Certified Public Accountant.

Political Activities

State Treasurer, 1977-Present (elected 1976; re-elected, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992 and 1996); Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

Municipal Finance Officers Association; N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants (Past President, Triangle Chapter); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (Past President, Treasurer and Executive Director); Rotary Club of Raleigh (Director, Past President); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (Past Director); Raleigh Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Boards and Commissions

Council of State; State Board of Education; Capitol Planning Commission; State Computer Commission; Board of Directors, N.C. Art Society; John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission; State Board of Community Colleges; Chairman, Local Government Commission; Tax Review Board; State Banking Commission; Board of Trustees, Teachers and State Employees Retirement Systems; Local Governmental Employees Retirement System; Former Member, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

Personal Information

Married, Frances (Frankie) Wilder of Johnston County, May 17, 1952. Three children. Member, Westminster Presbyterian Church.



State Treasurers

Colonial Treasurers¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward Moseley ²	1715-1735
William Smith ³	1735
William Downing ⁴	1735-1739
Edward Moseley ⁵	1735-1749
William Smith ⁶	1739-1740
John Hodgson ⁷	1740-1748
Thomas Barker ⁸	1748-1752
Eleazer Allen ⁹	1749-1750
John Starkey ¹⁰	1750-1765
John Haywood ¹¹	1752-1754
Thomas Barker ¹²	1754-1764
Joseph Montford ¹³	1764-1775
Samuel Swann ¹⁴	1765-1766
John Ashe ¹⁵	1766-1773
Richard Caswell ¹⁶	1773-1775
Samuel Johnston ¹⁷	1775
Richard Caswell ¹⁸	1775

State Treasurers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel Johnston ¹⁹	Chowan	1775-1777
Richard Caswell ²⁰	Dobbs	1775-1776
John Ashe ²¹	New Hanover	1777-1779
William Skinner ²²	Perquimans	1777-1784
Green Hill	Franklin	1779-1784
Richard Cogdell	Craven	1779-1782
William Cathey	Rowan	1779-1781
John Ashe	New Hanover	1779-1781
Matthew Jones	Chatham	1779-1782
Timothy Bloodworth	Surry	1780-1784
Robert Lanier	New Hanover	1780-1783
Memucan Hunt ²³	Granville	1782-1784
John Brown	Wilkes	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum	Dobbs	1782-1784
Joseph Cain	New Hanover	1783-1784
William Locke	Rowan	1784
Memucan Hunt	Granville	1784-1787
John Haywood ²⁴	Edgecombe	1787-1827
William Robards	Granville	1827-1830

State Treasurers (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William S. Mhoon	Bertie	1831-1835
Samuel F. Patterson ²⁵	Wilkes	1835-1837
Daniel W. Courts ²⁶	Surry	1837-1839
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1839-1843
John H. Wheeler	Lincoln	1843-1845
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1845-1851
Daniel W. Courts	Surry	1851-1862
Jonathan Worth ²⁷	Randolph	1862-1865
William Sloan ²⁸	Anson	1865-1866
Kemp P. Battle ²⁹	Wake	1866-1868
David A. Jenkins ³⁰	Gaston	1868-1876
John M. Worth ³¹	Randolph	1876-1885
Donald W. Bain ³²	Wake	1885-1892
Samuel McD. Tate ³³	Burke	1892-1895
William H. Worth	Guilford	1895-1901
Benjamin R. Lacy ³⁴	Wake	1901-1929
Nathan O'Berry ³⁵	Wayne	1929-1932
John P. Stedman ³⁶	Wake	1932
Charles M. Johnson ³⁷	Pender	1933-1949
Brandon P. Hodges ³⁸	Buncombe	1949-1953
Edwin M. Gill ³⁹	Scotland	1953-1977
Harlan E. Boyles ⁴⁰	Wake	1977-Present

Colonial Treasurers

The lower house of the colonial assembly reserved the right to appoint colonial treasurers. This policy, combined with the extensive control the assembly already exercised over the colony's financial affairs, proved to be a constant source of friction between the governor and the lower house.

Treasurers were usually appointed in conjunction with money bills during the early years of the office. Later, however, they were appointed via bills passed specifically for the purpose of appointing treasurers. The assembly apparently first appointed treasurers during the Tuscarora War of 1711, when several commissioners were appointed to issue paper currency. This practice continued until 1731, when George Burrington, North Carolina's first royal governor, questioned the assembly's right to appoint treasurers and instead tried to appoint his own treasurer. The lower house resisted this infringement upon its traditional rights and Burrington sought support from royal authorities in England. Crown officials, anxious about upsetting the lower house, hesitated to support Burrington and successive colonial governors on the issue.

By 1729 the complexity of the colony's finances had become so great that the assembly created the office of precinct treasurer. The assembly submitted a list of two or three nominees to the governor for a final decision. The practice of "filling the offices of precinct treasurer seems to have fallen into disuse" by 1735 when there apparently were only two treasurers for the entire province — one for the northern district and one for the southern. This division continued for the remainder of the colonial period.

- ² Moseley, one of the commissioners selected to issue paper currency in 1711, was apparently appointed public treasurer in 1715. He seems to have served continuously until 1735, when the assembly divided the office of treasurer into two positions: a treasurer appointed for the northern district and another appointed for the southern. The assembly named Moseley treasurer of the southern district and he continued in that capacity until his death in 1749.
- ³ Governor Burrington and the council appointed Smith, but there is no evidence that he ever served. This may have been due to the response of the lower house to Smith's appointment.
- ⁴ The legislature appointed Downing treasurer for the northern district and he served until his death in 1739.
- ⁵ See footnote 2.
- ⁶ The governor and council appointed Smith on November 21, 1739, to act as temporary treasurer following Downing's death.
- ⁷ The assembly appointed Hodgson in August, 1740, to replace Downing. He served until 1748.
- ⁸ The assembly appointed Barker in April, 1748. He served until he resigned in 1752.
- ⁹ The general assembly appointed Allen in November, 1749, to replace Moseley. He served until his death in 1750.
- ¹⁰ Starkey was appointed in July, 1750, to replace Eleazer Allen. He served as one of the colony's two district treasurers until his death in 1765.
- ¹¹ Haywood was appointed to replace Barker and served until he apparently resigned in 1754.
- ¹² Barker was appointed in 1754 to replace Haywood and served until he apparently resigned in 1764.
- ¹³ Montford was appointed in February, 1764, to replace Barker and served until 1775.
- ¹⁴ Governor Tryon appointed Swann in 1765 to act as a temporary replacement for the deceased Starkey.

- ¹⁸ Ashe was appointed in November 1766 to replace Starkey. He served until he was replaced by Caswell in 1773.
- ¹⁹ Caswell was appointed in 1773 to replace Ashe. He served until the collapse of the royalist government in 1775. "An Act for appointing Public Treasurers, and directing their duty in office," Chapter V, Laws of North Carolina, Clark, State Records, XXIII, 904-906.
- ²⁰ Johnston and Caswell were appointed treasurers of the northern and southern districts respectively on September 8, 1775, by the provincial congress. Caswell served until his election as governor in 1776. Johnston served until 1777 when ill health forced him to decline re-election.
- See footnote 17.

State Treasurers

- ¹⁹ See footnote 17.
- ²⁰ See footnote 17.
- ²¹ Ashe was elected to replace Caswell.
- ²² Governor Caswell, with the advice and consent of the council, appointed Skinner to replace Johnston. The legislature elected Skinner to a regular term. He served continuously until the district system was abandoned in 1784.
- ²³ Hunt was the first sole treasurer elected by the General Assembly. In 1786 charges of misconduct were brought against him by a "Secret Committee of the General Assembly." A joint session of the House and Senate heard the allegations against Hunt on December 28. Two days later he was defeated for re-election by John Haywood.
- ²⁴ Haywood died on November 18, 1827, while still in office, having served for thirty years as state treasurer.
- ²⁵ Patterson was elected in 1834 to replace Mhoon. He was re-elected in 1835, but failed to give bond within the prescribed fifteen-day time period. His failure to act in a timely manner voided his election. Governor Spaight, with the advice and consent of the council, then appointed Patterson to the office of treasurer. He declined to run for re-election in 1836.
- ²⁶ Court's resignation was presented to the council on April 15, 1839.
- ²⁷ Worth served until the end of the war. When the provisional government took over, Governor Holden appointed him treasurer. Worth resigned on November 15, 1865.
- ²⁸ Governor Holden appointed Sloan to replace Worth. He served until the new government took over.

- ²⁹ Battle was elected by the new General Assembly and began serving on January 1, 1866. He continued in office until the new constitution went into effect in 1868.
- ³⁰ Jenkins was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and served following re-election in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.
- ³¹ Governor Brogden appointed Worth on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.
- ³² Bain died November 16, 1892.
- ³³ Governor Holt appointed Tate on November 19, 1892, to replace Bain. Worth defeated him in a special election in 1894.
- ³⁴ Lacy died February 21, 1929.
- ³⁵ Governor Gardner appointed O'Berry on February 23, 1929, to replace Lacy. O'Berry served until his death on January 6, 1932.
- ³⁶ Governor Gardner appointed Stedman on January 7, 1932, to replace O'Berry. He resigned effective November 21, 1932.
- ³⁷ Governor Gardner appointed Johnson on November 7, 1932, to take office November 11. Johnson, however, failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.
- ³⁸ Hodges resigned in June, 1953.
- ³⁹ Governor Umstead appointed Gill on June 29, 1953, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. Gill was elected to a full term in 1956 and served until his retirement in 1977.
- ⁴⁰ Boyles was elected in November, 1976, when Gill declined to run for re-election. He is still serving following subsequent re-elections, most recently 1996.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction, under the leadership of the State Board of Education, establishes and administers overall policy for North Carolina's public schools. The N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose office was established in the state constitution, manages the department and administers the policies established by the board. The state board adopts rules and regulations for the states public schools that are consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly. Members of the board include the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer and eleven gubernatorial appointees, who are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as secretary to the board.

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction was formed in December, 1852, although the current title and specific delineation of responsibilities were first set forth in the Constitution of 1868. The head of the department originally went by the title "superintendent of common schools," but that office was abolished in 1865. Today the superintendent of public instruction is elected by vote of the people to a four-year term. He or she is a member of the Council of State.

The Department of Public Instruction's primary mission is to ensure that a "general and uniform system of free public schools shall be provided throughout the State, wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students." The department allocates to local education agencies state funds appropriated by the General Assembly and federal public education funds to local public school systems across the state. Department staff monitor the expenditure of that money; draft rules and regulations; collect statistical data of both general and specific nature on schools, expenditures and student progress. The department provides local public school systems with consultant services on fiscal and curriculum issues.

The Department of Public Instruction is organized under the state superintendent into three program areas, each headed by an associate state superintendent and each reporting directly to a deputy state superintendent. In addition to the three primary program areas, the Communications and Information Division and the Office of Education Reform report directly to the State Superintendent. The N.C. Board of Education has several staff members, including a legislative director. The three primary program areas are:

Instructional and Accountability Services

This area encompasses the Office of Charter Schools, the Division of Accountability Services, the Division of Exceptional Children, the Division of Instructional Services and the Division of School Improvement.

Information and Technology Services

This area includes the Administrative Applications Division, the Instructional Technologies Division and the Networking Technologies Division.

Financial and Personnel Services

This area includes the Division of Financial Services, the Division of Human Resources Management, the Division of School Business and the Division of School Support.

Boards and Commissions

Basic Education Program Advisory Committee: Contact Dr. Henry Johnson, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1506.

Board of Governors for Governor's Schools East and West: Contact Nancy Doherty, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1994.

Commission on School Technology: Contact Elsie Brumback, Instructional Technology Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1530.

Council on Educational Services for Exceptional Children: Contact Mary Watson, Monitor, Due Process and Parents' Rights, Exceptional Children Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1587.

N.C. Advisory Committee for Services to Children with Deaf-Blindness: Contact Chris Jones, Deaf-Blind, Multihandicapped and Severely/Profoundly Handicapped Programs, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1998.

N.C. Migrant Education Parent Advisory Council: Contact Emmett Kimbrough, Migrant Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1356.

N.C. Professional Teaching Standards Commission: Contact Peggy Hopkins, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1163.

North Carolina School Improvement Panel: Contact Judy White, Director, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1309.

North Carolina Standards Board for Public School Administration: Contact Linda Stevens, Executive Director, Room 324, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-2050.

North Carolina Textbook Commission: Contact Ann Fowler, Consultant, Department of Public Instruction, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1893.

Personnel Administration Commission for Public School Employees: Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1095.

Professional Practices Commission: Contact Gloria Bowman, Division of Human Resources Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1146.

Professional Review Committee: Contact Harry Wilson, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1310.

Sports Medicine Advisory Commission: Contact Kymm Ballard, Division of Instructional Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1823.

State Advisory Council on Indian Education: Contact Priscilla Maynor, Consultant, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1587.

State Evaluation Committee: Contact Donna Simmons, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1147.

State School Food Distribution Advisory Council: Contact Gary W. Gay, Food Distribution Division, N.C. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 659, Butner, N.C. 27509-0659; Phone, (919) 575-4490; Fax, (919) 575-4143.

State Selection Committee for Teacher of the Year: Contact Jean Blackmon-Brauer, Division of Human Resources Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1149.

Task Force on Vocational and Technical Education: Contact June Atkinson, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1626.

Title I Committee of Practitioners: Contact Bill McGrady, Compensatory Education, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1356.

Vocational Education Program Area Advisory Committees: Workforce Development Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825. Contact persons are:

Agricultural Education: K.C. Beavers, Consultant, DPI, (919) 715-1703 and Marshall Stewart, Consultant, N.C. State University, (919) 515-1681.

Business Education: Ken Smith, Section Chief, (919) 715-1661.

Family and Consumer Sciences Education: Phyllis West, Consultant, (919) 715-1779.

Health Occupations Education: Nancy Raynor, Section Chief, (919) 715-1765.

Marketing Education: Ken Smith, Section Chief, (919) 715-1661.

Technology Education: Deborah Shumate, Consultant, (919) 715-1715.

Trade and Industrial Education: Bob Dickerson, Consultant, (919) 715-1708.

Workforce Development Committee of Practitioners: Contact Don Brannon, Workforce Education Development, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, NC 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1647.

For more information on the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, call (919) 715-1000 or visit the department's Web site, the DPI InfoWeb, at www.dpi.state.nc.us.

Mike Ward

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Early Years

Born in Louisburg, Franklin County, October 17, 1953, to Max Edward Ward and Evelyn Strickland Ward.

Educational Background

Graduate, Wake Forest-Rolesville Senior High, 1972; B.S., Vocational/Technical Education, North Carolina State University, 1977; M. Ed., Occupational Education, N.C. State University, 1981; Ed. D., Educational Administration, N.C. State University, 1993.

Professional Background

Executive Director, N.C. Standards Board for Public School Administration; Local School Superintendent; Assistant Superintendent; Principal; Assistant Principal; Coordinator of Industrial/Cooperative Training.

Political Activities

N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1996-Present; Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

Member, North Carolina Council of State, 1997-Present; Member, North Carolina Education Cabinet, 1997-Present, Council of Chief State School Officers, 1997-Present (Member, Executive Board, 1999-Present); Member, National Assessment Governing Board, U.S. Department of Education, 1999-Present; National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education, 1998-Present (Executive Committee; Chair, State Partnership Board); Office of Juvenile Justice Advisory Council 1998-Present; Adjunct Professor, College of Education and Psychology, North Carolina State University, 1994-Present; Volunteer, World Games of the Special Olympics, 1999; Volunteer, State Games of the Special Olympics, 1999; Member, Capital Campaign Steering Committee, Wake Interfaith Hospitality Network for Homeless Families, 1998-Present; Volunteer, Wake Interfaith Hospitality Network for Homeless Families, 1994-Present.

Honors and Awards

Education Award for Leadership in School Reform, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1999; O. Max Gardner Award, North Carolina Young Democrats, 1999; Distinguished Alumnus Award, North Carolina State University, 1997; Paul Harris Fellowship, Oxford Rotary Club, 1994; N.C. Superintendent of the Year, American Association of School Administrators, 1994; Outstanding Leadership Award, Phi Delta Kappa, Carolina Chapter, 1988; Principal of the Year, Granville County Schools, 1988.



Personal Information

Married, the Rev. Hope Morgan Ward, January 2, 1977; Two children. Member, Soapstone United Methodist Church, Raleigh.

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Superintendent of Common Schools

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Calvin H. Wiley ¹	Guilford	1852-1865

Superintendents of Public Instruction

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel S. Ashley ²	New Hanover	1868-1871
Alexander McIver ³	Guilford	1871-1875
James C. Reid ⁴		1873
Kemp P. Battle ⁵	Wake	1873
Stephen D. Pool ⁶	Craven	1875-1876
John Pool ⁷	Pasquotank	1876-1877
John C. Scarborough	Johnston	1877-1885
Sidney M. Finger	Catawba	1885-1893
John C. Scarborough	Hertford	1893-1897
Charles H. Mebane	Catawba	1897-1901
Thomas F. Toon ⁸	Robeson	1901-1902
James Y. Joyner ⁹	Guilford	1902-1919
Eugene C. Brooks ¹⁰	Durham	1919-1923
Arch T. Allen ¹¹	Alexander	1923-1934
Clyde A. Erwin ¹²	Rutherford	1934-1952
Charles F. Carroll ¹³	Duplin	1952-1969

Superintendents of Public Instruction (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Andrew Craig Phillips ¹⁴	Guilford	1969-1989
Bob R. Etheridge ¹⁵	Harnett	1989-1996
Michael Edward Ward ¹⁶	Wake	1996-Present

- Wiley served until the office was abolished in 1865.
- Ashley was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and resigned effective October 1, 1871.
- Governor Caldwell appointed McIver on September 21, 1871, to replace Ashley. He took office October 1, 1871.
- ¹⁴ Governor Caldwell apparently appointed Reid in late 1872 or early 1873, but no record exists that he ever qualified or took the oath of office.
- Governor Caldwell appointed Battle on January 14, 1873 to replace Reid. Battle took the oath of office on January 15. Alexander McIver, who was still serving under a previous appointment, challenged Battle's right to hold office. The North Carolina Supreme Court heard the case at its January, 1873, term. The court decided in favor of McIver. Justice Reade, who wrote and delivered the majority opinion, stated that since McIver had been duly appointed and qualified, and that since the officer-elect could not qualify, McIver was entitled to remain in office until the next election in August, 1874.
- Pool resigned effective June 30, 1876.
- ¹⁵ Governor Brodgen appointed John Pool on June 30, 1876, to replace Stephen D. Pool. He took office July 1.
- ¹⁶ Toon was elected in the general elections of 1900 and served until his death on February 19, 1902.
- ¹⁷ Governor Aycock appointed Joyner on February 24, 1902, to replace Toon. He was elected in a special election in 1902 to complete Toon's unexpired term. He was re-elected to a full term in 1904 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation effective January 1, 1919.
- ¹⁸ Governor Bickett appointed Brooks on December 21, 1918, to replace Joyner. He took office January 1, 1919, and was elected in the general elections of 1920. Brooks served until his resignation on June 11, 1923.
- ¹⁹ Governor Morrison appointed Allen on June 11, 1923, to replace Brooks. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on October 20, 1934.
- ²⁰ Governor Ehringhaus appointed Erwin on October 23, 1934, to replace Allen. He was elected in the general elections of 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1952.

- ¹³ Governor Scott appointed Carroll on August 20, 1952, to replace Erwin. He was elected in the general elections of 1952 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1969, when he retired from office.
- ¹⁴ Phillips was elected in 1968 and served following subsequent re-elections until his retirement in 1989.
- ¹⁵ Etheridge was elected in November, 1988. He was re-elected in 1992 and declined to run for re-election in 1996.
- ¹⁶ Ward was elected in November, 1996.

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General of North Carolina heads both the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General. The attorney general, having originated during colonial times, is one of the oldest continuous offices in North Carolina state government. North Carolina's first constitution, written in 1776, made the attorney general part of the executive branch framework. When the General Assembly began reorganizing the executive branch in the early 1970s, it created the Department of Justice as one of the major departments in the Council of State.

The 1971 state constitution deleted all references to the Department of Justice and the State Bureau of Investigation. Instead, it simply requires an attorney general whose duties "shall be prescribed by law." [Article III, Section 7(2)] North Carolina's attorney general is elected every four years by vote of the people. The 1971 constitution elevated the attorney general to full, voting membership in the Council of State. Until then, the attorney general had served only as legal advisor to the council.

The historical roots of North Carolina's current Office of the Attorney General lie buried deep in English common law. As far back as the Middle Ages, the English crown conducted its legal business through attorneys, sergeants and solicitors. At that time, the crown did not act through a single attorney at all. Instead, the king appointed numerous legal representatives and granted each authority to appear only in particular courts, on particular matters or in the courts of particular geographical areas. The total number of attorneys representing the crown gradually decreased over time as individual attorneys were assigned broader duties.

By the latter part of the fifteenth century, the title Attorney General was used to designate William Husee as a legal counsel for the crown. It may have been as late as 1530, however, before a single attorney held the title of Attorney General. Attorneys general throughout the sixteenth century still shared the role of legal representative to the crown with other legal agents. It was not until the seventeenth century that the office assumed its modern form and the attorney general became, at least in practice, the crown's preeminent legal counsel.

Although the early attorneys and other legal representatives of the crown occupied much the same position as comparable legal representatives of individuals, their professional development soon diverged from that of private counsel because of the peculiar role of the crown in legal proceedings. The king held "prerogative" and, in theory, was always present in his courts. Since the monarch could not literally appear in every court in the kingdom personally, the attorney general and his predecessors evolved as a legal-administrative mechanism to protect the crown's interests. Consequently, the king's counsel enjoyed superior status to that of attorneys for individuals. Unlike an attorney representing a private party, the attorney general or king's attorney was not an officer of the courts and, therefore, was not subject to the

usual disciplinary authority the courts held over individual attorneys. As a representative of the crown, the attorney general was subject only to the control of the crown.

The office of Attorney General was transported intact from England to the American colonies. Here, attorneys general of the colonies served as representatives of the attorney general of England. Not surprisingly, these colonial attorneys general possessed the common law powers of the attorney general in England. During the early colonial period, North Carolina and South Carolina comprised a single colony and shared an attorney general. By 1767, North Carolina had its own attorney general, who was selected from among the lawyers practicing in North Carolina. North Carolina's attorney general exercised the same power and authority that attorneys general and solicitors general possessed in England. By the time the American Revolution brought independence to the former colonies, the office of attorney general was firmly established in the American states.

After the Revolution, the newly-formed states continued to appoint or elect attorneys general with virtually the same powers and duties as their English and colonial predecessors. The most striking change to the office was that the people, not a hereditary monarch, held sovereignty over the laws and courts. The office of Attorney General has, in one form or another, continued into the modern era in almost all American states. Attorneys general still exercise many of the same duties and powers delegated to their colonial predecessors. In 1985, North Carolina's General Assembly re-affirmed the common law powers of the Office of the Attorney General.

The attorney general's administrative powers and duties are specified in the General Statutes of North Carolina. The attorney general is responsible for representing the State of North Carolina in all actions in the Appellate Court Division the state is either interested in or a part to. When requested by the governor or either house of the General Assembly, the Office of the Attorney General represents the state before any other court or tribunal in any case or matter — civil or criminal — in which the State may be a party or interested. The attorney general, when requested by the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, Utilities Commission, Banking Commission, insurance commissioner or superintendent of public instruction prosecutes or defends all suits related to matters concerning their departments. The Office of the Attorney General represents all state institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of that institution.

The attorney general consults with and advises judges, district attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys upon request. The attorney general also renders legal opinions, either formally or informally, upon all questions of law submitted by the General Assembly, the governor or any other state officer.

The Office of the Attorney General, in the public interest, may intervene in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies or bodies — either state or federal — on behalf of the consuming public of the state. The Office of the Attorney

General has the authority to originate proceedings before these same courts, officers, agencies or bodies on behalf of the state, its agencies or its citizens in any and all matters of public interest. The Office of the Attorney General administers the operations of the North Carolina Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice is divided into two main program areas — Legal Services and Law Enforcement. The Legal Services Area is organized into the following divisions:

Criminal Division

This division incorporates all sections of the department that deal with criminal matters. Its staff advises and represents state agencies such as Department of Correction and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Criminal Division is broken down into several sections in order to provide specialized support.

The Special Prosecutions Section prosecutes, or assists in the prosecution of, criminal cases upon request of district attorneys and upon the approval of the attorney general. It also serves as legal advisor to the State Bureau of Investigation.

The Correction Section provides legal counsel to the Department of Corrections on matters involving prison regulations, personnel and statutory interpretations.

The Crime Control Section provides legal counsel to the N.C. State Highway Highway Patrol and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The section also serves as legal advisor to victim and justice services.

The Federal Habeas Section represents North Carolina in appeals of criminal convictions to the federal courts.

The Appellate Section supervises and prepares criminal briefs in all appeals to which the state is a party.

Civil Division

Consisting of seven sections, this division handles civil claims and litigation principally arising from state construction contracts, real property acquisitions, highway right-of-way condemnation and the enforcement of laws governing labor matters, insurance, motor vehicles and state taxation. The section also assists in environmental enforcement matters and provides representation to certain state agencies in workers compensation and tort claims cases.

The Property Control Section represents the Department of Administration, the North Carolina Ports Authority, the Railway Commission, the N.C. Museum of Art, the N.C. Building Commission and other agencies. Its staff advises state agencies on real property, public building construction law and public procurement.

The Revenue Section represents the N.C. Department of Revenue. Its duties include instituting legal actions to collect taxes from individual and corporate taxpayers. Section attorneys also defend ad valorem tax valuations of public service companies before the Property Tax Commission and handle all responsibilities of the Attorney General under G.S. 36A-53 regarding the protection of charitable trusts. The section defends the Department of Revenue in state and federal litigation by taxpayers seeking tax refunds.

The Labor Section acts as legal advisor to the N.C. Department of Labor and handles cases arising from enforcement of occupational safety and health matters and labor laws governing child labor, minimum wage, overtime and unpaid wages.

The Insurance Section advises the N.C. Department of Insurance and the State Health Plan. Section attorneys litigate cases arising from enforcement of the state's insurance laws.

The Motor Vehicles Section furnishes legal assistance to the Division of Motor Vehicles. Among other things, it represents the division in appeals to superior court involving the suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses, appeals of tax assessments for overweight vehicles and insurance case appeals potentially resulting in the loss of vehicle plates.

The Highway Section acts as legal advisor to the Secretary of Transportation and the State Board of Transportation and provides legal representation to the N.C. Department of Transportation in such matters as condemnation litigation, bids for highway construction and contracts.

The Western Office handles condemnation cases for the Department of Transportation, tort claims and workers' compensation cases, license revocation or suspension cases for the Division of Motor Vehicles, environmental enforcement cases for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, as well as certain administrative hearings for state agencies located in western North Carolina.

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division includes six separate legal sections, each of which is responsible for particular clients or areas of the law.

The Mental Health/Medical Facilities Section represents various divisions of the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, the University of North Carolina's hospitals and the Office of the State Controller.

The Health and Public Assistance Section represents the Department of Health and Human Services' Divisions of Social Services and Medical Assistance, as well as all the department's health-related programs.

The Tort Claims Section represents the state in tort and workers compensation claims. It also handles collection actions for the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina Community College System.

The Services to State Agencies Section provides legal services to the Department of State Treasurer, the Division of Retirement Systems, the Office of State Personnel, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Agriculture, the General Statutes Commission, the Wildlife Resources Commission and numerous licensing boards.

The Elections Section represents the State Board of Elections and advises numerous state and local officials on legal matters related to elections.

The Real Estate Commission Section represents the North Carolina Real Estate Commission and handles cases involving licensed real estate brokers.

Special Litigation Division

The Special Litigation Division consists of the Special Litigation Unit and the Education Section. The Special Litigation Unit represents the state and its officials and employees in complex or controversial civil litigation. The Education Section represents the State Board of Education, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Board of Community Colleges, the Department of Community Colleges and the Education Assistance Authority. It also handles litigation for the University of North Carolina system and consults with local school boards and local school officials.

Citizens' Rights Division

The Citizens' Rights Division consists of the Consumer Protection Section and the Citizens' Rights Section. The Citizens' Rights Section is actively involved in many current and developing legal issues that affect the lives of North Carolina citizens. Victims' rights issues, child abuse, elder abuse, hate crimes reporting, domestic violence and family matters, the "Safe Neighborhoods Initiative", community policing, open government issues and environmental concerns have all been targeted by this section. The section also administers a number of special projects and programs, including the Sunshine Office, the Child Victim Assistance Project (CVAP), the Elder Abuse Task Force, mediation and the Child Sexual Assault Guidelines. Section staff perform appellate work, issue legal opinions and letters and provide technical assistance to citizens in response to complaints and inquiries.

The Consumer Protection Section represents the interests of North Carolina consumers in maintaining a free, fair and competitive marketplace and protecting the natural environment. The section protects the public against price fixing, price gouging, restraint of trade and other anti-competitive practices. It also protects the public from fraud, deception and other unfair trade practices. The section assists thousands of North Carolinians each year with consumer complaints. The Consumer Protection Section also represents consumers in utility matters before the North Carolina Utilities Commission and the state courts.

Environmental Division

The Environmental Division provides legal representation to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the state's primary environmental regulatory agency, and its component divisions. The division also provides legal representation to citizen commissions operating in the environmental area. The division advises the Department of Administration in its environmental duties, particularly with regard to outer continental shelf development for oil and gas and administration of the state's Environmental Policy Act. Representation includes all aspects of civil and administrative litigation, legal advice and representation during commission meetings. The division prepares enforcement documents for issuance by DENR and provides legal services in contested cases, civil injunctive actions, penalty collection actions and judicial reviews.

The Environmental Division has three operating sections: the Water and Land Section, the Groundwater and Solid Waste Section and the Air and Natural Resources Section. Each section is a major participant in the development of the state's environmental programs, particularly in those areas where the state administers major federal programs such as water quality and air quality as permitted under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act, underground storage tanks programs, EPA Superfund and RCRA in the hazardous and solid waste areas and safe drinking water regulation.

Law Enforcement Area

The Law Enforcement Area of the N.C. Department of Justice includes:

State Bureau of Investigation: The State Bureau of Investigation provides effective administration of the state's criminal laws, works to prevent crime wherever possible and ensure the swift apprehension of criminals. The bureau assists local law enforcement in identifying criminals, provides expert scientific analysis of evidence and investigates and prepares evidence to be used in court. The State Bureau of Investigation lends its assistance whenever requested by the attorney general, the governor, sheriffs, police chiefs, district attorneys or judges.

The State Bureau of Investigation has three major areas of operation: Field Investigations, the Crime Laboratory and the Division of Criminal Information. The bureau operates one of the most advanced crime laboratories in the nation. The Division of Criminal Information maintains and operates a statewide database that helps law enforcement agencies across the state in the performance of their duties. Data stored in the SBI system includes motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, wanted and missing persons alerts, stolen property notifications, outstanding arrest warrants, stolen vehicle reports, firearms registration, drug-trafficking intelligence and parole and probation histories. The division pioneered the use of computers in state law enforcement and continues to provide a state-of-the-art computer filing system, information retrieval and communications network to qualified law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina.

Division of Training and Standards: The Division of Training and Standards includes the N.C. Justice Academy, the Criminal Justice Standards Division, the Sheriffs' Standards Division, the Law Enforcement Liaison Section and the Information Systems Section. The Division of Training and Standards' primary goal is to ensure and advance the competence and integrity of the criminal justice profession in North Carolina.

The Justice Academy, located in Salemburg, N.C., and a council to guide its development were created in 1973 by an act of the General Assembly. The academy develops and conducts training courses primarily for local criminal justice agencies, as well as providing the resources and facilities for training personnel from various state criminal justice agencies. The N.C. Department of Correction, for example, has provided basic officer training at the Salemburg campus since 1974.

In 1974, the Board of Trustees of the Southwood College and the Sampson County Board of Commissioners donated the 95-acre Southwood campus to the state for use as a site for the new academy. Salemburg has hosted an educational facility on the campus since 1875, starting with the establishment of Salem Academy, followed by Pinelands School for Girls, Edwards Military Academy, and Southwood College, a private two-year, post-secondary institution.

With the establishment of the N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training and Standards Commission in 1979, the academy's oversight council was eliminated and its role in support of commission-mandated curriculum grew rapidly. The academy now develops and maintains mandated certification curriculums in basic law enforcement training, basic jailer training, criminal justice instructor training, radar enforcement and many advanced instructor areas.

Academy staff train thousands of criminal justice personnel both at the Salemburg campus and throughout the state. Numerous state and local agencies make use of the campus itself, its learning resource center and its professional staff for basic and in-service training. The academy supports every aspect of the state's criminal justice system by providing programs and working with other agencies to upgrade the system's practices and personnel.

Sheriffs' Standards Division: Established by act of the General Assembly in 1983, the Sheriffs' Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission establishes minimum employment, training and retention standards for sheriff's deputies and jailers throughout the state. It also enforces those standards statewide. The division certifies sheriff's deputies and jailers, as well as administering accreditation procedures for schools and certifying instructors who teach in commission-mandated training programs. The division administers the Sheriffs' Supplemental Pension Fund, which has paid benefits to more than 65 retired sheriffs' since the fund's creation in 1985.

The Criminal Justice Standards Division: Established by act of the General Assembly in 1971, the Criminal Justice Standards Division administers the programs

of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission was formed in 1979 when the General Assembly consolidated the original Criminal Justice Standards Council and the Justice Academy Council into a single, more powerful commission. Its responsibilities include establishing and enforcing minimum employment, training and retention standards for law enforcement officers, correction officers, youth correction officers, local detention officers, radar operators and criminal justice instructors and schools.

The division administers seven criminal justice officer certification programs encompassing some 27,000 certified officers as well as eight other specialty certification programs, including the Radar Operator Certification Program. Programs of the Company and Railroad Police Act, which the General Assembly completely revised in 1992, are also administered by the Criminal Justice Standards Division.

Law Enforcement Liaison Section: This small section of attorneys provides legal advice to the majority of local law enforcement agencies that do not have legal advisors. Section attorneys also represent the Sheriffs' and Criminal Justice Commissions, other boards and commissions and respond to frequent citizen inquiries about law enforcement practices and procedures.

Boards and Commissions

General Statutes Commission

N.C. Alarm Systems Licensing Board

N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards

N.C. Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission

Private Protective Services Board

For more information about the Office of the Attorney General and the N.C. Department of Justice, call (919) 716-6400 or visit the department's Web site at www.jus.state.nc.us.

Michael F. Easley **Attorney General**

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, March 23, 1950, to Henry Alexander and Huldah Marie Easley.

Educational Background

Rocky Mount Senior High School, 1968; Bachelor of Arts in Political Science with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972; Graduate Cum Laude, School of Law, North Carolina Central University, 1976.

Professional Background

Managing Editor of the Law Journal, 1975-76; Assistant District Attorney, 13th Judicial District, 1976; District Attorney, 13th Judicial District, 1982-1992.

Political Activities

Attorney General, 1993-Present.

Organizations

National Association of Attorneys General; Past President of the N.C. Conference of District Attorneys; Past President and Legislative Chairman of the N.C. District Attorneys Association; N.C. State Bar Association; United States Bar Association; National District Attorneys Association Faculty, Member, 1988; Lecturer, N.C. District Attorneys Association, 1978-Present; Lecturer, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, CLE; Lecturer, N.C. State Bar CLE; Member, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Federal/State Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee; N.C. Criminal Justice Education & Training Standards Commission; Board of Visitors, N.C. C.U. Law School.

Honors and Awards

American Cancer Society; American Heart Association and American Lung Association (N.C. Chapters), John R. Kernodle, M.D., Health Policy Award, 1997; Common Cause, Leadership in State Government Award, 1997; Humanitarian Award, N.C. Association of Black County Officials, 1997; National Association of Attorneys General, Innovation Award for the N.C. Child Victims Assistance Project, 1996; Recognized by USA Today as one of America's Top Drug Busters, 1989; U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration Certificate of Appreciation, 1987; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1983.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Pipines Easley. One child. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Southport.



Attorneys General of North Carolina

Colonial

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Durant ¹	1677-1681
William Wilkison ²	1694
John Porter, Jr. ³	1694-1695
Henderson Walker	1695
Thomas Abington ⁴	1696
Richard Plater ⁵	1696-1703
Christopher Gale ⁶	1704-1705
Thomas Snoden ⁷	1705-1708
Christopher Gale ⁸	1708-1710
Edward Bonwicke ⁹	1711-1714
Daniel Richardson ¹⁰	1714-1724
John Worley ¹¹	1716
James Stanaway ¹²	ca. 1720
John Montgomery ¹³	1723
William Little ¹⁴	1724
Thomas Boyd ¹⁵	1724-1725
William Little	1725-1731
John Connor ¹⁶	1731
John Montgomery ¹⁷	1731-1741
John Hodgson ¹⁸	1734
Joseph Anderson ¹⁹	1741-1742
John Montgomery	1742-1743
Joseph Anderson ²⁰	1743-1747
Thomas Child ²¹	1747-1752
George Nicholas ²²	1752-1756
Charles Elliot ²³	1756
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁴	1756-1759
Thomas Child ²⁵	1759-1761
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁶	1761-1766
Marmaduke Jones ²⁷	1766-1767
Thomas McGuire ²⁸	1767-1776

State

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Waightstill Avery	Burke	1777-1779
James Iredell ³⁰	Chowan	1779-1782
Alfred Moore ³¹	Brunswick	1782-1791
John Haywood, Jr. ³²	Halifax	1792-1795
Blake Baker ³³	Edgecombe	1795-1803
Henry Seawell ³⁴	Wake	1803-1808
Oliver Fitts ³⁵	Warren	1808-1810
William Miller ³⁶	Warren	1810
Hutching G. Burton ³⁷	Warren	1810-1816
William P. Drew ³⁸	Halifax	1816-1824
James F. Taylor ³⁹	Wake	1825-1828
Robert H. Jones ⁴⁰	Warren	1828
Romulus M. Saunders ⁴¹	Caswell	1828-1834
John R. J. Daniel	Halifax	1835-1841
Hugh McQueen ⁴²	Chatham	1841-1842
Spier Whitaker	Halifax	1842-1846
Edward Stanley ⁴³	Beaufort	1846-1848
Bartholomew F. Moore ⁴⁴	Halifax	1848-1851
William Eaton, Jr. ⁴⁵	Warren	1851-1852
Matthew W. Ransom ⁴⁶	Northampton	1853-1855
Joseph B. Batchelor ⁴⁷	Warren	1855-1856
William H. Bailey ⁴⁸	Mecklenburg	1857
William A. Jenkins ⁴⁹	Warren	1857-1862
Sion H. Rogers ⁵⁰	Wake	1863-1868
William M. Coleman ⁵¹		1868-1869
Lewis P. Olds ⁵²	Wake	1869-1870
William M. Shipp ⁵³	Lincoln	1870-1873
Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville	1873-1877
Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson	1877-1885
Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe	1885-1893
Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg	1893-1897
Zebulon V. Walser ⁵⁴	Davidson	1897-1900
Robert D. Douglas ⁵⁵	Guilford	1900-1901
Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood	1901-1909
Thomas W. Bicket ⁵⁶	Franklin	1909-1917
James S. Manning	Wake	1917-1925
Dennis G. Brummitt ⁵⁷	Granville	1925-1935
Aaron A. F. Seawell ⁵⁸	Lee	1935-1938
Harry McMullan ⁵⁹	Beaufort	1938-1955

State (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William B. Rodman, Jr. ⁶⁰	Beaufort	1955-1956
George B. Patton ⁶¹	Macon	1956-1958
Malcolm B. Seawell ⁶²	Robeson	1958-1960
Wade Bruton ⁶³	Montgomery	1960-1969
Robert Morgan ⁶⁴	Harnett	1969-1974
James H. Carson, Jr. ⁶⁵	Mecklenburg	1974-1975
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁶⁶	Wake	1975-1985
Lacy H. Thornburg ⁶⁷	Jackson	1985-1993
Michael F. Easley ⁶⁸	Brunswick	1993-Present

Colonial

¹ Durant was probably appointed by Jenkins, possibly as early as 1673 or 1674. (He was serving by 1676.) When conflict between Eastchurch and Jenkins broke out, Durant went to England to plead Jenkin's case, not very successfully since Eastchurch was commissioned. Durant did not return to the colony until December, 1677, but apparently once again served as attorney general. He was still serving in November, 1679, and probably continued serving until 1681 or later.

² Little is known of Wilkinson's service as attorney general except that he was suspended from office in 1694 by Governor Harvey for unspecified "Misdemeanors."

³ Porter was appointed by Harvey to replace Wilkinson and qualified before the court. He probably served until Walker took office in 1695.

⁴ Abington served as attorney general for two indictments during the February, 1696, court.

⁵ Plater was appointed by Governor Harvey and qualified before the court. He was still serving in October, 1703.

⁶ When Gale was appointed is not known. The first record of his service is at the General Court for July, 1704, and he was still serving in October, 1705.

⁷ Snoden began serving during the fall term of the General Court for 1705 and was still serving in 1708.

⁸ Gale was again acting as attorney general by October, 1708. There are no court records available for 1709 and 1710 and the records for the First Court in 1711 indicate that Bonwicke was attorney general.

⁹ Bonwicke was serving by March, 1711, and records from the Receiver General's office indicate that he was still serving in June, 1714. By that October, however, he was no longer in office.

- ¹¹ Richardson was apparently appointed by Governor Eden sometime during the summer of 1714. He qualified before the General Court on October 26, 1714 and served until 1724 when he was replaced by Little.

Worley's name appears in Hawks' list of attorneys general with the date, August 2, 1716, following it. Since there are no records which indicate that he served, it is assumed that this is an appointment date. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*, II, 140.

- ¹² Instructions issued to Governor Burrington by the Lords Proprietors indicate that James Stanaway was appointed attorney general; however, there is no evidence to indicate that he served.
- ¹³ Montgomery is reported to have been appointed attorney general in 1723. No evidence, however, could be found to indicate that he served at this time.
- ¹⁴ Little was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Richardson and qualified before the Council. His resignation was announced at a council meeting on November 7, 1724.
- ¹⁵ Boyd was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Little and qualified before the council. He served until Little took over in 1725.
- ¹⁶ Connor was appointed by Governor Burrington and qualified before the council. He served only until Montgomery arrived.
- ¹⁷ Montgomery was appointed by the crown and qualified before the council. He was suspended by Burrington on September 29, 1734, but was either restored to office by Johnston or never left, since he was considered the attorney general in November. He continued serving until 1741 when he was appointed acting chief justice.
- ¹⁸ Hodgson was appointed by Burrington following the suspension of Montgomery and apparently qualified before the council. He served only until Governor Johnston took office in November, 1734.
- ¹⁹ Anderson was appointed acting attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery became chief justice. He served until Montgomery returned to service in 1742.
- ²⁰ Anderson was appointed permanent attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery was commissioned chief justice. He qualified before the council and continued serving until Child took office in 1747.
- ²¹ Child was appointed by the crown and qualified on May 16, 1747. He served until he returned to England in 1752.
- ²² Nicholas was apparently appointed to serve when Child left North Carolina to go to England. He was reported ill in October, 1755. There is no evidence that anyone else was appointed until 1756.

- ²³ Elliot was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Nicholas and apparently qualified before Dobbs. He only served a few months before he died.
- ²⁴ Jones was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Elliott and presumably qualified before him. He served until Child took over in 1761. Commission to Robert Jones, Jr., October 4, 1756, Commissions, 1754-1767.
- ²⁵ Child was commissioned by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until he resigned in 1761.
- ²⁶ Jones was appointed by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until his death on October 2, 1766.
- ²⁷ Jones was appointed by Governor Tryon to replace Jones and served until McQuire took office in 1767.
- ²⁸ The crown commissioned McGuire to replace Jones and he qualified before the council. He presumably served until the Revolution.

State

- ²⁹ Avery resigned on May 8, 1779.
- ³⁰ Iredell was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Thomas McQuire, who had declined to serve. He was later elected by the General Assembly.
- ³¹ Moore's resignation was presented to the council on April 9, 1791, but no one was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.
- ³² Haywood was elected to replace Moore and resigned following his election as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity on January 28, 1795.
- ³³ Baker was elected to replace Haywood and resigned on November 25, 1803.
- ³⁴ Seawell was elected to replace Baker and resigned on November 30, 1808.
- ³⁵ Fitts was elected to replace Seawell and resigned on July 6, 1810.
- ³⁶ Miller was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Fitts.
- ³⁷ Burton resigned November 21, 1816.
- ³⁸ Drew was elected to replace Burton and resigned in November, 1824.
- ³⁹ Taylor was elected to replace Drew and died in late June, or early July, 1828.
- ⁴⁰ Jones was appointed by governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Taylor.
- ⁴¹ Saunders was elected to replace Taylor. On December 16, 1834 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons declaring that the office of Attorney General was vacant because Saunders held a commission from the federal government, which was in violation of Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1790. (The law prohibited dual office

holding by a public official except in special cases.) Saunders wrote to Alexander Williams, Speaker of the House, the following day requesting that he be given "permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the Resolution." The request was granted. Despite testimony by Saunders on his own behalf, the House voted 68-60 to uphold the resolution. On December 31, 1834, Saunders sent in his resignation.

- ⁴ McQueen's resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1842.
- ⁴³ Stanley resigned on May 8, 1848.
- ⁴⁴ Moore was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Stanley. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and resigned in May, or June, 1851.
- ⁴⁵ Eaton was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Moore.
- ⁴⁶ Ransom was elected by the General Assembly to replace Moore and resigned on May 2, 1855.
- ⁴⁷ Batchelor was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Ransom. He resigned November 26, 1856. Council Minutes, May 25, 1855, Council Journal, 1855-1889; Batchelor to Bragg, November 26, 1856, Bragg Letter Book, 1855-1857, 600.
- ⁴⁸ Bailey was elected by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of Batchelor. Commission dated January 5, 1857, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁴⁹ Jenkins was elected to replace Ransom. The office, however, was declared vacant on December 8, 1862 because Jenkins had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.
- ⁵⁰ Rogers was elected to replace Jenkins and served until the Constitution of 1868 went into effect. Commission dated January 6, 1866, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁵¹ Coleman was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his resignation on May 29, 1869.
- ⁵² Olds was appointed by Governor Holden on June 1, 1869 to replace Coleman. At the State Republican Party Convention in 1870, he was defeated for nomination by Samuel F. Phillips.
- ⁵³ Shipp was elected in the general elections in 1870 to complete Coleman's unexpired term, but was defeated for re-election in 1872.
- ⁵⁴ Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24, 1900, following his defeat for re-election by Gilmer.

- ⁵⁵ Douglas was appointed by Governor Russell on November 24, 1900 to complete Walser's term.
- ⁵⁶ Bickett was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following re-election in 1912 until 1916, when he was elected governor of North Carolina.
- ⁵⁷ Brummitt was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on February 5, 1935.
- ⁵⁸ Seawell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on January 16, 1935, to replace Brummitt. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served until April, 1938, when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court.
- ⁵⁹ McMullan was appointed by Governor Hoey on April 30, 1938, to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 to complete Seawell's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1940 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on June 24, 1955.
- ⁶⁰ Rodman was appointed by Governor Hodges on June 1, 1955, to replace McMullan and served until he resigned in August, 1956, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.
- ⁶¹ Patton was appointed by Governor Hodges on August 21, 1956, to replace Rodman. He was elected in the general elections in 1956 and served until his resignation effective April 15, 1958.
- ⁶² Seawell was appointed by Governor Hodges on April 15, 1958, to replace Patton. He was elected in the general elections in 1958 to complete Patton's unexpired term and served until his resignation effective February 29, 1960.
- ⁶³ Bruton was appointed by Governor Hodges on February 27, 1960 (to take office March 1) to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1960.
- ⁶⁴ Morgan resigned August 26, 1974, to run for United States Senator.
- ⁶⁵ Carson was appointed by Governor Holshouser on August 26 to replace Morgan.
- ⁶⁶ Edmisten defeated Carson in a 1974 special election to complete Morgan's term. He was elected to a full term in 1976 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1985.
- ⁶⁷ Thornburg was elected in the general elections in 1984.
- ⁶⁸ Easley was elected in the general elections of 1992 and re-elected in the 1996 elections.

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The Civil War devastated North Carolina's economy. Agriculture, the mainstay of the state's slightly more than one million people, was severely stricken. Crop quality tended to be poor and market prices low. A system of farm tenancy developed leading to smaller farms and decreased efficiency.

In an effort to fight these and other problems, farmers joined such organizations as the Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) and the Farmers' Alliance. These populist groups gave farmers a united political voice, but were unable to solve many of the problems plaguing the state's agricultural economy. The solution for the majority of farmers was to establish a state government agriculture department. As early as 1860, Governor John E. Ellis had urged the General Assembly to set up a Board of Agriculture. Their attention instead riveted to the oncoming war, legislators ignored the request.

The foundation for establishment of an agriculture department was laid in 1868 when North Carolinians approved a new state constitution. The constitution provided: "There shall be established in the Office of the Secretary of State a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide." The new agency did not provide for the real needs of agriculture, however, and failed to win the favor of farmers who still wanted an independent department.

Farmers' pleas did not fall on deaf ears. In 1875 at a constitutional convention, delegates approved a petition calling upon the General Assembly to "establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry." In March, 1877, a bill establishing such a department was introduced in the General Assembly and passed. The original law established a Board of Agriculture to supervise the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's (NCDA) activities. One of the board's first tasks was to select a commissioner to act as the department's administrative head.

Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk of Anson County, a Civil War hero who had also been instrumental in the department's establishment, was named the first Commissioner of Agriculture. For a \$2,000 a year salary, Polk was charged to carry out the following:

Find a means of improving sheep husbandry and curb high mortality rates caused by dogs.

Seek the causes of diseases among domestic animals, quarantine sick stock, and regulate transportation of all animals.

Seek to check insect ravages.

Foster new crops suited to various soils of the state.

Collect statistics on fences in North Carolina with the object of altering the system in use.

Work with the United States Fish Commission in the protection and propagation of fish.

Send a report to the General Assembly each session.

Seek cooperation of other states on such matters as obstruction of fish in interstate waters.

Make rules regulating the sale of feeds and fertilizers.

In addition, the department was to establish a chemical laboratory at the University of North Carolina for testing fertilizers and to work with the U.S. Geological Survey in studying and analyzing natural resources.

The NCDA's first official home was the second story of the Briggs Building on Fayetteville Street in downtown Raleigh. Other department employees were located at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Chapel Hill and in other Raleigh office buildings.

The Board of Agriculture decided to bring all the divisions of the department together in 1881 and bought the National Hotel for \$13,000. The hotel was on Edenton Street, the present site of the Agriculture Building. The building was later enlarged and remained the NCDA's home until 1923, when the Edenton and Halifax streets parts of the building were demolished and the present neo-classic building erected. A five-story annex was added to the main building in 1954 to provide new quarters for the Natural History Museum and space for laboratories and offices.

Through the decades, the NCDA has expanded its services and responsibilities to meet agriculture's needs. The department now has 1,500 employees and 17 divisions. It enforces rules and regulations that protect people, farming and the environment.

The position of Commissioner of Agriculture became an elected office in 1899. Samuel L. Patterson of Caldwell County, who had served earlier by board appointment, became the first elected commissioner. The current commissioner, James A. Graham of Cleveland (Rowan County), has served since 1964.

The state Board of Agriculture is still the policy-making body of the department. It has 10 members, with the Commissioner of Agriculture serving as ex-officio chair. The department's name was modified in 1997 to include "and Consumer Services" in order to better reflect the modern role of the agency.

Agriculture is North Carolina's No. 1 industry, generating more than \$5 billion in revenues annually. One out of every five jobs in North Carolina is agriculturally-related. Twenty-eight percent of the gross state product comes from agriculture.

North Carolina is the third most agriculturally diverse state in the nation and ranks first in the production of sweet potatoes, tobacco and turkeys. It ranks second nationwide in hogs, cucumbers for pickles, trout, poultry and egg products; fourth in commercial broilers, peanuts, blueberries, and rye; sixth in burley tobacco; seventh in apples and

greenhouse and nursery sales; eighth in strawberries, peaches and watermelons; ninth in eggs; and tenth in cotton. Following are the various divisions of the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the services they offer:

Agricultural Statistics Division

Even though the N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' original title included "statistics," the intent was mainly to collect statistics relating to farm fences. Commissioner Polk did try sending forms to farmers asking them to list their taxable assets and their crop production. Most forms, though, were never returned and the few that came in were, for the most part, incomplete.

By 1887, it was apparent to Commissioner John Robinson that a statistical service was needed. In that year's Biennial Report he wrote: "The means of acquiring statistical information are very inadequate. Such information is one of the necessities of the times. There are frequent calls upon this office for such statistics, the applicants thinking that we had the information for distribution, and they were warranted in expecting to find correct information in regard to agricultural products in this office."

In 1916, Frank Parker, a representative of the Federal Crop Reporting Service, began statistical work in cooperation with the NCDA & CS. Three years later, he moved his office to the Agriculture Building and became the first director of the Agricultural Statistics Division. The Farm Census began on a voluntary basis in 1918. It became state law in 1921. The Agricultural Statistics Division maintains county, state and federal crop and livestock statistics and rankings. It also assesses weather-related agricultural losses, such as those sustained through drought and floods.

Agronomic Services Division

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services demonstrated an interest in soils from its earliest years. Much of the soil work was conducted by the Office of the State Chemist. This office worked with the U.S. Bureau of Soils in surveying the soils of each county and collecting samples for analysis. In addition to chemical analysis, the office set up plot tests on each important soil type in the state. These plots demonstrated the benefits of various types of fertilizers and crop rotation.

It was 1938, however, before the General Assembly established a Soil Testing Division in the department. The division was set up to accept soil samples from growers and homeowners statewide for analysis and to furnish them with information on fertilizer needs. Seventy thousand tests were made on approximately 6,500 soil samples the first year.

The division now analyzes more than 250,000 samples a year for nutrients and nematodes. In 1993, nearly 3.2 million determinations were made from soil, plant, waste, solution and nematode samples. Soil management recommendations are made to improve crop production efficiency while also protecting the environment. Regional

agronomists help growers solve field problems and carry out recommendations in the most effective way. The General Assembly appropriated \$7.5 million in 1992 to build a new agronomic laboratory in Raleigh for soil and waste testing. The 33,000 square-foot facility opened in May, 1994.

Food and Drug Protection Division

Under the first elected commissioner, Samuel L. Patterson, the department took on more regulatory duties. One of these was administration of the Pure Food Law, which the General Assembly passed in 1899. The law was intended to prevent adulteration and mislabeling of food and drink for both humans and animals. A statewide study in 1900 revealed that 50 percent of canned vegetables were adulterated with harmful preservatives. With the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, however, the percentage of adulteration dropped to 17 percent in four years.

Cattle and stock feeds were also inspected and found to be of a low grade. A few even contained poisonous substances. The department's first statewide analysis showed a large amount of worthless material used in stock feeds as filler.

In the 1940s pesticides began to appear in large numbers and in broader effectiveness. Various weed and grass killers, defoliating chemicals, chemicals to control the premature falling of fruits, and new and more powerful insect and rodent controlling chemicals added to the agricultural insecticides and fungicides already on the market in North Carolina. It was obvious these products needed special attention to assure reasonable effectiveness, safety and product quality. The General Assembly responded by passing the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Under this law, the NCDA & CS was charged with the registration of all pesticide brands to prevent mislabeling and adulteration. Examinations were made of pesticide labels to ensure that the percentage of each active ingredient and total inert matter were indicated and that other label statements were acceptable. In 1953, the department began licensing contractors and pilots for aerial application of pesticides.

The Pesticide Law, passed in 1971, gave the NCDA & CS authority to license pesticide applicators, dealers and consultants. It also allowed the Food and Drug Protection Division to collect samples and conduct inspections at all levels of pesticide production, sales and use. The 1971 law also provided for a seven-member Pesticide Board which acts as a policy-making body.

The Food and Drug Protection Division assures consumers that foods, feeds, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and automotive antifreezes are safe, wholesome and labeled properly. During 1992, the division collected and tested 45,000 samples of commodities subject to the N.C. Food and Drug Law. Two hundred thousand analyzes were performed on those samples.

Food Distribution Division

In 1944, the department began a cooperative effort with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to receive and distribute surplus agricultural commodities. Such commodities as evaporated milk, potatoes, beets, eggs and grapefruit juice were sent to public schools for supplementing meals. Not only did schools benefit from serving low cost meals, but the program helped hold agricultural prices at or above levels acceptable to producers.

Food Distribution provides 14 cents per plate in value in USDA commodities to 700,000 school children each day. It received, stored and distributed \$29.5 million worth of USDA commodities in 1994 to eligible recipients. Food is allocated to schools, needy families, soup kitchens, food banks, the elderly and charitable institutions.

In May, 1992, the division moved its administrative offices from the Agriculture Building in Raleigh to Butner. The new offices are larger and will save in operational cost. The division has warehouses in Butner and Salisbury for storage and distribution.

Marketing Division

Initially called the Division of Cooperative Marketing when it was established in 1913, the Marketing Division's early work involved compiling lists of farm product dealers and finding markets for North Carolina sweet potatoes, butter and apples. A market news service was launched for cotton and cottonseed. Several years later the division began helping local farmers organize into cooperative marketing organizations. A popular project initiated in the early 1900s was publication of the Farmer's Market Bulletin, later called Market News. The publication had articles on marketing conditions of certain crops as well as agricultural items for sale.

The Marketing Division continues to promote the sale of North Carolina products domestically and abroad. Staff work to develop and expand markets, report farm market prices on major commodities and determine and certify official grades of farm products produced for sale throughout the state. The division organizes special livestock sales, such as the Junior Livestock Show at the N.C. State Fair. It provides marketing advice and assistance, and arranges buyer-seller contacts, such as the "Flavors of Carolina" food product shows. The "Goodness Grows in North Carolina" marketing program, which identifies Tar Heel products to consumers, has met with wide success and support.

Other division responsibilities include operation of regional farmers markets in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro and Raleigh. A fifth market opened in Lumberton in 1999. The division has regional fruit and vegetable marketing offices in Elizabeth City, Kinston and Roseboro. The division also administers the N.C. Egg Law and the Farm Products Marketing and Branding Law.

Plant Industry Division

Among the original duties given to the department were “investigations relative to the ravages of insects.” Up until the late 1880s, however, department reports declared a “remarkable exemption of the crops of the State” from insect pests. The situation changed considerably around 1900 when pests such as the San Jose Scale, which attacked the state’s fruit orchards, began to move in. The San Jose Scale was called the “worst enemy of the deciduous fruits.”

The NCDA & CS responded to the crisis by hiring an entomologist to work in conjunction with the already-existing Commission for the Control of Crop Pests. An inspection program was launched, including nursery inspections. Nurseries found to have no pest problems were certified as pest-free. Another task of the entomologist’s office was the establishment of an insect collection. The collection documented specimens of every type of insect found in the state and served as a useful tool in identifying pests for the public.

In 1916, the NCDA & CS established a honey and bee program. The legislature authorized the division to investigate bee diseases and ways to improve the industry.

The Plant Industry Division’s duties and responsibilities have expanded to include the total area of plant protection. Programs dealing with insects, weeds and diseases have become more sophisticated and incorporate such tools as integrated pest management and biological pest control.

Staff examine fertilizer and seed for accurate labeling and product quality. Tall fescue is tested for tall fescue endophyte infection. The division administers plant pest laws, regulations that mandate programs to deal with pests such as the gypsy moth, sweet potato weevil and witchweed. The NCDA & CS inspects all plants shipped within the state and performs some inspections for interstate shipment under a cooperative arrangement with the federal government. It also administers the Plant Conservation Program, inspects plant nurseries and honey bees and oversees permitting of field releases of genetically-engineered organisms.

The Boll Weevil Eradication Program has proven to be one of the division’s most successful programs. The boll weevil had decimated the state’s cotton crop prior to program implementation in the early 1980s. Cotton acreage had plummeted to 45,000 acres statewide in 1978. The eradication program centered on trapping the pest in cotton fields. North Carolina was declared weevil-free in March, 1987. Harvested acreage reached a high of 486,000 acres in 1994 as cotton prices and demand increased.

Public Affairs Division

The need for communication between the NCDA & CS and the public it served was evident from the department's beginning. In 1877, Commissioner Polk started a weekly farm paper called *The Farmer and Mechanic*. This paper eventually became independent and was replaced by *The Bulletin of the N.C. Department of Agriculture*. The Bulletin's initial purpose was to inform farmers of fertilizer analysis so they could judge their money value. Soon, though, *The Bulletin* expanded into all areas of agricultural production. It became necessary to hire a bulletin superintendent.

In 1914, an information office was established to coordinate a news service for the NCDA & CS and the N.C. State Agricultural & Engineering College (N.C. State University). This arrangement ended in 1925 when the Agricultural Extension Service, which had been a joint program of the department and college, was moved entirely to the college. The division then began publishing the *Agricultural Review*, a semi-monthly paper. The Review is now published once a month and has more than 70,000 subscribers.

Public Affairs has become the public relations liaison between the public, the media and the department. The division manages public relations for the N.C. State Fair and coordinates enshrinement ceremonies for the N.C. Agricultural Hall of Fame. Division personnel also write speeches and news releases.

Research Stations

Created in 1877 by the same act that created the NCDA & CS, the Experiment Station in Chapel Hill was the first such center devoted agricultural research in the South and only the second in the entire nation. It was directed to conduct experiments on plant nutrition and growth, ascertain which fertilizers were best suited to specific crops and conduct needed investigations on other agricultural topics.

The initial movement to establish field testing stations began in 1885 when the General Assembly directed the Board of Agriculture to secure prices on lands and machinery. The board obtained 35 acres on the north side of Hillsborough Street in Raleigh, and the job of clearing land, laying out test plots and constructing buildings began. The station was transferred from the NCDA & CS to the newly-created N.C. College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts (later N.C. State University) in 1889. The federal Hatch Act, which had provided \$15,000 to each state for agricultural research, had specified that the money be directed to the land grant college. In establishing the A&M College, the General Assembly had provided that the college would receive all land-grant benefits.

While the NCDA & CS maintained its associations with the station, it shifted its own efforts to establishing test farms in various locations statewide. The purpose was to experiment with different crop-fertilizer-soil combinations to find the most suitable for certain areas. The first two research stations were in Edgecombe and Robeson counties.

Today, 15 stations are conducting research on farming practices, livestock, poultry and crops. The stations are in Whiteville, Clayton, Castle Hayne, Clinton, Kinston, Fletcher, Waynesville, Oxford, Lewiston, Salisbury, Jackson Springs, Plymouth, Rocky Mount, Laurel Springs and Reidsville. The N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and N.C. State University operate the stations cooperatively. The NCDA & CS owns nine stations and provides administrative support. NCSU owns the other six and provides scientists for various research projects.

Three state farms are also being run jointly. The farms, located in Butner, Kinston and Goldsboro, are used for research, teaching and demonstration purposes. The Center for Environmental Farming Systems at Cherry Farm in Goldsboro was dedicated in February, 1994. Organic, no-till optimized yields and sustainable agriculture methods are studied at the 2,300-acre farm.

Standards Division

The first laws relating to petroleum products were passed in 1903, at which time heating oil — kerosene — was being used primarily for lighting. Some of this product contained such large amounts of sulphur that it was found to be a health hazard. It also caused various fabrics and other materials to deteriorate.

By 1917, the department was also given responsibility to enforce the gasoline law. This law applied to gasoline and other liquids used for heating or power purposes. When the program began, many companies were trying to sell low grades of gasoline for the same price as higher grades. The Standards Division today has one of the country's best gasoline and oil inspection programs. Motor fuels are tested for compliance with quality specifications and gasoline pumps are tested for octane levels and accuracy. Liquid petroleum gas and anhydrous ammonia installations are checked for compliance with safety codes.

The Standards Division is responsible for testing commercial weighing and measuring devices, such as scales, to ensure accuracy. Bar code scanners, such as those employed in retail stores, are also checked. The division is also responsible for providing precision mass, volume, temperature and length standard calibrations.

North Carolina State Fair

The State Agricultural Society sponsored the first State Fair, which was held in November, 1853, about 10 blocks east of the Capitol. In 1873, the fair was moved to a 53-acre lot on Hillsboro Road near the present Raleigh Little Theatre. The society spent about \$50,000 to develop the grounds. In all, the Agricultural Society sponsored the fair for 73 years, with interruptions during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Among the fair's most famous guests during the era were Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and William Jennings Bryan in 1907.

The State Agricultural Society asked the city and state for help in 1924. A State Fair Board was appointed and in a few years the fair was moved to its present site on the west side of Raleigh. In 1930, the State Fair was placed under the NCDA & CS's administration. For a few years the department leased out the operation commercially, but in 1937, Commissioner Kerr Scott decided that the NCDA & CS should manage the fair directly. Dr. J. S. Dorton was chosen as manager and the fair first began to show profits.

The State Fair has become North Carolina's biggest event, attracting about 750,000 people to the 10-day extravaganza each October. Feature attractions include livestock and horse shows, crafts, carnival food, free concerts, thrilling rides, contests and much more. The James E. Strates Shows' midway has been a regular feature at the fair since 1948.

The fairgrounds operate year-round. The 344-acre site has eight different buildings and 50 permanent employees. A variety of events — including the Dixie Deer Classic, Southern Farm Show and horse shows — are held in the buildings.

Structural Pest Control Division

Public concern for the unethical practices of some exterminators led to the General Assembly's enactment of the N.C. Structural Pest Control Law in 1955. The law was intended to protect consumers, the environment and the good name of the structural pest control industry. The law created a policy-making board, the N.C. Structural Pest Control Commission, and gave the NCDA & CS responsibility for inspecting extermination work.

In 1967, the law was revised, abolishing the commission and creating a Structural Pest Control Division in the NCDA & CS. The division, which oversees applicator licensing and compliance, was given the responsibility of administering the law under the Commissioner of Agriculture. A Structural Pest Control Committee was established to make necessary rules and regulations and to hold hearings related to law violations.

Veterinary Division

Even though the original act establishing the NCDA & CS called for animal health protection, it was 1898 before a state veterinarian was appointed. Chosen for the position was Dr. Cooper Curtice of Columbia Veterinary College. Dr. Curtice launched an investigation of the cattle tick and was able to show that the parasite was a carrier of Texas fever. Not only was this the first step toward eradication of the fever; it was also the first time anyone had proven that parasites are capable of transmitting disease in mammals. Curtice's work set the pattern for similar investigations into human diseases.

Another threat to livestock at the time the veterinary program began was hog cholera, which had first been reported in the state in 1859. By 1877, it was killing one out of every nine hogs each year. Containing and eradicating the disease took many years of effort by the Veterinary Division's staff.

In the early days, the state veterinarian was not only concerned with animal protection, but also with livestock promotion. The idea was that more livestock would improve soil fertility and better livestock would increase profit. Eventually this responsibility was given to the NCDA & CS's Marketing Division.

In 1925, the department was charged with supervising slaughtering and meat-packing establishments in North Carolina. This service was not compulsory at that time, but it did enable any establishment that chose to use it to sell anywhere within the state without further inspection by a city or town.

The Veterinary Division is authorized to inspect livestock markets to see that animals have received proper tests and vaccinations and to insure that sick animals are not offered for sale. Nine animal disease diagnostic laboratories have been set up across the state to serve farmers, practicing veterinarians, animal health personnel and pet owners. Meat and poultry facility inspections have become compulsory. The division has been instrumental in combating various livestock diseases, including pseudorabies in swine, equine infectious anemia in horses and tuberculosis in cattle.

Other Divisions

Other divisions of the NCDA & CS coordinate the department's administration, fiscal management and personnel functions. The Administration Division includes offices of the Commissioner of Agriculture, deputy and assistant commissioners and a small farms and agriculture policy advisory. Also included are the divisions of Public Affairs and Aquaculture and Natural Resources.

The Aquaculture and Natural Resources Division was established in January, 1990. It provides assistance in matters of aquaculture, environmental regulation and natural resource management. The aquaculture industry involves the commercial production of rainbow trout, crawfish, hybrid striped bass, catfish and clams.

Fiscal Management is responsible for the NCDA & CS's business affairs, including preparation and management of operating and capital improvement budgets, accounting, purchasing, auditing, property management and collections of assessment reviews for commodity associations. It also manages the N.C. Rural Rehabilitation Corp., which was transferred to the NCDA & CS in 1971. The Personnel Division is responsible for providing support to the NCDA & CS's divisions in the areas of personnel administration including recruitment, interviewing and placement, personnel records management, policy development and more.

Agriculture-Related Boards and Commissions

Aquaculture Advisory Board

Board of Crop Seed Improvement

N.C. Public Livestock Market Advisory Board

Pesticide Advisory Committee

N.C. Grape Growers Council

Northeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board

Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Commission

Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board

Grading Service Advisory Committee

Tobacco Research Commission

For further information about the N.C. Department of Agriculture, call (919) 733-7125 or visit the department's Web site at www.agr.state.nc.us.

James Allen Graham Commissioner of Agriculture

Early Years

Born in Cleveland, Rowan County, April 7, 1921, to James Turner and Laura Blanche Allen Graham.

Educational Background

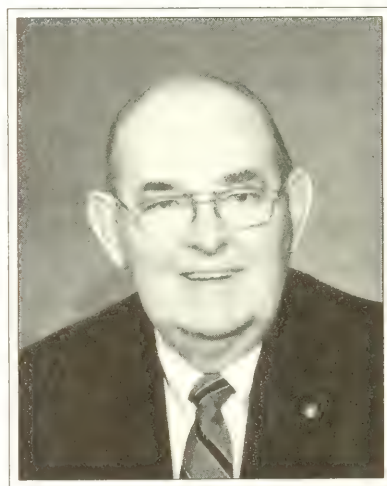
Cleveland High School, 1938; B.S. in Agriculture Education, N.C. State College, 1942.

Professional Background

Farmer (owner and operator of commercial livestock farm in Rowan County); Former Manager, Dixie Classic Livestock Show and Fair; head, Beef Cattle and Sheep Department, N.C. State Fair, 1946-1952; Teacher, Vocational Agriculture, Iredell County, 1942-1945; Superintendent, Upper Mountain Research Station, 1946-1952; Manager, Raleigh Farmers Market, 1957-1964.

Political Activities

Commissioner of Agriculture, 1964-Present (appointed commissioner on July 29, 1964, by Governor Terry Sanford to fill term of the late L. Y. Ballentine); elected, 1964; re-elected 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992 and 1996; Democratic Party.



Organizations

Member, Phi Kappa Phi Honorary Fraternity; N.C. Grange; Farm Bureau, N.C. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; N.C. Cattlemen's Association; National Association of Producer Market Managers (Board of Directors; Past President); N.C. Soil Conservation Society; N.C. Branch, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (Board of Directors, secretary, 1959-1964); N.C. Sheep Breeders Association (Board of Directors, 1949-1953); National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (President, 1979; Board of Directors, 1969-70; 1976-1981); President, Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture, 1969; 32nd degree Mason; President, Raleigh Kiwanis Club, 1965; WOW (Board of Directors; Executive Committee); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); President, Northwest Association, N.C. State Alumni Association (Vice President, Wake County Association); President, Jefferson Rotary Club, 1951-1952; Executive Secretary, Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, 1948-1956 (first full-time Secretary 1954-1956).

Boards and Commissions

Council of State Member; Robert Lee Doughton Memorial Commission; Board of Trustees, N.C. State A & T College (1956-1960, 1962-1969); N.C. Board of Farm Organizations and Agriculture Agencies; Director, Agricultural Foundations (NCSU); Zoological Garden Study Commission; Governor's Council on Occupational Health; Governor's Council for Economic Development; State Committee on Natural Resources; State Emergency Resources Management Planning Committee; Governor's State-City Cooperative Committee; FCX Advisory Committee; Presidential Board of Advisors, Campbell University; Governor's Advisory Committee on Forestry, Seafood and Agriculture.

Honors and Awards

State 4-H Alumni Award, 1965; National 4-H Alumni Award, 1974; N.C. Yam Commission Distinguished Service Award; N.C. Citizens Association Distinguished Service Award; Man of the Year in N.C. Agriculture, 1969; National Future Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award, 1972; N.C. Dairy Products Association Distinguished Service Award, 1981; N.C. Turkey Federation Association Leadership Award, 1982; N.C. Apple Growers Association, Life Membership for Outstanding Service, 1982; N.C. Cooperative Council Outstanding Service to Rural People Award, 1983; N.C. Pork Producers Association Special Service Award, 1983; N.C. Poultry Federation, Distinguished Service Award, 1983; Honorary member: N.C. Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association; N.C. Farm Writers Association; State Future Farmers of America: Permanent Class President, Class of '42, NCSU; N.C. Quarterhorse Association, Hall of Fame; Martin Litwack Award, NCSU College of Veterinary Medicine; N.C. Pest Control Association Award; N.C. Food Dealers Association; Division TEACCH, UNC School of Medicine; N.C. School Food Service Association, 1990.

Personal Information

Married, Helen Ida Kirk Graham (deceased), October 30, 1942. Two children. Seven grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Raleigh.

Commissioners of Agriculture¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Leonidas L. Polk	Anson	1877-1880
Montford McGhee	Caswell	1880-1887
John Robinson ²	Anson	1887-1895
Samuel L. Patterson	Caldwell	1895-1897
James M. Newborne ³	Lenoir	1897
John R. Smith ⁷	Wayne	1897-1899
Samuel L. Patterson ⁸	Caldwell	1899-1908
William A. Graham ⁹	Lincoln	1908-1923
William A. Graham, Jr. ¹⁰	Lincoln	1923-1937
William Kerr Scott ¹¹	Alamance	1937-1948
David S. Coltrane ¹²	Wake	1948-1949
Lynton Y. Ballentine ¹³	Wake	1949-1964
James A. Graham ¹⁴	Rowan	1964-Present

The Department of Agriculture was created by the General Assembly of 1876-77. In the bill creating the department, provisions were made for a Board of Agriculture whose members were to be appointed by the governor. The board's membership was then to elect a Commissioner of Agriculture, who would serve as head of the department. This arrangement continued until 1900, when the commissioner was elected by the General Assembly. In the General Assembly of 1899, a bill was passed which provided for the electing of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the general elections.

Polk was chosen by the Board of Agriculture on April 2, 1877, and served until his apparent resignation in 1880.

McGhee was apparently chosen by the Board of Agriculture to replace Polk and served until 1887.

Robinson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1887, and served following subsequent re-elections by the board until 1895.

Patterson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on June 13, 1895.

Mewborne was elected by the Board on March 23, 1897, (to take office June 15, 1897) and served until his resignation effective January 1, 1898.

Smith was elected by the board on December 14, 1897 ,(to take office January 1, 1899) to complete the term of Mewborne.

Patterson was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served following re-election in 1904 until his death on September 14, 1908.

- ⁹ Graham was appointed by Governor Glenn on September 16, 1908, to replace Patterson. He was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on December 24, 1923.
- ¹⁰ William A. Graham, Jr. was appointed by Governor Morrison on December 26, 1923, to replace his father. He was elected in the general elections in 1924.
- ¹¹ Scott was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation in February, 1948.
- ¹² Coltrane was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 14, 1948, to replace Scott. He was elected in the general elections in 1948 to complete Scott's unexpired term.
- ¹³ Ballentine was elected in the general elections in 1948 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1964.
- ¹⁴ Graham was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 30, 1964 to replace Ballentine. He was elected in general elections in 1964 and is still serving following subsequent re-elections.

Department of Labor

The Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election by the people every four years of a Commissioner of Labor whose term of office runs concurrently with that of the governor. The commissioner is the administrative head of the Department of Labor and also serves as a member of the Council of State.

The original "Bureau of Labor Statistics," the historical precursor of the present N.C. Department of Labor, was created by the General Assembly of 1887, with provision for appointment by the governor of a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" for a two-year term. In 1899 another act was passed providing that the commissioner, beginning with the general election of 1900, be elected by the people for a four-year term.

For three decades, the department over which this newly-elected commissioner presided remained a very small agency of state government with limited duties and personnel. In 1925, the department employed a total of 15 people. In a general reorganization of the state's labor administration functions in 1931, the General Assembly laid the broad groundwork for the Department of Labor's subsequent, gradual development into an agency administering laws and programs affecting a majority of North Carolina citizens.

Today, the North Carolina Department of Labor is charged by statute with promoting the "health, safety and general well-being" of the state's more than three million working people. The many laws and programs under its jurisdiction affect virtually every person in the state in one way or another. The General Statutes provide the commissioner with broad regulatory and enforcement powers with which to carry out the department's duties and responsibilities to the people.

The department's principal regulatory, enforcement and promotional programs are carried out by 13 bureaus, each headed by a bureau chief. These include the Apprenticeship and Training Bureau; the Boiler Safety Bureau; the Elevator and Amusement Device Bureau; the Employment Mediation Bureau; the Labor Standards Bureau; the Mine and Quarry Bureau; the Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSH), which contains five different bureaus; and the Training Initiatives Bureau. Support services are handled by the Budget and Management, Human Resources and Communications divisions, along with the Information Technology and Publications bureaus, the departmental library and the legal affairs office.

Five statutory boards assist the commissioner with policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Council; the N.C. Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules; the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council; the State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; and the Private Personnel Service Advisory Council. The Industry Advisory Board and the Agricultural Safety and Health Council also advise the commissioner.

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Board is a separate unit independent of the Department of Labor. The board hears appeals of citations and penalties imposed by the OSH Division. Its members are appointed by the governor. The Department of Labor's major bureaus and their regulatory functions include:

Apprenticeship and Training Bureau

The Apprenticeship and Training Bureau promotes and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship programs designed to train journeyman-level craftworkers to meet the demands of industries for high-skilled workers.

By 2000, over 9,000 citizens were enrolled in these private industry-supported programs, which are authorized under a 1939 state law enacted "to relate the supply of skilled workers to employment demands." Apprenticeship programs are established with private employers or under the sponsorship of joint labor-management committees.

This bureau encourages high school graduates to pursue apprenticeship training as a means of acquiring steady, fulfilling employment that offers excellent wages and career-development potential. Apprentices begin at a fixed percentage of journeyman pay and receive planned wage increases as they learn new skills. Apprenticeships combine structured on-the-job training with related technical training furnished by the individual employer or at a local community college or technical institute.

The bureau administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 in North Carolina. This federal law established uniform standards for quality training under approved apprenticeship agreements. The bureau establishes standards, approves apprenticeship programs which meet established criteria, serves as a records depository and issues completion certificates to citizens who complete apprenticeship training.

Boiler Safety

The Boiler Safety Bureau enforces North Carolina's Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act. This 1976 law expanded coverage of earlier statutes that had existed since 1935. The bureau regulates the construction, installation, repair, alteration, inspection, use and operation of vessels subject to the law. The bureau conducts periodic inspections of vessels under its jurisdiction and monitors inspection reports by certified insurance company inspectors. The bureau maintains records concerning the ownership, location and condition of boilers and pressure vessels being operated and issues operating certificates to boiler owners and operators whose equipment is found to be in compliance with the act. More than 90,000 boilers and pressure vessels are currently on record with the division.

Elevators and Amusement Devices

The Elevator and Amusement Devices Bureau is responsible for the proper installation and safe operation of all elevators, escalators, workman's hoists, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, amusement rides, incline railways and lifting devices for persons with disabilities that operate in public establishments (except federal buildings) and private places of employment.

More than 28,000 inspections are conducted annually by this bureau, which first undertook its periodic safety code inspection program in 1938. It now operates under a law passed by the General Assembly in 1986. Any company or persons wanting to erect any equipment under this bureau's jurisdiction (except amusement rides) must submit blueprints and applications for approval before any installation is begun. Any company or person wanting to operate amusement devices is required to submit a location notice in writing to the bureau's Raleigh office at least five (5) days prior to the intended date of operation.

Once notified through the permit application or location notice processes, the bureau will issue an installation permit which must be posted on the job site. All new installations, as well as all alterations to existing equipment, are inspected. In addition, bureau personnel conduct regular, periodic inspections of all such operating equipment in the state and inspect amusement rides before they operate at each location.

Employers, institutions such as churches and private individuals who desire technical assistance in selecting and installing safe lifting devices for persons with disabilities can obtain information from the bureau. The bureau also offers architects and builders a service that reviews plans for code compliance on proposed installations of elevators and related equipment.

Employment Mediation

The Employment Mediation Bureau directs the department's efforts to resolve conflicts between employees and management in the workplace. Created by the General Assembly in 1941, the bureau seeks to broker voluntary, amicable and swift settlements of disputes between employers and employees, disputes that otherwise would likely result in strikes, work slowdowns or lockouts. The bureau's services include:

Mediation: Upon application by both parties, the Commissioner of Labor will assign a mediator to assist the parties in their collective bargaining process. This effort is voluntary and does not bind the parties in any way legally.

Conciliation: When there is an imminent or existing labor dispute, the commissioner may assign a conciliator to help adjust and settle the differences between the parties. The conciliation effort has no binding legal effect upon the parties.

Arbitration: In 1927, North Carolina was one of the first states to enact a Uniform Arbitration Act. The act establishes a formal procedure for voluntary, binding arbitration of questions in controversy between two or more parties. In 1945, the General Assembly established an arbitration service administered by the Commissioner of Labor, who appoints and maintains a voluntary arbitration panel.

The panel is composed of highly qualified and experienced individuals who have agreed to make themselves available to arbitrate controversies and grievances relating primarily to wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Assignment or selection of an arbitrator is made pursuant to provisions of a contract or voluntary agreement between the parties. In the event the parties cannot agree on the selection of an arbitrator, the N.C. Administrative Code authorizes the commissioner to appoint an arbitrator.

Labor Standards

The Labor Standards Bureau administers and enforces the 1979 North Carolina Wage and Hour Act, which consolidated four previously separate state laws covering minimum wage, maximum work hours, wage payment and child labor. The bureau also administers and enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act and the Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act.

Minimum wage, overtime and youth employment provisions generally apply to all North Carolina businesses which are not subject to the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act. Wage payment provisions, which include the payment of promised vacation, sick pay, or other benefits, cover all employees in North Carolina except those employed in federal, state and local government.

Since 1997, the state minimum wage has tracked changes in the federal minimum wage. Currently that wage is \$5.15 per hour. An employee must work for more than 40 hours in any work week to qualify for overtime under state laws.

Youth employment certificates are required for workers aged 14 through 17. This age group is prohibited from being employed in certain hazardous occupations. There are daily and weekly hours restrictions, break requirements, and additional work limitations for 14 and 15-year-old workers. Youth aged 12 and 13 may be employed for newspaper delivery only, for which a youth employment certificate is not required. Employment for youth under age 12 is not permitted. Full and partial exemptions from the youth employment requirements under the act are granted for certain occupations, such as those in agriculture and domestic work.

The bureau administers the Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act, which protects individuals from inadequate controlled substance examinations both before employment and on the job. This act sets out minimum procedural requirements to be followed by employers who choose to test employees and applicants for drug use.

The bureau also enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act. This new law protects employees who in good faith file or initiate an inquiry in relation to worker's compensation claims, or exercise their rights under the state's Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Mine Safety and Health Act, or the Wage and Hour Act.

Investigators from this bureau impartially examine all written complaints filed with the department under the act. If a complaint does not have merit, a right-to-sue letter is issued to the complainant, who may then pursue the claim through litigation. If the complaint is found to be valid by the bureau, the department attempts conciliation through informal means prior to issuing a right-to-sue letter or taking the complaint to court. In addition to its other duties, the bureau investigates worker complaints and collects back wages due employees.

Mines and Quarries

The Mine and Quarry Bureau enforces the 1976 Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, technical assistance and consultations to implement provisions of the act.

Previous North Carolina law on the operations and inspection of mines and quarries in the state dates back to 1897. In 1977 the U.S. Congress enacted the federal Mine Safety and Health Act, requiring mine and quarry operators to meet specific standards designed to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for the industry's employees.

The Mine and Quarry Bureau assists operators in complying with the provisions of the federal act, which requires them to train their employees in safe working procedures. Some 460 private sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations employing more than 4,500 citizens are under the division's jurisdiction. There also are approximately 300 public sector mines in North Carolina operated by the N.C. Department of Transportation. These mines are not under Department of Labor jurisdiction, but personnel from public sector mines do participate in training programs conducted by the Mine and Quarry Bureau.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the 1973 Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly-inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state and to all agencies of state and local government.

North Carolina currently conducts one of 25 state-administered OSHA programs in the nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Division, through its Safety Compliance and Health Compliance bureaus, conducts more than 4,000 inspections a year. The division conducts investigations of complaints made by workers, investigations of work-related accidents and deaths, general schedule inspections of

randomly-selected firms and follow-up inspections of firms previously cited for OSHA violations. Inspection schedules are coordinated through the Management Evaluation and Information Bureau. Worker complaints about unsafe or unhealthy working conditions should be made in writing to the Occupational Safety and Health Division.

In addition to enforcing state OSHA safety and health standards, the North Carolina program offers free consultative services to the state's 180,000 private businesses and public employers under its jurisdiction through its Consultative Services Bureau. The division also offers engineering and educational assistance through its Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau. By making full use of these non-enforcement services, employers may bring their establishments into full compliance with OSHA standards. Employers may contact the bureaus to receive free aid, including technical assistance or on-site visits.

The North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health standards parallel federal OSHA standards. North Carolina workplace safety standards may be more strict than the federal standards, but they can not be less strict. Serious violations of OSHA standards can result in monetary fines. When issuing citations for non-conformance with state standards, the division provides employers with dates by which the violations must be abated.

The 1986 General Assembly enacted a law that requires housing provided to migrant agricultural laborers to be registered with and inspected by the state.

Private Personnel and Job Listing Services

The Private Personnel Service Bureau licenses and regulates private personnel and job-listing services operating in North Carolina. This regulatory activity was conducted under a 1929 statute until 1979, when the General Assembly enacted a completely new act. With the new law came additional protections for job applicants who use personnel and job-listing services that charge fees to applicants.

The law specifies certain contract requirements between an applicant and a service and authorizes the department to inspect licensed services upon receipt of a formal consumer complaint. All personnel employment and job-listing services charging a fee to applicants must be licensed by the department. Services which are solely employer-paid do not have to be licensed by the department.

Training Initiatives

The Bureau of Training Initiatives designs and implements model employment and training programs. Developed in close cooperation with employers and industry specialists, these programs serve target populations across many business and industry sectors. The initiatives include developing individualized or group models, pilot or demonstration programs and developing or field-testing new processes or tools.

Labor-Related Boards and Commissions

Apprenticeship Council

North Carolina Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules

Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council

Private Personnel Service Advisory Council

State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health

For further information on the N.C. Department of Labor, call 1-800-LABOR-NC or visit the department's Web site at: www.dol.state.nc.us.

**Harry Eugene Payne, Jr.
Commissioner of Labor*****Early Years***

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on September 11, 1952, to Harry E. and Margaret G. Tucker Payne.

Educational Background

Graduated, New Hanover High School, 1970; A.B. in Psychology and Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974; Juris Doctor, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1977.

Professional Background

Commissioner of Labor, 1993-Present; Lawyer, 1977-92.

Political Activities

N.C. General Assembly, 1980-92; Co-Chair, 1983, Administrative Rules Review Committee; Chair, 1985, Manufacturers and Labor Committee; Chair, 1987, Constitutional Amendments Committee; Chair, 1989, Rules, Appointments and the Calendar Committee; Co-Chair, 1989, Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Education; Chair, Credentials Committee, 7th District, 1980 Democratic Convention; State Democratic Executive Committee, 1993-present; N.C. Commission on Indian Affairs, 1993-Present; Chair, Literacy Taskforce, Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness, 1993-Present; First Vice-President, National Association of Government Labor Officials, 1997-98; President, National Association of Government Labor Officials, 1998-99.



Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Public School Forum; Board of Directors, Community Penalties; Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; Advisory Board, Shaw-Speaks Center; Wilmington Excellence; Dispute Resolution Committee, N.C. Bar Association; Southeastern Strategic Council; Member, U.S Department of Labor Advisory Council on Construction Safety.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, 1990, N.C. Public Health Association; Legislator of the Year, 1989, N.C. Association of the Deaf; Legislator of the Year, 1989, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Award of Appreciation, 1987-88, N.C. Speech & Hearing Association; Legislative Award, 1988, N.C. Chapter, American Planning Association; Susan B. Anthony Award, 1987, New Hanover Chapter of the National Organization of Women; Certificate of Appreciation, 1988, Boys Club of America; Friends of Labor Award, 1987, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations; Award of Appreciation, 1987, Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; Boss of the Year, 1988, American Business Women's Association, Battleship Chapter; Outstanding Government Official, 1986, Wilmington Jaycees; Award of Appreciation, 1985, Southeastern Sickle Cell Association; Consumer Advocate of the Year, 1985, N.C. Consumer Council; Right-To-Know Award, 1985, N.C. Occupational Safety and Health.

Personal Information

Married to Ruth Ann Sheehan, on May 28, 1994. Two children. Lifelong Member, Grace United Methodist Church, Wilmington; Member, Avent Ferry United Methodist Church, Raleigh.

Commissioners of Labor¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Wesley N. Jones ²	Wake	1887-1889
John C. Scarborough ³	Hertford	1889-1892
William I. Harris ⁴		1892-1893
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁵	Wake	1893-1897
James Y. Hamrick ⁶	Cleveland	1897-1899
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁷	Wake	1899-1901
Henry B. Varner ⁸	Davidson	1901-1909
Mitchell L. Shipman	Henderson	1909-1925
Franklin D. Grist	Caldwell	1925-1933
Arthur L. Fletcher ⁹	Ashe	1933-1938
Forest H. Shuford ¹⁰	Guilford	1938-1954
Frank Crane ¹¹	Union	1954-1973

Commissioners of Labor (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William C. Creel ¹²	Wake	1973-1975
Thomas A. Nye, Jr. ¹³	Rowan	1975-1977
John C. Brooks ¹⁴	Wake	1977-1993
Harry E. Payne, Jr. ¹⁵	New Hanover	1993-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1887 created the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the act establishing this agency, provision was made for gubernatorial appointment of a commissioner to a two-year term. In 1899 the General Assembly passed another act that allowed the General Assembly to elect the next Commissioner of Labor during that session. The legislation also mandated that future commissioners be elected in the general elections - beginning in 1900 - for a four-year term.

² Jones was appointed by Governor Scales on March 5, 1887, for a two-year term.

³ Scarborough was appointed by Governor Fowle on February 15, 1889, for a two-year term. He was apparently re-appointed in 1891 and resigned in December, 1892.

⁴ Harris was appointed by Governor Holt on December 20, 1892, to replace Scarborough.

⁵ Lacy was appointed by Governor Carr on March 2, 1893, for a two-year term. He was re-appointed on March 13, 1895.

⁶ Hamrick was appointed by Governor Russell on March 8, 1897 for a two-year term.

⁷ Lacy was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899.

⁸ Varner was elected in the general elections of 1900.

⁹ Fletcher was elected in the general elections of 1932. He resigned effective September 12, 1938.

¹⁰ Shuford was appointed by Governor Hoey on September 12, 1938, to replace Fletcher. He was elected in the general elections of 1938 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1954.

¹¹ Crane was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 3, 1954, to replace Shuford. He was elected in the general elections of 1954.

¹² Creel died August 25, 1975.

¹³ Governor Holshouser appointed Nye to fill Creel's unexpired term.

¹⁴ Brooks was elected in 1976 and served through 1992.

¹⁵ Payne was elected in 1992 and began serving as commissioner on January 11, 1993. He was re-elected in 1996.

Department of Insurance

North Carolina's General Assembly established the N.C. Department of Insurance on March 6, 1899. The department's legal mandate included licensing and regulating insurance companies operating within the state's borders. Prior to the formation of the Department of Insurance, the N.C. Department of the Secretary of State had the responsibility of regulating the state's insurance industry.

The General Assembly itself selected the first Commissioner of Insurance, James R. Young of Vance County. The General Assembly authorized a referendum to amend the state's constitution in 1907 to provide for the election of the Commissioner of Insurance by the vote of the people of North Carolina. Since then, Commissioners of Insurance have been elected to four-year terms.

The Department of Insurance regulates the various kinds of insurance sold in North Carolina, as well as the companies and agencies that sell these policies. The department:

Regulates the formation and operation of insurance companies in North Carolina.

Enforces the minimum financial standards required by law for licensing and continued operations of insurers.

Regulates the premium rates insurers charge their customers, the language in the insurance policies they issue and their risk classification systems.

Requires that insurers and agents make periodic financial disclosures.

Conducts audits of insurers to monitor their solvency.

Licenses and regulates agents, brokers and claim adjusters.

Prescribes and defines what kinds of insurance may be sold in North Carolina.

Provides information to insurance consumers about their rights and responsibilities under the terms of their policies.

Prohibits unfair and deceptive trade practices by or among people in the insurance industry.

The Department of Insurance also licenses and regulates bail bondsmen, motor clubs, premium finance companies and collection agencies. The department provides staff support to the North Carolina State Building Code Council, the Manufactured Housing Board, the North Carolina Home Inspectors Licensure Board, the State Fire and Rescue Commission, the Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance Commission, the Arson Awareness Council and the Code Officials Qualifications Board.

The department provides training for fire and rescue squad workers and certification of fire departments for purposes of fire insurance ratings. The Department of Insurance is divided into the following entities:

Administration Division

This division provides research for the Commissioner of Insurance when setting policy and goals and priorities for the Department of Insurance. The division also administers the department's budget and personnel operations.

Public Services Group

This group consists of four separate divisions. The Agents Services Division regulates and issues licenses for insurance agents, adjusters, brokers and appraisers. The division additionally reviews license applications and licensing examinations and maintains a file on every licensed insurance professional doing business in North Carolina.

The Consumer Services Division assists North Carolina consumers by answering their insurance questions and resolving their insurance problems. A staff of consumer specialists advises and acquaints consumers with courses of action they may pursue to resolve their particular insurance problem.

The Special Services Division is responsible for licensing and regulating insurance premium finance companies, professional bail bondsmen and runners, collection agencies and motor clubs and investigating all complaints involving these entities.

The Investigations Division is responsible for investigating criminal violations of North Carolina's insurance laws. Requests for investigations come from within the department, consumers, law enforcement agencies, local, state and federal agencies and insurance companies.

Company Services Group

The responsibilities of the Financial Evaluation Division are to monitor the solvency of all insurance companies under the supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance; to review and recommend for admission out-of-state, domestic and surplus lines companies seeking to transact business in the state; to examine and audit domestic and foreign insurance organizations licensed in North Carolina; and to ensure the financial solvency and employee stability of self-insured workers compensation groups in the state.

The Actuarial Services Division assists in the review of rate, form and statistical filings. In addition, this division provides actuarial studies for financial evaluation work and is involved in special projects and studies.

The Information Systems Division manages the department's information technology resources, including data processing, word processing, office automation, data communications and voice communications.

The Administrative Supervision Division closely monitors the financial condition and operations of domestic insurance companies to determine whether a troubled entity can be prevented from going into formal delinquency proceedings by returning the insurer to sound financial condition and good business practices.

Technical Services Group

The Property and Casualty Division reviews homeowners, automobile, workers compensation and other personal, commercial property or casualty insurance policies, rates and rules.

The Life and Health Division reviews rate, rule and policy form filings made by life and health insurance companies. The division also licenses third-party administrators (TPAs) and regulates companies selling viatical settlements.

The Market Examinations Division conducts on-site examinations of the market practices of domestic and foreign insurers and their representatives.

The Managed Care and Health Benefits Division monitors and regulates the activities of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organization (PPO) health plans and multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs). The division's emphasis is on how the activities of these arrangements affect North Carolina consumers. This regulation is carried out through on-site examination of company operations and review of company information regarding managed care.

The Seniors' Health Insurance Information Program has trained thousands of adults in every North Carolina county to counsel other older adults in the areas of Medicare regulations, Medicare supplement insurance, long-term care insurance and claims procedures.

Office of General Counsel

The Office of General Counsel advises department personnel on legal matters and acts as liaison to the Office of Attorney General.

Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM)

The Office of the State Fire Marshall has six divisions carrying out the commissioner's responsibility as State Fire Marshall. The Engineering Division has primary responsibility for administering the state building code. This division also serves as staff to the North Carolina Building Code Council, the North Carolina Code Officials Qualifications Board and the Home Inspectors Licensure Board. The division is divided into seven sections: code consultation, electrical, mechanical, modular, inspector certification, accessibility and code council. The division provides code interpretations to city and county inspection officials, architects, engineers, contractors, material suppliers and manufacturers, other state agencies, attorneys and the general public, administers certification of code officials, reviews building plans and inspects electrical systems in new or renovated state-owned buildings.

The Manufactured Building Division works to ensure that construction standards for manufactured homes are maintained and that warranty obligations under state law are met. This division monitors manufacturers' handling of consumer complaints; licenses the makers of manufactured homes, dealers and set-up contractors; and acts as staff for the North Carolina Manufactured Housing Board.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund Division administers the self-insurance fund for state-owned property and vehicles and assists local governments with property and casualty insurance programs. The program also provides professional liability coverage for law enforcement officers, public officials and employees of any political subdivision of the state. The program provides staff, administration and research services to the Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission.

The Fire and Rescue Services Area, consisting of three divisions, administers the Firemen's Relief Fund; develops and carries out training for fire departments and rescue squads; provides staff to the Fire and Rescue Commission; and works to improve fire and rescue protection in the state in association with the North Carolina Firemen's Association and the North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads.

Insurance-Related Boards and Commissions

N.C. Building Code Council

N.C. Code Officials Qualification Board

N.C. Manufactured Housing Board

N.C. Home Inspections Licensure Board

N.C. Fire and Rescue Commission

N.C. Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission

N.C. Arson Awareness Council

For more information about the Department of Insurance's services, call Consumer Services at (919) 733-2032 or Toll-free (800) 546-5664. For specific information on the department's programs for senior citizens, call the Seniors Health Insurance Information Program at (800) 443-9354. You can also visit the N.C. Department of Insurance's Web site at www.ncdoi.com/ncdoi.

James Eugene Long **Commissioner of Insurance**

Early Years

Born in Burlington, Alamance County, March 19, 1940, to George Attmore and Helen Brooks Long.

Educational Background

Burlington City Schools; Graduate, Walter M. Williams High School, 1958; North Carolina State University, 1958-62; A.B., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1963; Juris Doctor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1966.



Professional Background

Attorney; Counsel to Speaker of N.C. House of Representatives, 1980-84; Partner, Long & Long, 1976-84; Chief Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, 1975-76; Partner, Long, Ridge & Long, 1967-75; Associate, Long, Ridge, Harris & Walker, 1966-67; Co-authored Douglas Legal Forms, a four-volume reference series.

Political Activities

Insurance Commissioner and State Fire Marshal, 1985-present. Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971-73 and 1975; represented Alamance County (as did his father and grandfather).

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Arson Awareness Council, 1985-present; Chair, N.C. Manufactured Housing Board, 1985-present; Member, N.C. Council of State; Firemen's Relief Fund; Firemen's Pension Fund Board; Law Enforcement Officers Retirement Board; N.C. Fire Commission; Capital Planning Commission; Chair, N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1981-84; Information Resources Management Commission, 1991-present.

National Activities

National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC): President, 1990-91; Vice President, 1989-90; Executive Committee, 1987-present.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar, 1966-present; Burlington-Alamance Chamber of Commerce, 1968-74; Secretary and Director, N.C. Special Olympics, 1967-75 (helped start N.C. Special Olympics movement).

Personal Information

Married, Mary Margaret O'Connell Long. Two children. Seven grandchildren.

Commissioners of Insurance¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
James R. Young ²	Vance	1899-1921
Stacey W. Wade ³	Carteret	1921-1927
Daniel C. Boney ⁴	Surry	1927-1942
William P. Hodges ⁵	Martin	1942-1949
Waldo C. Cheek ⁶	Moore	1949-1953
Charles F. Gold ⁷	Rutherford	1953-1962
Edwin S. Lanier ⁸	Orange	1962-1973
John R. Ingram ⁹	Randolph	1973-1985
James E. Long ¹⁰	Alamance	1985-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1899 created the Department of Insurance with provisions that the first commissioner would be elected by the current General Assembly with future commissioners appointed by the governor for a four-year term. (Public

Laws, 1899, Chapter 54.) In 1907, the General Assembly passed a bill which provided for the election of the commissioner in the general elections, beginning in 1908. (Public Laws, Chapter 868).

- ² Young was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Aycock in 1901 and served following re-appointment in 1905 until 1908 when he was elected in the general elections.
- ³ Wade was elected in the general elections of 1920 and served following re-election in 1924 until his resignation on November 15, 1927.
- ⁴ Boney was appointed by Governor McLean on November 15, 1927, to replace Wade. He was elected in the general elections of 1928 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 7, 1942.
- ⁵ Hodges was appointed by Governor Broughton on September 10, 1942, to replace Boney. He was elected in the general elections of 1944 and served following re-election in 1948 until his resignation in June, 1949.
- ⁶ Cheek was appointed by Governor Scott on June 14, 1949, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1950 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1952 and served until his resignation effective October 15, 1953.
- ⁷ Gold was appointed by Governor Umstead on November 16, 1953, to replace Cheek. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Cheek's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956 and served following re-election in 1960 until his death on June 28, 1962.
- ⁸ Lanier was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 5, 1962 to replace Gold. Lanier was elected in the general elections of 1962 to complete Gold's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1964 and served until he declined to run for re-election in 1972.
- ⁹ Ingram was elected in 1972 and served until 1984.
Long was elected in 1984 and was re-elected in 1988, 1992 and 1996.

Department of Administration

The N.C. Department of Administration is often referred to as the “business manager” of state government. Created in 1957, the department provides numerous services for state government agencies. As the state’s business manager, the department oversees such operations as building construction, purchasing and contracting for goods and services, maintaining facilities, managing state vehicles, policing the State Government Complex, acquiring and disposing of real property and operating auxiliary services such as courier mail delivery and the sale of state and federal surplus property. The department offers still other services, including public service telecasts provided by the Agency for Public Telecommunications. The department assists North Carolina’s military veterans through the Division of Veterans Affairs.

In addition to its role as a service provider to other state agencies, the Department of Administration provides staff support to several councils and commissions which advocate for the special needs of North Carolina’s citizens. These programs include the Governor’s Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities, the N.C. Human Relations Commission, the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs, the Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office and the N.C. Council for Women. All of the advocacy programs have an appointed council supported by a state staff.

The North Carolina Department of Administration was re-established by the Executive Organization Act of 1971, to bring more efficient and effective management to state government. Prior to the act’s enactment, over 300 agencies reported directly to the governor. Recognizing the difficulty of providing good management under those conditions, state legislators re-created the Department of Administration. The act called for the department to “serve as a staff agency to the governor and to provide for such ancillary services as other departments of state government might need to ensure efficient and effective operations.”

The North Carolina Department of Administration’s mission is to provide high-quality services effectively, efficiently and economically to its customers – the citizens, agencies and communities of North Carolina. The department is committed to quality, service, excellence, integrity.

The Department of Administration strives to serve as a role model of state government, working to ensure that taxpayers’ dollars are used wisely and that good management is pervasive. Some activities designed to improve management and increase productivity in the department itself and through other state agencies include the State Employee Suggestion System, which awards employees a percentage of the money saved through their suggestions. The department’s Human Resources Management Office offers training to top-level managers in the skills they need to make their agencies operate efficiently and effectively. The department is led by the Secretary of Administration, an appointee of the governor. There are several officers who report directly to the secretary, including the Deputy Secretary for Government

Operations, The Deputy Secretary for Internal Services and Programs, the General Counsel, the Assistant Secretary and the Public Information Officer. The department includes the following divisions:

Agency for Public Telecommunications

The Agency for Public Telecommunications operates public telecommunications facilities and provides state agencies with communications services designed to enhance public participation in government. The agency operates a television and radio production studio that offers media production, teleconferencing and public service telecasts, such as OPEN/net. Programs are transmitted via cable, satellite and other communications technologies.

Division of Veterans Affairs

The Division of Veterans Affairs assists North Carolina military veterans, their dependents and the dependents of deceased veterans in obtaining and maintaining those rights and benefits to which they are entitled by law.

Office of Fiscal Management

The Office of Fiscal Management accounts for all fiscal activity of the department in conformity with the requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Office of State Controller, the Department of State Auditor and federal funding agencies. The office files timely financial reports; invoices user agencies for central services; and recommends and administers fiscal policy within the department.

Human Resources Management Office

The Human Resources Management Office provides a range of services for the Department of Administration, the Office of Lieutenant Governor, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority and the Board of Science and Technology. These services encompass all major areas of public personnel administration in accordance with the requirements of the State Personnel Act. The Personnel Division is responsible for employee selection and recruitment, position management, training and development, employee and management relations and health benefits administration.

Public Information Office

The Public Information Office helps the department enhance its communications with the people of the state and other governmental agencies. Responsibilities include assistance with public inquiries, media relations, news releases, publications, graphics, editing, publicity, speech writing and counseling the secretary's executive staff, division directors and employees on the best way to communicate with the public.

State and Local Government Affairs Division

The State and Local Government Affairs Division works with local governments and their regional organizations. This division manages the Appalachian Regional Commission grant program, coordinates project reviews required by the state and national Environmental Protection Acts, and operates a project notification, review and comment system to provide information to state and local agencies and the public about projects supported with public funds.

Motor Fleet Management Division

The Motor Fleet Management Division provides passenger vehicles to state agencies for employees in the performance of their duties. This division is a receipt-supported operation that purchases, maintains, assigns and manages the State's centralized fleet of approximately 5,500 vehicles and enforces state policy and regulations concerning the use of the vehicles.

Purchase and Contract Division

The Division of Purchase and Contract serves as the central purchasing authority for state government and certain other entities. Contracts are established for the purchase, lease and lease-purchase of goods and services required by state agencies, institutions, public school districts, community colleges and the university system. Those goods and services currently total nearly \$1.2 billion each fiscal year.

Local governments, charitable non-profit hospitals, local non-profit community sheltered workshops, certain child placement agencies or residential child care facilities, volunteer non-profit fire departments and rescue squads may also use the services of the Division of Purchase and Contract. The division operates the Federal Surplus Property program, which acquires and donates available federal surplus property to eligible state recipients — government agencies, non-profit educational institutions and public health facilities. Operation costs for this program are funded by receipts from sales. The division also operates the State Surplus Property program. This program sells supplies, materials and equipment owned by the state that are surplus, obsolete or unused.

State Construction Office

The State Construction Office is responsible for the administration of planning, design and construction of all state facilities, including the university and community college systems. It also provides the architectural and engineering services necessary to carry out the capital improvement program for all state institutions and agencies.

State Property Office

The State Property Office is responsible for state government's acquisition and disposition of all interest in real property whether by purchase, sale, exercise of power of eminent domain, lease or rental. The office maintains a computerized inventory of land and buildings owned or leased by the State and prepares and maintains floor plans for state buildings.

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

The Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities pursues appropriate remedies, including legal action, on behalf of disabled citizens who feel they have suffered discrimination. This council also offers technical assistance regarding disability issues; provides information on accessing Social Security disability benefits; promotes employment opportunities for disabled persons, and reviews policies and legislation relating to persons with disabilities.

North Carolina Council for Women

The North Carolina Council for Women advises the governor, the General Assembly and other state departments on the special needs of women in North Carolina. This council works cooperatively with local women's organizations; develops innovative projects and policy initiatives; and conducts workshops and training to address women's needs. The council administers state and federal funds to local non-profit groups serving victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Staff at its Raleigh headquarters and five regional offices provide technical assistance to individuals and public/private agencies.

North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs

The Commission of Indian Affairs advocates for the rights of Native American Indian citizens. The commission works for the implementation or continuation of programs for Native American Indian citizens of North Carolina. The commission provides aid and protection for Native American Indians; assists Native American Indian communities in social and economic development; promotes unity among all Native American Indians; and encourages the right of Native American Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions they consider sacred and meaningful.

North Carolina Human Relations Commission

The Human Relations Commission provides services and programs aimed at improving relationships among all citizens of the state, while seeking to ensure equal opportunities in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodation, recreation, education, justice and governmental services. The commission also enforces the North Carolina Fair Housing Law.

Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office

The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office seeks to tap the productivity of the youth of North Carolina through participation in community services and leadership development. Experiential education opportunities are provided to young adults through an internship program. The office provides advocacy for individuals in need of child or youth services in the state and makes recommendations to the governor, the General Assembly and other policy-making groups.

Facility Management Division

The Facility Management Division provides preventive maintenance and repair services to the State Government Complex and some facilities used by government workers in outlying areas. Services include construction; renovation; housekeeping; landscaping; steam plant, HVAC and elevator maintenance; pest control; parking supervision and lock shop operations.

Management Information Systems Division

The Management Information Systems Division provides a central resource of management consulting services with emphasis on improving operations, reducing costs, and improving service delivery for all divisions in the Department. This office develops integrated data processing plans, and provides implementation guidance, consultation and assistance to the department.

State Capitol Police

The State Capitol Police, a law enforcement agency, with police powers throughout Raleigh, provides security and property protection for state government facilities in the city. The agency protects employees, secures state-owned property, assists visitors to state facilities, investigates crimes committed on state property, and monitors burglar and fire alarms.

Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Office

HUB serves as an advocate for businesses owned by minorities, women and persons with disabilities in their efforts to conduct business with the State of North Carolina. The Hub Office provides vendors access to on-line vendor registration, conducts on-line HUB certification and provides technical assistance and training on how to conduct business with government purchasing and construction arms. Its core functions include increasing the amount of goods and services acquired by the state from HUBs; ensuring the absence of barriers that reduce the participation of HUBs; and encouraging state purchasing offices to identify prospective HUB vendors and service providers.

Mail Service Center

The MSC is a full-service, centralized mail operation for state government that includes the processing and delivery of outbound and inbound U.S. mail and interoffice mail for state offices in Wake County and courier mail services for state agencies, community colleges, public school systems and the university system in all 100 counties. Located off Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, the Mail Service Center is the result of the consolidation of 26 mailrooms out of 39 in state government in Raleigh as of July, 1999.

Domestic Violence Commission

This commission is the state's first permanent commission to coordinate strategy, policy, programs and services to combat domestic violence. Gov. Jim Hunt created the commission by executive order to improve the state's response to domestic violence. The commission's purposes are to assess statewide needs related to domestic violence, assure that necessary services, policies and programs are provided to those in need; coordinate and collaborate with the N.C. Council on Women and to strengthen the existing Domestic Violence Center Fund and establish new domestic violence programs.

State Parking System Office

This office is responsible for planning, developing and implementing parking in the State Government Complex, which includes over 8,000 spaces and three visitor lots. The office also administers the state employees' commuting program in the downtown complex and works closely with parking coordinators in the various state government departments.

Division of Non-Public Education (DNPE)

This division serves as a liaison between state government, conventional private elementary and secondary schools, home schools and the general public. DNPE provides oversight to North Carolina's private elementary and secondary schools. The division is responsible for verifying, by periodic inspection of certain school records, that all such schools meet statutory requirements. DNPE maintains current statistical data on each private elementary and secondary school in the state. That data is published annually as the *N.C. Directory of Non-Public Schools*.

Administration-Related Boards and Commissions

Board of Awards

Board of Public Telecommunications Commissioners

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan

Commission on Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth

Governor's Jobs for Veterans Committee

Governor's Management Council

Juvenile Law Study Commission

N.C. Alcoholism Research Authority

N.C. Board of Science and Technology

N.C. Capital Planning Commission

N.C. Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee

N.C. Council for Women

N.C. Board of Ethics

N.C. Farmworker Council

N.C. Fund for Children and Families Commission

N.C. Human Relations Commission

N.C. State Commission of Indian Affairs

N.C. Internship Council

N.C. Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority

Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission

Persian Gulf War Memorial Commission

Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Advisory Committee

Public Radio Advisory Committee

State Building Commission

State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board

State Youth Council

State Youth Advisory Council

Veterans' Affairs Commission

Veterans' Affairs Commission Advisory Committee

N.C. State Indian Housing Authority

For more information about the N.C. Department of Administration, call (919) 807-2425. You can also visit the department's Web site at www.doa.state.nc.us/DOA.

Katie G. Dorsett

Secretary of Administration

Early Years

Born in Shaw, Mississippi, July 8, 1932, to Willie and Elizabeth Grays.

Educational Background

Southern Christian Institute, 1949; B.S. in Business, Alcorn State University, 1953; M.S. in Business Education, Indiana University, 1955; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Instruction, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1975.

Professional Background

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 1992-Present; Guilford County Board of Commissioners, Member, 1986-92; Greensboro City Council Member, 1983-86; Associate Professor, School of Business and Economics, N.C. A&T State University, 1955-87; Business Teacher, 1953-54, Coahoma Junior College.

Political Activities

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 1992-Present; Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

Board of Trustees for Guilford Technical Community College; Board of Directors of National Association of Counties; N.C. Association of County Commissioners; Greensboro Tourism Authority; Guilford County Board of Health; Greensboro National Bank; Member, National Association of Counties; Health Steering Committee; Member, League of Women Voters; Life Member, NAACP.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan; Secretary, Information Resource Management Commission; Ex Officio Member, N.C. Commission on Indian Affairs; Ex-Officio Member, Internship Council; Ex Officio Member, Board of Public Telecommunications; Member, N.C. Fund for Children and Families Commission; Member, N.C. Capital Planning Commission; Member, N.C. Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokees.

Personal Information

Married, Warren Dorsett. Two children (one deceased).



Secretaries of Administration

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Paul A. Johnston ¹	Orange	1957-1960
David S. Coltrane ²	Wake	1960-1961

Secretaries of Administration (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Hugh Cannon	Wake	1961-1965
Edward L. Rankin, Jr. ³	Wake	1965-1967
Wayne A. Corpening ⁴	Forsyth	1967-1969
William L. Turner	Wake	1969-1973
William L. Bondurant ⁵	Forsyth	1973-1974
Bruce A. Lentz ⁶	Wake	1974-1977
Joseph W. Grimsley	Wake	1977-1979
Jane S. Patterson (acting) ⁷	Wake	1979-1980
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁸	Wake	1980-1981
Jane S. Patterson ⁹	Wake	1981-1985
Grace J. Rohrer ¹⁰	Orange	1985-1987
James S. Lofton ¹¹	Wake	1987-1993
Katie G. Dorsett ¹²	Guilford	1993-Present

¹ Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.

² Coltrane was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Johnston. He was reappointed by Governor Sanford on January 6, 1961, and served until November, 1961, when he was appointed chair of the Advisory Budget Commission.

³ Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.

⁴ Corpening was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Rankin and served until the end of the Moore Administration. Press Release, September 14, 1967; Moore Papers, Appointments, 1965-1968.

⁵ Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.

⁶ Lentz was appointed by Governor Holshouser to replace Bondurant. Copy of Commission to Lentz, July 1, 1974, Division of Publications, Department of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.

⁷ Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager for Governor Hunt.

⁸ Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

⁹ Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰ Rohrer was appointed by Governor Martin.

¹¹ Lofton was appointed by Governor Martin.

¹² Dorsett was appointed by Governor Hunt.

Department of Commerce

When it was established as part of the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971, the Department of Commerce (DOC) consisted almost entirely of regulatory agencies and the Employment Security Commission.

While those responsibilities continue to be a very important part of DOC's role in state government, the department over the years has evolved into the state's lead agency for economic, community and workforce development. The department promotes a wide variety of opportunities to improve the economy of the entire Tar Heel State, rural and urban areas alike. Promoting tourism, exporting, film production, community revitalization and industry recruitment are some of the activities the department undertakes. The Secretary of Commerce is appointed by the governor. Five assistant secretaries and two executive directors help with the department's operations. The department's operating budget currently totals more than \$600 million and over 3,300 full-time staff. Department functions include:

The Assistant Secretary for Community Development directly administers the following programs:

Division of Community Assistance

The Division of Community Assistance assists local governments across the state through economic development, community development, growth management and downtown revitalization. DCA has three major components: the North Carolina Main Street Program, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program and local government services.

The North Carolina Main Street Program helps cities maintain a thriving downtown through a four-part self-help process involving organization, promotion, design and economic restructuring.

The Community Development Block Grant Program is a federally-funded program that assists local governments with community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income families.

The Division of Community Assistance assists local governments with their planning and growth management needs.

Energy Division

The Energy Division is North Carolina's official source for energy planning and management, energy information and energy technical assistance. The Energy Division provides the governor and the Energy Policy Council with support and recommendations on energy policy and legislation. The division's key responsibilities include promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency in every sector of the economy, preparing energy forecasts and developing and updating North Carolina's

energy emergency plans. This division also administers the Weatherization Program, which makes improvements to homes owned or occupied by low-income families in order to improve energy efficiency and lower the cost of heating and cooling.

Workforce Development

The Workforce Development Division operates the JobReady Program, designed to build local partnerships with businesses, schools and families to educate students on career opportunities. The JobReady Program includes apprenticeships and internships to prepare students for the career of their choice. The division is also responsible for the activities of the Governor's Work First Business Council. The council, with membership from various sectors of the North Carolina business community, furthers the state's welfare reform efforts, known as Work First, by developing mechanisms to connect businesses that need workers with qualified Work First participants.

The Assistant Secretary for Economic Development administers the following programs:

Center for Entrepreneurship and Technology (CET)

The Center for Entrepreneurship and Technology develops programs to create more small businesses and entrepreneurial development programs for disadvantaged persons in inner cities and rural areas. CET designs and proposed activities to increase the availability of equity capital and other forms of start-up financing for small businesses. It also works to recruit additional venture capital to North Carolina. The CET staff engages in information gathering and infrastructure building activities that focus on research, technology development and technology deployment for key industries.

Commerce Finance Center

The Commerce Finance Center offers "one-stop financing" assistance for businesses that locate or expand operations in the Tar Heel State. The center administers the tax credits available to new and expanding industries under the William S. Lee Quality Jobs and Business Expansion Act. It also offers direct grant and loan funding to businesses locating or expanding in North Carolina through the Industrial Competitive Fund, the Industrial Development Fund, the Utility Fund, the Business Energy Loan Fund and the Community Development Block Grant Program. The agency also administers the Industrial Revenue Bond program for the state.

Division of Business and Industry Development

The Division of Business and Industry Development leads North Carolina's business and industrial recruitment efforts. Its staff works closely with other public and private development organizations to attract new industries to the state. This includes efforts aimed at recruiting foreign-owned firms to North Carolina. The division operates international offices in Duesseldorf, Hong Kong, Toronto and Tokyo. The division also offers retention and expansion services to companies currently located in North Carolina. These programs are staffed by industrial developers located in nine offices spread throughout the seven regions of the state: Asheville, Bryson City and Lenoir in the Western Region; Charlotte in the Carolinas Region; Greensboro in the Piedmont Triad Region; Raleigh in the Research Triangle Region; Fayetteville in the Southeastern Region; Greenville in the Global TransPark Region; and Edenton in the Northeastern Region.

International Trade Division

The International Trade Division assists primarily small and mid-sized North Carolina firms in marketing their goods and services outside of the United States. It seeks to facilitate exporting by North Carolina companies, educate companies that are not currently engaged in the global marketplace to the opportunities available and stimulate demand for North Carolina products in international markets. Industry consultants located in Raleigh accomplish these activities with the assistance of five foreign trade offices located in Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Toronto, and Mexico City. The division also offers specialized services to the state's furniture industry through the North Carolina Furniture Export Office in High Point.

The Assistant Secretary for Information Technology, Chief Information Officer administers the following programs:

Division of Information Technology Services (ITS)

The Division of Information Technology Services offers technology products and services to North Carolina state government agencies and to county and municipal governments. Services offered by the division include: telecommunication services; mainframe and client-server computing; management of local and wide-area networks; system design and implementation; application development and support; office automation and personal computer support services. ITS also develops policies and standards for state government technology for adoption by the Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) and provides staff support to the commission.

Executive Director for Policy and Employment administers the following programs:

Workforce Development

The Workforce Development section administers the creation and operation of One-Stop Career Centers. These centers, which are a requirement of the federal Workforce Investment Act, bring together a variety of state and local agencies in one location to provide job seekers with information, vacancy listings, and job training opportunities. The Workforce Development section also serves as staff to the Workforce Development Commission.

Division of Employment and Training

The Division of Employment and Training (DET) administers worker-training programs for unemployed and displaced workers and for workers whose family income is below 200% of the federal poverty level. The division is also responsible for the administration of the state's Welfare-to-Work grant, which offers training and other job-support services to Work First clients facing the greatest obstacles to employment. The division offers its services through 25 local Workforce Boards, who in turn work with the community college system, the state university system, public schools, the Employment Security Commission and other agencies to provide training and support services.

Research and Policy Development

The Research and Policy Development Office maintains data on the state's economy for use by industrial clients and the public. The office publishes annual Economic Scans of all 100 counties in the state, as well as quarterly Economic Trends reports. The unit analyzes the impact of trends and changes in the state's economy and recommends refinements in the department's programs in response to those analyses. The division also provides staff support to the North Carolina Economic Development Board.

The Executive Director of Tourism, Film and Sports Development administers the following programs:

Division of Tourism

This division undertakes a broad range of marketing activities in cooperation with local and regional economic development and tourism promotion organizations. The common goal is to increase tourism in the state. This includes an increasing emphasis on international marketing. The division partners with the Economic Development arm of the department to maintain a presence in overseas offices in Duesseldorf, London, Dubai, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Toronto, and Mexico City. The division also administers a grants program to assist local areas in making improvements to promote tourism in their locale and operates a program to promote Heritage Tourism in the state. The division also has staff in eight welcome centers on interstate highways in the state to assist travelers to North Carolina.

North Carolina Film Office

The office promotes North Carolina as a location for television, motion picture and advertising productions. The office offers location scout services to producers and supports the state's four regional film commissions in their efforts to increase film production in the state.

Division of Sports Development

The Division of Sports Development promotes North Carolina as a leading site for sports events involving amateur and professional organizations. The office works with local government and corporate allies to serve as a clearinghouse for sporting activities in North Carolina and to assist sports organizations and promoters in making North Carolina a host site for leading amateur and professional sports events.

Assistant Secretary for Administration administers the following programs:

Executive Aircraft Operations

The Executive Aircraft Operations maintains two airplanes and two helicopters that are used to transport industrial development clients and consultants, film producers, sporting event promoters and state personnel on official business.

Fiscal Management Division

The Fiscal Management Division is responsible for the accounting, budgeting and purchasing functions of the department.

Human Resources

The Human Resources Office performs personnel functions for the department, including recruitment and employee relations, position classification and fringe benefit administration.

Management Information Systems Division (MIS)

The Management Information Systems Division (MIS) is responsible for all information technology services within the department. This includes LAN management, project management functions for applications development, maintenance of personal computers and peripherals and graphics design and reproduction.

Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park

The Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park works to promote fishing and marine industries and serves as a location for seafood processing plants, boat builders, fishing supplies and other marine-related businesses.

Oregon Inlet Project

The Oregon Inlet Project leads the state's efforts to stabilize the channel in Oregon Inlet through the construction of jetties.

The following agencies report directly to their respective Boards and Commissions, rather than to the Secretary of Commerce. They receive administrative oversight from the Department through the Assistant Secretary for Administration:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission controls the sale of alcoholic beverages in the state through operation of a centralized warehouse, oversight of local government-operated retail sales outlets, and permitting of facilities authorized to sell alcohol in bulk or by the drink.

Banking Commission

The Banking Commission, is responsible for chartering and regulating North Carolina's state banks and trust companies, as well as registration and licensing of various financial institutions operating in the state, including check-cashers, consumer finance companies, mortgage bankers and mortgage brokers, money transmitters and refund anticipation lenders.

Cemetery Commission

The Cemetery Commission regulates and monitors the activities of all state-licensed cemeteries.

Credit Union Commission

The Credit Union Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered credit unions.

Employment Security Commission

The Employment Security Commission administers the state's unemployment insurance program. It also offers job placement and referral services to all North Carolina citizens and maintains the state's labor market information service.

Industrial Commission

The N.C. Industrial Commission administers the Workers' Compensation Act for all employees and employers in the state to protect Tar Heel workers and employers against loss due to work-related injury or disease. The Industrial Commission also has jurisdiction over tort claims against the state and claims by families of law enforcement officers, fire fighters and rescue squad workers.

Public Staff of the Utilities Commission

The public staff reviews, investigates and makes recommendations to the North Carolina Utilities Commission on the reasonableness of rates and adequacy of service provided by all public utilities in the state. The staff is also charged with ensuring the consistency of public policy assuring an energy supply adequate to protect public health and safety.

Rural Electrification Authority

The Rural Electrification Authority ensures that customers in predominantly rural areas of the state have access to adequate, dependable, affordable electric and telephone service.

Savings Institutions Commission

The Savings Institutions Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered savings institutions.

Utilities Commission

The Utilities Commission regulates the rates and services offered by more than 1,200 utility companies in North Carolina. Companies under the jurisdiction of the commission include electric companies, local and long-distance telephone companies, natural gas companies, household goods motor freight carriers, motor passenger carriers, companies providing private pay phone service, water and sewer companies consisting of approximately 1,500 systems and ferryboat operators.

Economic Development Allies

N.C. Partnerships for Economic Development: The seven partnerships work on a regional basis to serve North Carolina's 100 counties in promoting economic development marketing, strategies and opportunities. Partnership offices are located in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Elizabethtown, Kinston and Edenton.

State Ports Authority: The Ports Authority staff operates and promotes the use of North Carolina's port facilities including deep-water ports at Morehead City and Wilmington; intermodal terminals in Charlotte and Greensboro; and the harbor at Southport. The State Ports Authority Board of Directors governs the authority. The Secretary of Commerce serves as an ex-officio member of the board.

Commerce-Related Boards and Commissions

Cape Fear Navigation and Pilotage Commission

Community Development Council

Economic Development Board

Employment Security Commission Advisory Council

Energy Policy Council

Entrepreneurial Development Board

Morehead City Navigation and Pilotage Commission

N.C. Mutual Burial Association Commission

N.C. National Park, Parkway and Forest Development Council

N.C. Seafood Industrial Park Authority

N.C. Small Business Council

N.C. Sports Development Commission

N.C. State Ports Authority

N.C. Travel and Tourism Board

For more information about the Department of Commerce, call (919) 733-4151 or visit the department's Web site at www.nccommerce.com/default.asp. For more information about the Employment Security Commission, call (919) 733-7546 or visit the commission's Web site at www.esc.state.nc.us.

Rick Carlisle **Secretary of Commerce**

Early Years

Native of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Educational Background

B.A. in Economics, Duke University; Master of Regional Planning, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Graduate, Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Business.

Military Background

Vietnamese Linguist, U.S. Air Force, 1969-1973.

Professional Background

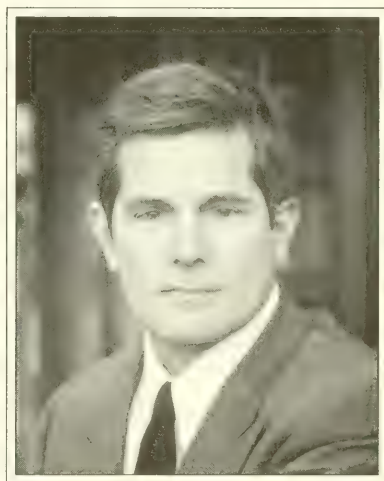
Secretary of Commerce, 1998-Present; Consultant; Vice-President, North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center; Economic Policy Advisor, Office of the Governor; Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Housing and Community Development, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Downtown Development Association.

Personal Information

Resident of Chapel Hill.



Secretaries of Commerce¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Irving Aldridge ²	Wake	1972-1973
Tenney I. Deane, Jr. ³	Wake	1973-1974
Winfield S. Harvey ⁴	Wake	1973-1976
Donald R. Beason ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Duncan M. Faircloth ⁶	Wake	1977-1983
C.C. Hope	Mecklenburg	1983-1985
Howard Haworth ⁷	Guilford	1985-1987
Claude E. Pope ⁸	Wake	1987-1989
James T. Broyhill ⁹	Caldwell	1989-1990
Estell C. Lee ¹⁰	New Hanover	1990-1993
S. Davis Phillips ¹¹	Guilford	1993-1997
E. Norris Tolson ¹²	Edgecombe	1997-1998
Rick Carlisle ¹³	Orange	1998-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Commerce," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the Governor. The Department of Commerce was reorganized and renamed by legislative action of the 1980 General Assembly.

² Aldridge was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Deane was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Aldridge. He resigned in November, 1973.

⁴ Harvey was appointed on December 3, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Deane.

Beason was appointed on July 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harvey.

⁶ Faircloth was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Beason.

⁷ Haworth was appointed January 5, 1985, to replace Hope.

⁸ Pope was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Haworth.

⁹ Broyhill was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Pope.

¹⁰ Lee was appointed by Governor Martin April 1, 1990 to replace Broyhill.

¹¹ Phillips was appointed by Governor Hunt January 11, 1993, to replace Lee.

¹² Gov. Hunt appointed Tolson on January 17, 1997, to replace Phillips.

¹³ Gov. Hunt appointed Carlisle secretary on January 17, 1998, to replace Tolson.

Department of Correction

The Department of Correction is responsible for the care, custody and supervision of all individuals sentenced after conviction of a felony or serious misdemeanor in North Carolina. Sentences range from probationary terms served in the community to active prison sentences served in one of the state's 75-plus prison facilities.

North Carolina's General Statutes direct the department to provide adequate custodial care, educational opportunities and medical and psychological treatment services to all incarcerated persons while at the same time providing community-based supervision and some needed social services to clients on probation, parole or post-release supervision.

The Department of Correction was established in 1972 by authority of the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control. The act provided for merging the Parole Commission and the Advisory Board of Correction to form a new department made up of the Divisions of Prisons; Adult Probation and Parole; and Youth Development.

The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor and serves at his pleasure. The secretary is responsible for the supervision and administration of all department functions except that of the Parole Commission, which has sole authority to release eligible incarcerated offenders prior to the expiration of their sentence.

In July, 1974, the department was renamed the Department of Correction, the Parole Commission was expanded from three to five members and further consolidation of responsibilities and functions occurred. In 1975, the Division of Youth Development was transferred administratively to the Department of Human Resources, leaving the Department of Correction its current administrative configuration.

The history of corrections in North Carolina reflects the continued development and refinement of the prison, probation and parole segments of the department.

The Division of Prisons was organized in the late 1860s and early 1870s with the opening of a large prison farm in Wake County and the construction of Central Prison in Raleigh. This was a result of the "Reconstruction Constitution" of North Carolina which was accepted by the United States Congress in 1868. In 1899, Caledonia Prison Farm was purchased from Halifax County. This arrangement continued until 1933 when the General Assembly transferred supervision of the three state prisons and the various county prisons to the State Highway and Public Works Commission. This merger of the highway and prison systems was motivated by the steadily worsening economic and social conditions caused by the Depression. Under this arrangement, prisons were supported by appropriations from the Highway Fund while prisoners were extensively employed on road work.

The Division of Prisons remained under total administrative control of the Highway and Public Works Commission until 1955 when the director of prisons was granted the ability to set divisional rules, regulations and policies to include the hiring, promotion and dismissal of employees. At the same time, the General Assembly formed the Prison Reorganization Commission to study the relationship between prisons and the highway system. The commission recommended that a separate prison department be formed and legislation was enacted forming the Prison Department in 1957.

Also in 1957, landmark legislation was enacted authorizing a statewide system of work release. North Carolina thus became the first state prison system in the nation to allow inmates to work at private employment during the day and return to confinement in the evening. Today, North Carolina has approximately 1,000 individuals participating in the work release program.

The Prison Department remained a separate entity under the Prison Commission until the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control was formed in 1972.

Probation was first initiated in the United States in 1878 in Massachusetts. In 1919, North Carolina enacted its first probation laws, but limited probation to first-offender female prostitutes and certain juveniles under the supervision of female officers. In 1937, legislation was enacted forming the Probation Commission to supervise a statewide network of male and female offenders reporting to probation officers. In 1972, the commission was disbanded when the Division of Adult Probation and Parole was formed within the newly-created department. At first, probation officers retained a strictly probation supervision caseload; but by mid-1974 they were carrying parole caseloads as well. Currently, probation and parole officers carry a combination of probation and parole caseloads, as well as cases where prisoners are on both probation and parole simultaneously.

Parole began as a system of pardons and commutations granted by the Governor in the original Constitution of North Carolina in 1776. This system was maintained in the Reconstruction Constitution of 1868. In 1919, the General Assembly established an Advisory Board of Paroles which made parole recommendations to the Governor. This board was reduced to the Commissioner of Pardons in 1925, the Officer of Executive Counsel in 1929 and the Commissioner of Paroles in 1935. It was this 1935 legislation that created the position of parole officers under the supervision of the commissioner.

The 1953 session of the General Assembly abolished the Office of Commissioner and established a Board of Paroles consisting of three members. At the same time, a constitutional amendment was approved in the 1954 general election to give the board full authority to grant, revoke or terminate paroles.

The 1974 General Assembly enlarged the board members to five full-time members and transferred administration and supervision of parole officers to the Division of

Adult Probation and Parole. The Structured Sentencing Act enacted by the General Assembly abolished parole for crimes committed on or after October 1, 1994. As a result of the declining number of paroles, the General Assembly reduced the number of parole commissioners from five to three in 1999. The Division of Adult Probation and Parole was renamed the Division of Community Corrections in 1998.

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Correction direct the secretary to provide for the general safety of North Carolina's citizens by operating and maintaining prisons; supervising probationers and parolees; and providing certain rehabilitative and educational programs to individuals supervised by the department. The department is divided into three major operational sections: the Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections and the Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency. The Secretary of Correction and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records-keeping functions of the department:

Research and Planning

The planning functions include policy development, federal grant development and administration, liaison with the General Assembly and providing statistical information, analysis and evaluation.

Engineering

This section is the department's capital program manager and manager of physical plant operations. Engineering provides a full range of architectural, engineering and construction services to all DOC divisions. Construction services include extensive use of supervised inmate labor, extending the department's resources and creating the opportunity for inmate rehabilitation through job training.

Extradition

This section coordinates the transfer of fugitives back to the state for the Department of Correction, as well as to local law enforcement throughout the state. This includes escapees from prison and absconders from supervision.

IMPACT

The state's boot camp program is a highly-structured, military-style alternative to long-term imprisonment of offenders. The Intense Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment is a designated sanction under the state's current sentencing law.

Purchasing and Auxiliary Services

This section is responsible for purchasing goods and services, warehousing and delivery of goods, transportation, communications and security installations, departmental mail services and real and personal property lease acquisitions.

Fiscal Operations

This section includes budget development and administration, regular and grant accounting, work release and Inmate Trust Fund accounting, as well as internal auditing procedures.

Personnel

The Personnel Section is responsible for personnel functions including payroll, maintenance of employee records, and other matters associated with human resource management. It also includes the development of staff positions, the posting of position vacancies and the actual hiring of new staff.

Staff Development and Training

This section administers and provides basic training and certification for all new staff, advanced training in particular skill areas, and in-service training where needed for re-certification or continuing education.

Correction Enterprises

Correction Enterprises is a self-sustaining industrial program that trains inmates as productive workers by utilizing their labor to manufacture products and provide services for sale to tax-supported agencies. Correction Enterprises returns part of its net profits to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund of North Carolina, in addition to paying for incentive wages for all inmate jobs in North Carolina prisons and industrial expansion costs.

Management Information Systems

This section provides assistance to Correction employees and others in the area of information needed to appropriately manage offenders, including recording pertinent data about offenders; tracking their movements; and charting their progress in programs and other rehabilitative efforts.

Citizen Services

Established in 1998, the Office of Citizen Services provides information and educational materials to citizens in general and specifically to crime victims and offenders' families. The office also assists other divisions in the development of policies and services for specific constituencies.

Inmate Grievance Commission

The Inmate Grievance Commission advises the secretary concerning the varied and many complaints and grievances filed by inmates. The findings of this commission may be affirmed in whole or in part, and modified or rejected by the secretary as necessary.

Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission

The commission has the sole authority for determining which eligible offenders should be released from prison prior to the completion of their active sentence and for setting the terms and conditions of their supervision period. The commission is also responsible for setting the conditions of post-release supervision for eligible offenders who receive supervision following completion of their active structured sentence.

Division of Prisons

The Division of Prisons is charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the division operates 77 prison facilities.

This division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced by the court to a period of active incarceration. Sentences range from a minimum of 90 days for certain misdemeanors to death or life imprisonment for serious crimes. The Structured Sentencing Act has had a tremendous impact on the prison system, with prison beds now designated for more serious and violent inmates. Structured sentencing has also allowed the prison system to better predict what type of offenders will be entering the system and how long they will remain incarcerated.

Classification within the system depends upon the seriousness of the crime, the willingness of the inmate to obey rules and regulations and the perceived potential for escape. The division provides appropriately secure facilities in three inmate custody levels:

Close custody: Inmates need extra security but do not need the more stringent security of maximum custody. Basic education, counseling and work programs are available to inmates in close custody.

Medium custody: Units have all programs and activities operating within the unit under the supervision of armed personnel, except for certain work assignments. Programs include academic and vocational education, substance abuse treatment, psychological and other counseling programs and varied work assignments.

Minimum custody: These units provide a wide variety of programs for inmates ranging from on-site academic and vocational schools to off-site work or study release. Minimum custody inmates are misdemeanants and those selected felons who have either little time remaining on their sentence or who have been determined not to present a high security or escape risk. These units do not have manned gun towers.

Selected inmates are allowed to work in the community for the prevailing wage. They pay restitution and fines, when ordered by the sentencing court, and help their families by sending money home. Part of their income goes to the department to help offset the cost of their incarceration.

Minimum custody programs are aimed at helping inmates begin the transition to life outside prison include education and drug treatment programs. Minimum custody inmates are also allowed to participate in the Community Volunteer and Home Leave programs. Screened and selected volunteers are allowed to sponsor inmates for three-hour passes to attend approved community programs such as religious meetings, Alcoholics Anonymous and drug treatment sessions. The Home Leave program allows specially screened and approved inmates to visit their families for periods of time up to 48 hours. The purpose of this program is to allow inmates to rebuild family ties and to plan for the future prior to release.

Division of Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections is responsible for the community supervision of 113,000 parolees and probationers. More than 105,000 of these individuals have been sentenced to probation and are supervised by officers who protect the public's safety by enforcing special conditions such as curfews and random drug tests. These officers also make appropriate referrals for community rehabilitation programs.

With the advent of structured sentencing, a greater responsibility has been placed on this division because many offenders sentenced to prison under previous state sentencing laws are now subject to supervision in the community. Structured sentencing distinguishes between community punishments and intermediate punishments. Community punishment offenders are supervised much like traditional probation. Intermediate punishment offenders are subject to more intensive controls such as electronic monitoring, intensive supervision and required attendance at day reporting centers.

The division retains responsibility for supervising individuals who were convicted under previous sentencing laws and who are eligible for discretionary release by the Parole Commission. Also, the division supervises offenders who are eligible for post-release supervision after completion of their active structured sentence.

The Division of Community Corrections administers the state-county Criminal Justice Partnership Program which provides funds for locally-managed, community-based sanction programs. These programs are designed to assure offender accountability in the community; divert lower-risk offenders from prison; and offer rehabilitative opportunities to offenders.

Correction-Related Boards and Commissions

Board of Correction

Grievance Resolution Board

Parole Commission

Substance Abuse Advisory Council

Advisory Committee on Religious Ministry in Prisons

For more information on the Department of Correction, call (919) 733-4926 or visit the department's Web site at www.doc.state.nc.us.

Theodis Beck **Secretary of Correction**

Educational Background

Graduated, South French Broad High School, 1966; B.A. in Sociology, North Carolina Central University, 1970; A.A.S. in Business Administration, Asheville-Buncombe Community College, 1978.

Professional Background

Secretary of Correction, 1999-Present.

Organizations

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice; Association of State Correctional Administrators; American Correctional Association; North Carolina Athletic Officials Association; Past member, Asheville Optimist Club; Member, State Employees Credit Union Advisory Board; Member, Governor's Crime Commission (Member, Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention Committee; Chair, Safe Communities Issues Team); Member, Drug Treatment Court Advisory Board; Member, State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Military Service

First Sergeant, U.S. Army, 1970-72 (active) and 1975-97 (reserve); National Defense Service Medal; Good Conduct Medal; Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal; Armed Forces Reserve Medal; Drill Sergeant of the Year, 1st Battalion, 518th Regiment, 1984.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Jean Chiles Beck. Two children. Member, Hill Street Baptist Church.



Secretaries of Correction¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George W. Randall ²	Wake	1972
Ralph D. Edwards ³	Wake	1972-1973
David L. Jones ⁴	Cumberland	1973-1977
Amos E. Reed ⁵	Wake	1977-1981
James C. Woodard ⁶	Johnston	1981-1985
Aaron J. Johnson ⁷	Cumberland	1985-1992
V. Lee Bounds ⁸		1992-1993
Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. ⁹	Wake	1993-1997
R. Mack Jarvis ¹⁰		1997-1998
Theodis Beck ¹¹	Wake	1999-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control" with provision for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1974, the name was changed to the Department of Correction.

² Randall was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his death on December 4, 1972.

³ Edwards was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Randall.

⁴ Jones was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Edwards.

⁵ Reed was appointed on January 17, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Jones.

⁶ Woodard was appointed January 12, 1981, to replace Reed.

⁷ Johnson was appointed on January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Woodard.

⁸ Bounds was appointed on March 2, 1992, by Governor Martin to replace Johnson.

⁹ Freeman was appointed on January 15, 1993, by Governor Hunt.

¹⁰ Jarvis was appointed on January 17, 1997, by Governor Hunt after Secretary Freeman was promoted to chief of staff for the governor.

¹¹ Beck was appointed on April 19, 1999, by Gov. Hunt. Deputy Secretary Joseph L. Hamilton served as acting secretary from Oct. 1, 1998, until Secretary Beck's appointment.

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

The 1977 General Assembly passed legislation to restructure and rename the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs as the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The department was created April 1, 1977, by transferring law enforcement and public safety agencies from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the State Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The duties of this department are to provide law enforcement and emergency services to protect against crime and against natural and man-made disasters; to serve as the state's chief coordinating agency to control crime and protect the public; to assist local law enforcement and public safety agencies; and to work for a more effective and efficient criminal justice system. In addition, the department coordinates the state's response to any emergency that requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government. In 1980, the department was given the authority to direct the allocation of any or all available state resources from any state agency to respond to an emergency.

The department consists of the Office of the Secretary; nine divisions: Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Civil Air Patrol, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission staff, Law Enforcement Support Services, N.C. National Guard, State Highway Patrol and Victim and Justice Services; and five commissions: the Governor's Crime Commission, the N.C. Crime Victims Compensation Commission, the N.C. Emergency Response Commission, the Boxing Commission and the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs. Five administrative sections in the Office of the Secretary support the divisions: Fiscal, Information Systems, Personnel and Benefits, Public Affairs and Organizational Effectiveness.

Alcohol Law Enforcement Division

As a result of legislation in 1977, the Enforcement Division of the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The primary responsibility of the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division (ALE) is to enforce the state's Alcoholic Beverage Control laws.

Agents provide licensed outlets with the latest information on ABC laws and regulations, inspect premises and examine books and records. They prepare criminal and regulatory cases; present evidence in court and administrative hearings; conduct permit applicant investigations; execute ABC Commission orders; and conduct undercover investigations. Agents are sworn peace officers and have the authority to arrest and take other investigatory and enforcement actions for any criminal offense.

Public education is also an important part of the job of an Alcoholic Law Enforcement agent. Agents routinely conduct seminars regarding the irresponsible service of alcohol; present classes to youth groups and civic organizations; and teach ABC laws at local and state law enforcement schools.

New agents are trained during a 20-week ALE Basic School, which was designed and certified specifically for ALE agents. This training includes physical conditioning and defensive tactics, instruction in constitutional and criminal laws, court procedures, search and seizure, criminal investigation, alcoholic beverage control laws, firearms and vehicle operations.

This division is commanded by a director, headquarters staff, field supervisors and their assistants. For administrative purposes, the field organization is divided into twelve districts, each with a headquarters office readily accessible to the public.

ALE also manages the North Carolina Center for Missing Persons. The center, formerly the North Carolina Center for Missing Children and Child Victimization, was established in 1984 as the state clearinghouse for information about missing persons. In 1999, the center was moved from the Emergency Management Division to the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division to provide the staff easier access to law enforcement resources. Trained staff members provide technical assistance and training to citizens, law enforcement officials, school personnel and human services professionals. The center's staff gives assistance and support to both the families of missing persons and to the law enforcement officials investigating missing person cases. Staff members also participate in emergency operations and searches for persons who are missing and endangered.

Butner Public Safety Division

The Butner Public Safety Division traces its roots back to the Camp Butner Fire Department set up in 1942 when Camp Butner was established as a U.S. Army Training Camp. In 1947, John Umstead, brother of Governor William B. Umstead, led a move in the General Assembly to build a new facility for the mentally ill. Camp Butner was purchased from the federal government for \$1 as the site for this complex.

The Camp Butner Fire Department became part of the John Umstead Hospital in the Department of Human Resources. The staff consisted of 18 men. As the Butner complex and the community grew, the staff was trained as fire fighters and policemen and it became known as the Public Safety Department. It was then transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1981 and its name was changed to the Butner Public Safety Division.

Butner Public Safety Officers provide police and fire protection for the state hospitals at Butner; other state facilities there, including the 4,600-acre National Guard Training Range; the Butner Federal Correctional Facility; and the residential, business and industrial community of Butner. In keeping with the growth and

development of the town of Butner, facilities for the Butner Public Safety Division were expanded. On January 29, 1985, the new 15,000 square-foot Butner Public Safety Division building was dedicated by Governor Martin.

This division is commanded by a public safety director, chief of fire services and chief of police services. The four platoons are commanded by captains, with master fire officers and master police officers as support staff. Including the investigative, support, communications and logistics sections, Butner's total force is 49.

The duties of these officers are unique. One hour they may be called on to fight a raging fire and the next hour these same officers may be called on to capture a bank robber.

Civil Air Patrol Division

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established nationally on December 1, 1941, as an auxiliary of the United States Army Air Corps. It was a part of the Civil Defense structure and shortly thereafter became involved in the war effort. In 1948, Congress made the Civil Air Patrol an official auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The North Carolina Wing of the Civil Patrol became a state agency in 1953 and was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971. In 1977, it was transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

There are 39 squadrons in the North Carolina Wing. Although the wing is partially funded by the state, the department has no operational control over it. Many members operate their own airplanes and fly at their own expense; however, membership dues, donations, grants, estates, state funds and Air Force reimbursements account for a large portion of the wing's budget. The Civil Air Patrol fulfills three primary functions:

Emergency Services

Emergency Services is a function with which the Civil Air Patrol is most involved. It entails air search and rescue and local disaster relief and emergency preparedness plans, providing fixed, mobile or airborne communications during emergencies.

Aerospace Education and Training

Aerospace Education and Training is designed to inform the public about aerospace activities. The CAP supports aerospace education workshops for teachers at colleges and universities throughout the United States. These programs prepare teachers to teach aerospace education courses in their schools or to use the information to enrich traditional classroom subjects. Scholarships are awarded to deserving cadets and senior members for study in engineering, the humanities, education, science and other fields related to aerospace.

Cadet Training Program

The Cadet Training Program provides young people, ages 13 through 18, with opportunities for leadership and education. The program teaches cadets aviation, search and rescue, individual and group discipline and personal development, giving them the opportunity to serve themselves and their communities, state, nation and all humanity to the fullest extent of their capabilities.

Emergency Management Division

The evolution of emergency management in North Carolina began with passage of the Emergency Management Act of 1977. Prior to that, the Emergency Management Division went through two transitions from Civil Defense to Civil Preparedness. Both Civil Defense and Civil Preparedness focused primarily on war-related disasters, but also supported local law enforcement and fire departments in the event of a major catastrophe. With the increased exposure of people and property to extremely high-risk situations due to our technological advancement, the need for a central coordinating agency to preserve and protect the citizens of North Carolina from all types of disasters, natural and man-made, soon became apparent.

The State Civil Defense Agency was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971 and transferred again in 1977 to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, where it was named the Division of Emergency Management. Under the direction of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Emergency Management coordinates response and relief activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster using a four-phase approach to emergency situations: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

This division's major emergency response functions are carried out by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The SERT is composed of top-level management representatives from each state agency involved in response activities. During an emergency, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is the governor's authorized representative to call and direct any state agency to respond to the emergency. The SERT directs on-site response activities when two or more state agencies are involved and will, upon request, direct the total response including local, state, federal and private resources. By providing support to local governments through response efforts, planning and training, the Division of Emergency Management carries out its theme of cooperation, coordination, and unity.

Governor's Crime Commission

The Governor's Crime Commission embodies the former Law and Order Committee created in 1968 in the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Law and Order Committee was transferred to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1977. The Governor's Crime Commission serves by statute as the chief advisory board to the governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies.

The 40-member commission has representatives from all parts of the criminal justice system, local government, the legislature and other citizens. This commission is supported by a staff in the Governor's Crime Commission Division and has been a unique forum for criminal justice in North Carolina. Throughout its history, the Governor's Crime Commission has served in a leadership role in criminal justice planning, issue analysis, program development and coordination. The Crime Commission has been a force behind many successful statewide programs such as driving-while-impaired legislation, community service restitution, crime prevention and community watch, rape victim assistance, victim compensation and sentencing reform.

This commission currently oversees crime-related federal grant programs for the state. These programs include the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, the Justice Assistance Program, the Victim of Crime Act Program and the Drug Control and System Improvement Program. The programs bring approximately \$20 million in federal monies to North Carolina for criminal justice improvement programs. The Governor's Crime Commission Division serves as staff to the 40-member Governor's Crime Commission. The staff is responsible for researching the issues under review by the commission and writing the resulting reports to the governor. The staff also administers crime-related federal grant programs for the state.

In an effort to streamline management, the Crime Prevention Division returned to its original home in the Governor's Crime Commission in 1999. The division was originally created using GCC funding and staff in 1979 to motivate citizens in every home and community to join actively in the fight against crime. The Crime Prevention Division provides technical assistance and crime prevention awareness materials free of charge to citizens, local law enforcement agencies and other groups. Among the programs promoted and coordinated by the division are Crime Stoppers, Community Watch, Business Crime Prevention, Sexual Assault Prevention, Crimes Against the Elderly, Church Watch, Crime Prevention in Public Housing and others.

Highway Patrol Division

In 1929, the General Assembly of North Carolina created the State Highway Patrol. Chapter 218 of the Public Laws of 1929 provides:

"That the State Highway Commission of North Carolina is hereby authorized and directed to create under its control and supervision a division of the State Highway Patrol, consisting of one Captain with headquarters in the State Highway Building at Raleigh, and one Lieutenant and three patrolmen in each of the nine State Highway Division Districts of the State."

The Highway Patrol was given statutory responsibility to patrol the highways of the state, enforce the motor vehicle laws and assist the motoring public. The State Highway Commission appointed a captain as commanding officer of the State Highway Patrol and nine lieutenants. These ten men were sent to Harrisburg, Pa., to attend a

two-week training school for state police. The captain and the nine lieutenants returned to North Carolina and made plans for recruiting 27 patrolmen, three for each of the nine highway districts in the state.

The year 1929 was the first time in North Carolina history that all members of a law enforcement unit were required to go through a training school to study the laws they would be called on to enforce. Of the original 400 applicants who applied for admission to the patrol, only 67 were ordered to report to Camp Glenn, an abandoned army encampment near Morehead City. The school ran for six weeks and the names of the 27 men with the highest records were posted on the bulletin board as the first State Highway Patrolmen. Others who had come through the training course with credit were put on a reserve list to be called into service as openings occurred.

On July 1, 1929, 37 members of the patrol took their oaths of office in the hall of the House of Representatives in the North Carolina Capitol. From this original authorized strength of 37, the State Highway Patrol's membership has increased, reflecting growth in the state's population, interstate and state highways, and registered vehicles and licensed drivers.

Throughout its long history, the State Highway Patrol has had many homes. In 1933, the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Highway Commission to the State Revenue Department. On July 1, 1941, the General Assembly created the Department of Motor Vehicles and the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Revenue Department to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The patrol was transferred from the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1973 to the Department of Transportation. In 1977, the patrol was transferred from the Department of Transportation to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in North Carolina, the chief responsibility of the State Highway Patrol is safeguarding life and property on the state's highways. The duties and responsibilities of the patrol are governed by the General Statutes and consist of regularly patrolling the highways and enforcing all laws and regulations pertaining to travel and use of vehicles upon the highways.

Additional duties may be assigned by the governor and the secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, such as providing manpower and support for civil disturbances, nuclear accidents, chemical spills and natural disasters. The patrol also provides security for the governor and his family.

The year 1977 also brought a change in location and facilities for the Patrol's training schools. Camp Glenn was the site for training the first class of Highway Patrol recruits, but there was no permanent training site until 1946, when classes were held at the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. When the Patrol outgrew that site, several locations throughout the state were considered as possible training sites and the Governor Morehead School for the Blind located at 3318 Garner Road in Raleigh was selected.

In the fall of 1982, the Highway Patrol State Auxiliary, an organization of patrol wives and widows, decided to place a monument at the training center in memory of the troopers killed in the line of duty. After a fund-raising campaign to pay for its construction, on May 18, 1986, Governor James G. Martin accepted the memorial on behalf of the state during dedication ceremonies. The inscription on the monument was written by Latish Williams, an employee of the Patrol Headquarters staff:

In memory of those who lost their lives in the line of duty, we hope you see their faces and hearts in this stone of beauty. In dedication and honor to those who die throughout the years, we stand before this memorial and hold back the tears. Over the years, we lost brave troopers who were our comrades and friends. We dedicate this monument in their honor knowing that when one dies, life begins.

Law Enforcement Support Services

Law Enforcement Support Services (LESS) is a unique state program that provides surplus equipment from the U.S. Department of Defense free to state and local law enforcement agencies for use in counter-drug activities. Under the provisions of the National Defense Appropriations Act of 1989, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety was designated as the agency in North Carolina that would handle distribution of military surplus items to local and state law enforcement agencies.

LESS was formally created in 1994 to provide a coordinated means for local agencies to obtain federal surplus equipment. The section maintains a list of requests from local agencies, then obtains equipment in bulk and distributes it to the agencies that requested a particular item first. In order to receive the surplus equipment, agencies must describe their counter-drug efforts and justify the need for any items they request. Between May 16, 1994, and March 31, 2000, LESS issued items valued at a total of \$81,358,028 to 420 police departments and sheriff's offices in 100 counties, as well as to 18 state agencies.

LESS also administers the North Carolina Police Corps scholarship program, which is designed to place officers who are college graduates in smaller law enforcement agencies involved in community-oriented policing. There is also a scholarship for dependent children of officers killed while performing official police duties.

National Guard Division

Since the colonial era of this nation's history, there have been citizen soldiers who worked at their trades, jobs, farms, professions and other livelihoods, while also serving as members of organized militia units. When needed, these citizen-soldiers assisted in the defense of life, property and their community. The North Carolina National Guard has its roots in this tradition.

The National Guard today is the organized militia of the state and the governor is the commander-in-chief. The National Guard is also a part of the Armed Forces' reserve force structure with the president as commander-in-chief, which gives the guard a federal as well as a state mission.

As the state militia, the guard has a long history of service to the people of the state. On numerous occasions, the guard has provided assistance to state and local authorities when natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, fires and tornadoes occurred and during civil disturbances and other law enforcement emergencies that required additional trained manpower to supplement state and local resources.

As a part of the reserve forces of the United States Armed Forces, the guard has been called or ordered to active federal service to defend the nation. Early militia and modern guard units have responded to this need since the Revolutionary War. The N.C. National Guard's most recent combat experience came in the Persian Gulf War of 1991 when thousands of North Carolinians spent months in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq. More recently North Carolina National Guard members have served extended tours of duty in Bosnia, Croatia, Somalia and Haiti.

In 1806, following the War for American Independence, under the authority of the Militia Acts of 1792 and 1795 passed by the U.S. Congress, the General Assembly passed a law establishing the Adjutant General's Department. The militia then began to become better organized and trained. For many years the State Guard, as it was then known, had no federal recognition; and at the time of the Spanish-American War in 1898, it was discovered that the president of the United States had no authority to order the guard into federal service. Under the Acts of Congress of June 3, 1916, a definite place in the national defense structure was created for the guard; and the State Guard became the National Guard.

Since this change in the federal laws, the National Guard has become an integral part of the country's first line of defense. With the backing of the federal government and laws passed by the respective states based upon the National Defense Acts, the National Guard has continuously, through its training, developed a high standard of efficiency. Today it is recognized as an important part of the Army of the United States. In 1947, the Army Air Corps was designated the United States Air Force and became a separate component of the armed services. At the same time, the National Guard of the United States was divided into the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

The Department of Defense continues to expand the role of the guard in the national defense plan and to develop a "One Army" concept of active and reserve forces. Today, the North Carolina Army and Air Guard consists of more than 14,000 soldiers and airmen. It is a modern, well-trained force which continues to distinguish itself in peacetime and to fulfill both its federal and state missions. Guard troops are

equipped with some of the most modern military equipment: the M1 Abrams Tank, the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, the M60-A3 Main Battle Tank, the AH 60 Black Hawk Helicopter and the AH 64A Apache Attack Helicopter.

The North Carolina Army National Guard continues the tradition begun in colonial times. Many units today have lineages going back 100 years or more. Not only is the guard an important source of pride and community involvement, but it stands ready to protect and serve its citizens.

Victim and Justice Services Division

The Victim and Justice Services Division formerly was a section of the Governor's Crime Commission Division. The community services alternative punishment programs for persons sentenced under the Safe Roads Act became the responsibility of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1983. The department created a new division to administer these programs. This new division was called the Victim and Justice Services Division. Staff and funding for this division were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission Division and other divisions of the department. Through field offices located in each of the state's 34 judicial districts, the Community Service Work Program places and supervises convicted offenders who have been ordered by the court to make restitution in the form of free labor to charitable organizations and government agencies.

Since 1983, the Community Service Work Program admitted clients who gave the State of North Carolina 27.6 million hours of free labor with an estimated monetary value of \$153 million. Not only did the state benefit from this free labor by offenders, it also collected more than \$56 million in fees which go to the General Fund for schools and other vital services. The combined total of services and money to the state exceeds \$200 million. Other programs have evolved from the Community Service Work Program. The Deferred Prosecution and Community Service Parole programs are administered in whole or in part by the division.

This division also operates programs that provide direct services to victims and to justice system agencies. The North Carolina Crime Victims Compensation Commission (NCCVCC) reimburses persons for uninsured medical expenses and lost wages resulting from violent crime. Victims may receive a maximum of \$30,000, plus an additional \$3,500 for funeral expenses if the victim dies from the crime. Claims must be submitted to the NCCVCC for verification and approval. The Rape Victim Assistance Program provides financial assistance to victims of sex offenses by reimbursing the cost of emergency medical treatment and evidence collection. This program has served thousands of victims since its inception in 1981. Division staff members also conduct workshops for law enforcement officers on managing occupational stress, using the services of a licensed psychologist to counsel police officers.

Crime and Public Safety-Related Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs

Governor's Crime Commission

N.C. Boxing Commission

N.C. Crime Victims Compensation Commission

N.C. Emergency Response Commission

For more information about the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, call (919) 733-2126 or visit the department's Web site at www.nccrimecontrol.org.

David E. Kelly **Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety**

Early Years

Born May 5, 1935, in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, to D. Ben Kelly and Julia Cashion Kelly.

Educational Background

West Mecklenburg High School, Charlotte, 1953; Studied Mechanical Engineering, North Carolina State University.

Political Activities

Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1999-Present; Deputy Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1997-1999; Assistant Secretary for Public Safety, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1977-1982.

Organizations

Public Relations Society of America; N.C. Emergency Management Association; N.C. Community College Trustees Association; N.C. Fourth of July Festival (President, 1990); Southport-Oak Island Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, Brunswick Community College Foundation, 1986-1995; President, Southport Rotary Club, 1987-1995 (President, 1988); Member, Executive Council, Cape Fear Council of the Boy Scouts of America, 1988-1995; Chair, N.C. Ports Railway Commission, 1996-1997; Member, Board of Trustees, Brunswick Community College, 1985-1995 (Chairman, 1986-1995); Member, Legislative Commission to Address Hurricane Floyd Disaster Relief, 1999-Present.



Honors and Awards

President's Award, Southport-Oak Island Chamber of Commerce, 1991; Lifetime Membership, N.C. Emergency Management Association (NCEMA); Col. William A. Thompson Award, NCEMA, 1982; Lion of the Year, Southport Lions Club, 1984.

Personal Information

Married, Dorothy Llewellyn Kelly. Three children. Six grandchildren. Member, Trinity United Methodist Church, Southport.

Secretaries of Crime Control and Public Safety¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
J. Phillip Carlton ²	Wake	1977-1978
Herbert L. Hyde ³	Buncombe	1979
Burley B. Mitchell ⁴	Wake	1979-1982
Heman R. Clark ⁵	Cumberland	1982-1985
Joseph W. Dean ⁶	Wake	1985-1992
Alan V. Pugh ⁷	Randolph	1992-1993
Thurman B. Hampton ⁸	Rockingham	1993-1995
Richard H. Moore ⁹	Granville	1995-1999
David E. Kelly ¹⁰	Brunswick	1999-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1977 abolished the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and created the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

² Carlton was appointed on April 1, 1977, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 1, 1979, following his appointment to the N.C. Court of Appeals.

³ Hyde was appointed on January 2, 1979, by Governor Hunt to replace Carlton.

⁴ Mitchell was appointed on August 21, 1979, to replace Hyde. He resigned in early 1982 following his appointment to the N.C. Supreme Court.

⁵ Clark was appointed in February 2, 1982, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.

⁶ Dean was appointed January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin.

⁷ Pugh was appointed June 1, 1992, to serve the remainder of the Martin Administration.

⁸ Hampton was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on February 3, 1993. He resigned September 30, 1995.

⁹ Moore was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on December 1, 1995.

¹⁰ Kelly was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on Nov. 23, 1999.

Department of Cultural Resources

The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources was the first state government cabinet-level department for cultural affairs established in the U.S. It was created under the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Art, Culture and History. The name was changed a few years later.

The purpose of the department is to enhance the cultural climate of North Carolina by providing access to the arts, historical resources and libraries. Cultural Resources interprets "culture" as an inclusive term for the many ways people have of understanding their history, values and natural creativity. The department's functions highlight the exploration and interpretation of our culture and ways in which its aspects can be made increasingly available to the public. By emphasizing the richness of North Carolina traditions, history and art, the department works to preserve and protect the state's cultural heritage for future generations.

The department has six divisions: Archives and History; the N.C. Arts Council; the State Library; the North Carolina Symphony; the North Carolina Museum of Art and the North Carolina Museum of History. The department also manages the State Capitol, the Battleship North Carolina and the First Flight Centennial. Cultural Resources works with numerous boards and commissions associated with the department. The department's divisions include:

N.C. Museum of History

Since the grand opening of its new building in 1994, the North Carolina Museum of History has welcomed more than 1.5 million visitors. Drop in during a weekday afternoon and you will see a lobby teeming with schoolchildren eager to visit the various exhibits. Stop by on a weekend and join families participating in engaging hands-on activities. There is always something new to see and do.

The museum has hosted a multitude of short and long-term exhibits since 1994, six of which are currently open. Four long-term exhibits include *The Past in Progress*; *Gathering the Treasures of North Carolina*, highlighting a collection of artifacts and a multimedia presentation that tell our story chronologically; *The Spirit of Community: North Carolina Folklife*, celebrating the crafts, music and experiences that make North Carolina unique; the *North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame*, recognizing the state's sports heroes in an innovative exhibit hall; and *Tar Heel Junior Historian Association*, displaying the award-winning projects of young historians from across the state.

A major 9,500 sq. ft. exhibit, *Health and Healing Experiences in North Carolina*, opened in 1998 and will run for several years. The exhibit captures the rich diversity of North Carolina's healing systems past and present. Another long-run exhibit entitled *North Carolina and the Civil War* debuted in September, 1999. The 3,500 sq. ft. gallery showcases personal belongings, photographs, military items and close-up accounts of Tar Heels who endured the nation's bloodiest conflict. In addition to

these exhibitions, the museum features an on-going series of short-term exhibits that highlight a variety of topics in our state's history.

Besides regular tours offered each weekend, the museum presents special programs for visitors of all ages. Featuring musical performances ranging from the spirit-lifting sounds of the First Cosmopolitan Baptist Church All-Male Chorus to the old-time country music of the Briarhoppers, the Music of the Carolinas series draws large crowds for free concerts held the second Sunday of each month. Workshops, Discovery Tours and Gallery Carts provide children with hands-on opportunities to experience history, while History a la Carte programs offer a chance to explore various topics during lunch-hour presentations the second Wednesday of every month. On the first Saturday of each month, the series entitled Writer's Block highlights a North Carolina-related book and invites the author to speak and autograph readers' copies.

The museum's innovative gallery theater program helps visitors explore the past and gain perspective about their place in history. Professional actors, called the History Players, perform dramatic monologues based on original journals, letters and oral history interviews of North Carolinians.

Through its three regional museums – the Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex in Fayetteville, the Mountain Gateway Museum in Old Fort and the Museum of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City – the North Carolina Museum of History reaches beyond Raleigh to offer quality programming and exhibits to all of the state's citizens. Through its Tar Heel Junior Historian Association clubs, audiovisual materials loans, electronic teacher workshops and distance-learning programs for students, the museum extends its programs to every county in the state. The museum's membership group, the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, provides opportunities for involvement through an active statewide membership program.

The Museum of the Cape Fear Historical Complex centers on the rich history and culture of southern North Carolina. The historical complex – comprised of the museum, the 1897 Poe House and Arsenal Park – recounts the social, economic and political history of the Cape Fear River region. Exhibits, guided tours and educational programs help visitors gain a deeper understanding of the region and its people. Further development of Arsenal Park, the site of a United States arsenal commissioned in 1836, is underway.

Mountain Gateway Museum captures the spirit of mountain communities in western North Carolina. Exhibits, programs and living-history demonstrations depict the area's history from the time of its original inhabitants through the settlement period and into the 20th Century. The site includes the museum, an amphitheater, two pioneer-era log cabins and a picnic area.

The Museum of the Albemarle breathes life into northeastern North Carolina's unique history, culture and traditions. Known as the birthplace of the state, the Albemarle region saw the beginnings of English culture and government more than

four hundred years ago. The museum's exhibits tell the story of the people who have dwelled in this region – from the earliest Native Americans to the first English-speaking colonists to adventurers, farmers and fishermen. Guided tours, hands-on presentations, lectures and audiovisuals provide additional educational opportunities for visitors. In 1999 the Museum of the Albemarle broke ground for a new 50,000 sq. ft. building, which will be located on the waterfront in downtown Elizabeth City.

The North Carolina Museum of History and its regional museums bring together and share the fascinating stories of men, women and children who have helped shape our state's heritage. The division's institutions remain places where the stories of North Carolinians are treasured and rediscovered by each succeeding generation.

Division of Archives and History

What is now the Division of Archives and History was created in 1903 to chart the state's history and preserve its records and historic places for posterity. The division has many diverse sections:

Archives and Records

An important form of written history is to be found in public records and documents. The Archives and Records Section of Cultural Resources is responsible for administering the North Carolina State Archives and for conducting records management programs for state and local governments. As the state archival agency, it arranges, describes, preserves and makes available for use the valuable permanent public records of the state and of counties and municipalities. It also preserves other records of permanent historical interest, including private manuscripts, maps and photographs.

The Archives and Records Section maintains over 50,000 cubic feet of records containing more than 100 million pieces of paper, 800,000 photographs, and 30,000 reels of microfilm. The State Archives is nationally known and serves as a model for the nation and other states.

A courthouse may be torn down, a church may burn and records of great value may perish with them. Often those records already have been preserved in the state archives. The archives are an especially rich source of data for anyone interested in family genealogy.

Historical Publications

The Historical Publications Section is responsible for the publication of documentary volumes, periodicals, pamphlets, leaflets, maps and other materials on North Carolina history. This section publishes volumes of addresses and public papers of each North Carolina governor at the close of his administration. Among ongoing projects is the publication of North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865, a comprehensive Civil War roster. The North Carolina Historical Review, published quarterly, is one of the most respected publications of its kind in the United States.

Historic Sites

The purpose of North Carolina Historic Sites is to preserve throughout the state significant properties related to events, people and themes important to our past. The 22 state historic sites preserve buildings and grounds for the enjoyment of all visitors and for future generations who wish to learn more about the Tar Heel State. In addition, artifacts unique to each site are preserved so that the lifestyles of our ancestors can be better understood. The sites are open to the public on a daily basis and admission to most sites is free.

North Carolina Maritime Museum

The museum's mission is to preserve and interpret all aspects of the rich maritime heritage found in North Carolina's coastal environment. Its organization includes administrative, education, maritime and exhibits branches, as well as oversight of two branch facilities: the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Southport and the North Carolina Maritime Museum on Roanoke Island. The Beaufort facility has an active Boatbuilding Program and offers many environmental education programs, including the Cape Lookout Studies Program, which operates from a remote facility on North Carolina's Outer Banks.

State Capitol/Visitor Services

This section operates the historic State Capitol, whose staff researches, interprets and preserves the National Historic Landmark building that was completed in 1840 and the Capital Area Visitor Center, which schedules and coordinates tours of state-owned points of interest, conducts tours and programs for the Executive Mansion and provides visitor information about the city for the general public.

State Historic Preservation Office

This section assists private citizens, private institutions, local governments and agencies of state and federal government in identification, evaluation, protection and enhancement of properties significant in North Carolina history and archaeology. Among the responsibilities of this section are oversight of the statewide survey of historic, prehistoric and underwater archaeological sites and of historical architectural sites, as well as coordination of the National Register program. Staff members also provide technical support and advice for restoration of historic properties and administer a program of grants.

Tryon Palace Historic Site & Gardens

Visitors can enjoy daily tours of North Carolina's restored colonial capitol and governor's residence, originally completed in 1770 for Governor William Tryon. The site also includes the John Wright Stanly House (1779), the Dixon-Stevenson House (ca. 1830), the New Bern Academy (ca. 1809), the Robert Hay House (ca. 1804) and fourteen acres of period-inspired gardens. The staff researches, collects, preserves

and interprets the material culture of New Bern in the context of North Carolina's history. Programs include guided tours, crafts programs, summer drama tours, garden workshops, lectures, workshops, concerts, the annual Decorative Arts Symposium and seasonal special events. Tryon Palace Historic Site & Gardens is open to the public daily. There is an admission fee.

The State Library of North Carolina

The State Library has a long and proud history, beginning with its founding in 1812 as a collection of books in the office of the Secretary of State and the appointment of the first full-time State Librarian in 1843.

Another historical milestone was the establishment of the North Carolina Library Commission in 1909. Its primary mission was to provide assistance, advice and counsel to: all libraries; all communities that proposed to establish libraries; and all persons interested in the best means of establishing and administering libraries. By action of the General Assembly in 1955, the State Library and the Library Commission were merged to form a single State Library.

Today, the State Library is a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. The State Library Commission, a 15-member group of citizens and professional librarians, advises the Secretary of Cultural Resources and the State Librarian on priorities and policy issues.

The State Library of North Carolina focuses its services to the people of the state in three ways: (1) by working in partnership with local communities to develop public library services statewide; (2) by developing library networks coordinating efforts among all types of libraries to provide access to electronic information resources through a modern telecommunications infrastructure; and (3) by operating the State Library, which provides services to a constituency which includes government officials, business people and the general public with an emphasis on genealogy researchers and blind and physically handicapped people in North Carolina.

The Library Development Section works closely with local communities to ensure that every public library in the state offers the best possible service. Section staff also work with libraries in North Carolina's public schools, colleges and universities to strengthen library services statewide. The consultant staff provides continuing education, consulting assistance and other types of support to local library staff, library board members and local officials.

The State Library also offers a rich array of statewide programs that support the efforts of local public libraries. Its Summer Reading Program is offered in most of the state's 75 public library systems, reaching more than 80,000 North Carolina children each year who read more than 2 million books during the summer. The Quiz Bowl offers more than 2,000 high school students from 268 high schools the opportunity

to participate in a statewide academic competition. The Center for the Book, another State Library program, coordinates a variety of programs available through local libraries that focus on books and the value of reading.

The State Library manages two grant programs aimed at strengthening local library services. The Aid to Public Libraries Fund is a state program that provides on-going grants for qualified local libraries on a formula basis. The federal Library Services and Technology Act provides grants to support cooperative programs among libraries and expand services in areas that are underserved.

The Internet is transforming the way that North Carolina's libraries do business. The new telecommunications technologies are removing barriers created by rural isolation, poverty and institutional resources. The State Library provides a variety of programs and services to help local public libraries close the "digital divide" in their community by providing access to the Internet to people of all ages. Another innovative program – NC LIVE – provides access to magazine articles and reference books online to library patrons in all 100 counties.

The Library Services Section acquires and makes available informational materials to meet the work-related needs of state government employees. A staff of professionally-trained librarians assists users in meeting their informational needs using a collection that includes state and federal government publications, online and CD-ROM databases, books, videos and newspaper and magazine subscriptions. The State Library's web site — www.statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us. — has additional information on how to use the library's collections and services, as well as links to its online public access catalog and an electronic reference request form.

The State Library is North Carolina's official state documents depository. The library's State Publications Clearinghouse collects, catalogs and distributes state government publications to depository libraries statewide. Staff at the State Library are developing innovative online search and retrieval resources to improve public access to state government information in electronic format.

Both the State Library and the Division of Archives and History collect materials for genealogical research. The State Library's collection consists of secondary sources such as books, family and county histories and census records. Archives and History has primary sources — the original documents.

The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped offers free service to any North Carolinian unable to hold or read ordinary printed library materials because of physical or visual disability. This program is part of the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Recorded on long-playing records or cassette tapes, in large type or Braille, the materials include books and magazines of all kinds and for all ages. Special playback equipment for these materials is also provided.

Division of the N.C. Arts Council

The North Carolina Arts Council strives to enrich the cultural life of the state by nurturing and supporting excellence in the arts and providing opportunities for every North Carolinian to experience the arts. The North Carolina Arts Council was established by executive order of Governor Terry Sanford in 1964 and became a statutory agency in 1967. Through a 24-member board of directors appointed by the governor, the council serves as the steward of state and federal funds appropriated for arts programs. The council is recognized nationally for its innovative leadership in arts programming.

N.C. Arts Council Programs

Arts in Communities: Arts in Communities works with local arts councils, multicultural organizations, local government agencies and other community groups to make the arts an integral part of community life. The Arts in Communities staff directs the Grassroots Arts Program, a per-capita funding program recognized around the country as a model for stimulating community-based arts development by emphasizing decision-making at the local level. Arts in Communities also directs the Regional Artists Project Grant program, which provides funds to regional consortia of local arts councils to award project grants to artists in their regions, and the Multicultural Organizational Development Program, which provides targeted assistance to previously under-served communities.

Arts in Education: Through Arts in Education Partnerships, the council encourages long-term collaborative initiatives between arts organizations, artists and schools. These programs underscore the key role the arts play at the core of learning.

Arts and Tourism: The council provides consultations, technical assistance and information to help arts organizations develop tourism initiatives. Marketing and public relations strategies are developed by the council to promote the state's arts resources to tourists.

Folklife: The council oversees initiatives to celebrate the state's cultural heritage and promote public appreciation of folklife, including surveys of traditional culture in communities across the state. The council initiated Folk Heritage Awards in 1989. More than 90 artists have been honored since then.

Literary, Visual and Performing Arts: The council provides financial support, information resources and organizational development assistance to museums, symphonies, dance and opera companies, craft schools, theaters, galleries, literary publications, public media organizations, arts centers, summer music, dance and theater festivals and outdoor dramas. Fellowships are awarded to 25 artists each year to support their work and, thus, the creative vitality of the state.

Touring and Presenting: The council publishes a listing of selected North Carolina artists and companies in all disciplines who work in performance and residency

settings. It provides funds to organizations to hire artists and companies for school or community activities such as performances, workshops, readings, residencies, festivals and after-school and summer programs.

Public Art: The council administers the Artworks for State Buildings program, for which 63 artworks were commissioned using one-half of one percent of a building's construction budget between 1989 and 1995. Council staff also provides assistance to communities interested in public art projects and community design.

Communications: The council publishes a free journal, *ncarts*, three times a year. The journal covers issues and activities of statewide importance in the arts. A brochure, *Arts*, and a video, *Artful State*, are also available from the council. A website, www.ncarts.org, provides access and links to arts programs locally and nationally. The council also provides research and information services, statistical data about the arts and mailing lists.

North Carolina Museum of Art

The North Carolina Museum of Art houses one of the finest collections of art in the Southeast, a collection that includes paintings and sculpture representing 5,000 years of artistic achievements from ancient Egypt to the present. When the General Assembly appropriated \$1 million in 1947 "to purchase an art collection for the state," North Carolina became the first state in the nation to devote public funds for that purpose. With that first appropriation, the museum acquired 139 paintings that included works by Rubens, Canaletto, Gainsborough, Copley and Homer. This appropriation attracted a gift from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which donated most of the museum's collection of Italian Renaissance and Baroque art.

Since those early days, the museum has acquired Egyptian, Greek, Roman, African and Pre-Columbian art. Its important collection of Jewish ceremonial objects is the only one of its kind in a general museum in the United States. Today, the museum's collection houses works by Canova, Monet and Pissarro. The modern collection includes works by Hartley, O'Keeffe, Kline, Stella, Moore, Kiefer and Wyeth, as well as a significant group of German Expressionist paintings.

Docents conduct tours of the art collection and tours of special exhibitions for groups, including school children who visit the museum for tours geared to their curriculum. A daily public tour is offered at 1:30 p.m. The museum presents lectures, concerts, films, classes, workshops for children and seminars for teachers. During warm weather months, the museum's Joseph M. Bryan, Jr., Theater is the setting for a wide range of popular outdoor programs and events.

Founded and administered by the North Carolina Art Society until 1961, the museum is today a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. Annual operating support is provided through state appropriations and contributions from the private sector administered by the North Carolina Museum of Art Foundation. Located at 2110 Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, the museum is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesdays

through Saturdays; 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Fridays; 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays and is closed Mondays. A full-service restaurant and a gift shop are available to visitors. Admission to the museum is free; however, there may be an admission charge for special exhibitions or programs.

The North Carolina Symphony

The North Carolina Symphony has the distinction of being the first orchestra in the country to receive continuous state funding. When the 1943 General Assembly passed the "Horn-Too-tin' Bill," the symphony began taking the orchestra to the people of the state, a tradition that continues today. In its role as North Carolina's premier performing arts organization, the North Carolina Symphony travels more than 20,000 miles during the regular season each year, performing in large and small communities from the mountains to the coast. Presenting approximately 185 concerts throughout the state, the orchestra reaches 100,000 children and more than 275,000 adults each year.

Under the leadership of Music Director and Conductor Gerhardt Zimmermann and Associate Conductor William Henry Curry, the North Carolina Symphony ranks as one of the nation's major orchestras, presenting the finest in live, symphonic music. In addition to its outstanding reputation, the symphony also has one of the most extensive music education programs in the country. More than 50 of its yearly concerts are given free of admission to school children throughout the state, in their home communities.

Along with its statewide concerts, the orchestra presents 75 classical and pops concerts each year in the Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill and Cary metropolitan area. The North Carolina Symphony is a full-time, professional orchestra with 65 members, currently based in Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium. When it opens in February, 2001, the new, 1,700-seat Meymandi Concert Hall will become the permanent home of the North Carolina Symphony.

This highly-respected orchestra has appeared twice at Carnegie Hall in New York City and once each at Orchestra Hall in Chicago and the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. World-renowned soloists and conductors including Andre Watts, Nadja Salerno-Sonnenberg, Doc Severinsen, Raymond Leppard and Lynn Harrell regularly perform with the North Carolina Symphony. The symphony has produced four recordings: one of Durham composer Robert Ward's compositions, one of holiday pops music, an all-Beethoven recording and a recording of patriotic works entitled, *American Favorites*.

Long known for its many concerts for schoolchildren, the symphony is led by Music Director/Conductor Gerhardt Zimmerman. It has a 40-week season and performs 185 full-orchestra concerts each year for some 425,000 adults and schoolchildren, including approximately 60 music education concerts for more than 150,000 schoolchildren. Nationally recognized as a major orchestra by the American Orchestra League, the symphony travels over 20,000 miles each year, bringing orchestral music to towns and cities across the state.

Special Programs

The development of the arts and humanities in North Carolina has placed new demands on government, citizens, private groups, schools and businesses. To meet these needs, the Department of Cultural Resources and other state government agencies have instituted several special programs.

The Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities seeks to enhance business support of cultural programs. It was the first such state-level effort in the nation.

Cultural Resources attaches a special importance to arts education. Both the Office of the Secretary and the department's various agencies sponsor programs to meet this need. The Arts Council's Artists-in-Schools program, for example, provides residencies in public schools for artists who have shown excellence in their work and the ability to communicate their love of art to young people. It also co-sponsors the Visiting Artists program in the state's community college system. The Museum of Art and the Museum of History provide special tours and in-school programs for children. In addition, Cultural Resources sponsors cultural programs targeted to special populations including people of color, the disabled and residents of correctional institutions. The department's goal is to assure that richness of North Carolina's cultural heritage should be available to everyone.

Culture-Related Board and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Museum of Art
Composer Laureate for the State of North Carolina
Edenton Historical Commission
Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee
Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities
Historic Bath Commission
Historic Hillsborough Commission
Historic Murfreesboro Commission
John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission
Museum of History Associates, Board of Directors
N.C. Art Society, Incorporated, Board of Directors
N.C. Arts Council Board
N.C. Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee
N.C. Historical Commission
N.C. Symphony, Incorporated, Board of Trustees
Public Librarian Certification Commission
Roanoke Voyages and Elizabeth II Commission
State Historical Records Advisory Board
State Library Commission
The Vagabond School of Drama, Incorporated Board of Trustees
Tryon Palace Commission
U.S.S. North Carolina Battleship Commission
First Flight Centennial Commission

For more information on the Department of Cultural Resources, call (919) 733-4867 or visit the department's Web site at <http://web.dcr.state.nc.us>.

Betty Ray McCain

Secretary of Cultural Resources

Early Years

Born to Mary Perrett and Horace Truman Ray (both deceased).

Educational Background

Faison High School; St. Mary's College; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (A.B. in Music); Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York (M.A. in Music).

Professional Background

Courier, Educational Travel Associates (escorted European tours 1952, 1954); Assistant Director, YWCA, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1953-55; Assistant to the Chair, Department of Internal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond 1955-56; Secretary, Department of Cultural Resources, 1993-Present.

Political Activities

Chair and Staff Director, N.C. Democratic Party (unpaid), 1976-79; Co-chair, Jim Hunt Campaigns for Governor, 1976, 1980, and Senate Campaign, 1984, (unpaid), Campaign Volunteer, Jim Hunt for Governor, 1992, Lobbyist (unpaid) for ERA for Governor Jim Hunt.

Boards and Commissions

Current Posts Held: Life Member, Friends of the N.C. Archives; Friends of the Wilson County Library; Friends of the Hackney Library at Barton College; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Medicine; Member, Board of Directors, UNC Center for Public Television; Board of Directors, Agency for Public Telecommunications; Member, Information Resources Management Commission; Member, N.C. School of the Arts Board of Trustees (ex-officio); Member, Board of Directors, Imagination Solution (Science Museum). Former Posts Held: President, N.C. Medical Auxiliary; Founding Board Member, N.C. Equity; Member, National Board of Directors, AMA Auxiliary; AMA Auxiliary Liaison Representative To The AMA Council On Mental Health; Chamber Of Commerce Representative to the Wilson Human Relations Commission; Member UNC Board of Governors; President, N.C. Museum of History Associates; Member, Advisory Budget Commission (first woman) 1981-84; Member, Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law; Member, UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors; Member, General Alumni Association of UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Directors and Chair of the Program Committee; Member, Board of Directors, Treasurer, Wilson on the Move; Board of Directors, Wilson Downtown Development Corporation; Member, Board of Regents, Barium Springs Home for Children.



Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumnae Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1993; Recipient of State awards from the N.C. Heart Association, N.C. Easter Seal Society, Jaycettes (Women in Government Award); Recipient of National Jaycettes (now Jaycee Women) Women in Government Award, 1985; Democratic National Convention Delegate 1972, 1988; Mid-Term Conference, 1978, National Democratic Conference 1982; Award of Merit from Wilson Downtown Business Association; Listed in Who's Who, Who's Who in American Politics, Who's Who in the South, and Who's Who in American Women; Honorary Degrees, UNC-Wilmington, UNC-Chapel Hill, Wake Forest University and Barton College.

Personal Information

Married, Dr. John McCain of Wilson. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian, Wilson.

Secretaries of Cultural Resources¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel T. Ragan ²	Moore	1972-1973
Grace J. Rohrer ³	Forsyth	1973-1977
Sara W. Hodgkins ⁴	Moore	1977-1985
Patric G. Dorsey ⁵	Craven	1985-1993
Betty R. McCain ⁶	Wilson	1993-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the Department of Art, Culture and History with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The Organization Act of 1973 changed the name to the Department of Cultural Resources.

² Ragan was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Ragan.

⁴ Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer. Dorsey was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Hodgkins.

⁶ McCain was appointed January 11, 1993 by Governor Hunt.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources has a long and diverse history. When North Carolina began enforcing game laws in 1738, acting years before statehood became a fact, the process began to form what we know today as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

By 1850, the state had embarked on an ambitious earth sciences program to include not only physical sciences but also agricultural and forestry functions. In 1823, the North Carolina Geological Survey was formed, later expanded, and in 1905 renamed the N.C. Geological and Economic Survey — the forerunner organization to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

State direction on environmental matters picked up speed as the 20th Century dawned. As early as 1899, the State Board of Health was given some statutory powers over water pollution affecting sources of domestic water supply. The state's power to control the pollution of North Carolina's water resources has remained constant since.

The state employed its first graduate forester in June of 1909, leading to the creation of the North Carolina Forest Service (known today as the Division of Forest Resources) in 1915. When it was established, the service's only task was to prevent and control wildfires.

Also in 1915, the state parks system was born when Governor Locke Craig moved the General Assembly to save Mount Mitchell before loggers could ruin it. Legislators created Mount Mitchell State Park in response to the governor's request. That same year federal and state laws were passed to protect watersheds and streams. The assembly established the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board, charging it with the stewardship and management of the state's fishery resources. The board has the administrative power to regulate fisheries, enforce fishery laws and regulations, operate hatcheries and carry out shellfish rehabilitation activities.

By 1925, the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey took another step in its evolution, becoming the Department of Conservation and Development. The new department consolidated many natural resource functions. Its original focus was on geology, but its involvement in managing many other associated natural resources also grew. Although the Depression slowed business at all levels, public programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were a boon to North Carolina's natural resource programs. More than 76,000 CCC workers fanned out across the state, constructing fire towers, bridges, erosion control dams and buildings, planting trees and fighting forest fires. Many of the facilities in our state parks built by the CCC are still in use today.

The Division of Forest Resources established its nursery seedling program in 1924, adding a management branch in 1937 and creating a State Parks Program as a branch operation in 1935. A full-time Superintendent of State Parks was hired and the stage was set for parks management to develop into division status by 1948.

By the late 1930s, interest had declined in managing the state's geological and mineral resources, the function that has sparked the organizational push for natural resource management in the first place. Geological and mineralogical investigations at both federal and state levels were poorly supported financially. From 1926-1940, the Division of Mineral Resources was literally a one-man show, operated by the State Geologist.

The war years (1938-1945) provided new impetus for state involvement in managing North Carolina's geological and mineral resources thanks to the need for minerals to meet wartime shortages.

The state and the U.S. Geological Survey undertook an ambitious cooperative effort in 1941, beginning with a ground water resources study. That effort continued through 1959, when the Department of Water Resources was formed. Also in 1941, North Carolina conducted a far-ranging study of geology and mineral resources in the western regions of North Carolina in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A long legislative struggle that lasted three full sessions of the General Assembly brought the state's first comprehensive, modern water pollution control law in 1951. The cornerstone of North Carolina's early 19th Century effort to affect our environmental lifestyle - water and geology - was finally being forged into law.

The N.C. 1951 State Stream Sanitation Act (renamed in 1967 as the Water and Air Resources Act) became the bedrock for today's complex and inclusive efforts to protect the state's water resources. The act also provided an important part of the legal basis for today's water pollution control program. It established a pollution abatement and control program based on classifications and water quality standards applied to the surface waters of North Carolina.

By 1959, the General Assembly had created the Department and Board of Water Resources, moving the State Stream Sanitation Committee and its programs into the new department. In 1967, the agency was renamed the Department of Water and Air Resources. The department remained active in water pollution control and continued to develop a new air pollution control program.

The Division of Forest Resources expanded its comprehensive services during the 1950-1970s, as did many of the state agencies concerned with the growing complexity of environmental issues. The nation's first Forest Insect and Disease Control Program was set up within the division in 1950. The Tree Improvement Program began in 1963. The Forestation Program was added in 1969 and the first Educational State Forest became operational in 1976.

For the first half of this century, North Carolina's state parks grew simply through the generosity of public-spirited citizens. Appropriations for operations were minimal until the State Parks Program was established within the N.C. Forest Service in 1935. The parks were busy sites for military camps in the 1940s, but isolated leisure spots for most of the years before and after World War II.

Steady growth in park attendance, and a corresponding need for more appropriations to serve that growth, surfaced in the early 1960s and continues today. The 1963 State Natural Areas Act guaranteed that future generations will have pockets of unspoiled nature to enjoy. The 1965 Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund required the state to have a viable plan for park growth.

The General Assembly pumped new financial life into the state park system with major appropriations in the 1970s for parkland acquisition and operations. By the mid-1980s, visitation at state parks had risen to six million visitors per year. Facilities were taxed to the limit and a new era of parks expansion and improvements was beginning.

In the 1960s, the need to protect fragile natural resources was evident on several fronts. The Division of Geodetic Survey began in 1959; the Dam Safety Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1967; and North Carolina became the first state to gain federal approval of its Coastal Management Program with the 1974 passing of the Coastal Area Management Act. By the early 1970s, the state's involvement in natural resource and community lifestyle protection bore little resemblance to the limited structure of state organizations of the late 1800s.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 placed most of the environmental functions under the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The act transferred 18 different agencies, boards and commissions to the department, including the functions of the old Department of Conservation and Development. As some of the titles changed and some of the duties of the earlier agencies were combined or shifted, the stage was set for the 1977 Executive Order which created the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. That brought together not only the growing community development programs, but pulled the always popular North Carolina Zoological Park (created in 1969 and expanded continuously since) and the Wildlife Resources Commission under the Natural Resources and Community Development umbrella.

During the mid-1980s, however, a growing need developed to combine the state's interrelated natural resources, environmental and public health regulatory agencies into a single department. With the support of the administration, the General Assembly passed legislation in 1989 to combine elements of the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD) into a single Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

Three of the old NRCD divisions (Community Assistance, Economic Opportunity, and Employment and Training) were transferred to other departments. The remaining divisions were combined with the Health Services Division from the N.C. Department of Human Resources to form the new agency. The creation of the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (DEHNR) ushered in a new relationship between the environment and the health of the state's communities and citizens.

From 1989 to 1997, new DEHNR divisions were formed, others split and still others expanded in both manpower and regulatory authority. The increases and changes were in response to a new awareness by the public and businesses that North Carolina's growing industrial, commercial and population expansion was exacting a high price on natural resources.

The new agencies included the Office of Minority Health and its Minority Health Advisory Committee, legislatively created in 1992. The Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health and Healthy Carolinians 2000 followed. The state's three aquariums merged into one office inside DEHNR in 1993 and the Museum of Natural Sciences followed suit the same year.

The Office of Environmental Education was created in 1993 to educate the public — and North Carolina youth in particular — about what constitutes the environment that supports us. Several of the department's health agencies were altered to meet public concerns about infant mortality, AIDS, septic tank systems and rabies.

Those and other administrative changes between 1990 and 1996 resulted in an increase in Department manpower. Staffing reached 4,650 by 1997. The growing response to environmental problems brought an infusion of money for inspectors, new regulatory powers and a speed-up of the permit processes.

North Carolina's state parks system received major attention in the mid-1990s. Voters approved a \$35 million bond package in 1993 for capital improvements to a deteriorating park system and land purchases to expand some parks. Two years later, the General Assembly for the first time gave the troubled parks system a guaranteed future source of funding — 75 percent of what the state had been taking from the excise tax on real estate tax transfers will now go to support our parks.

As the decade of the 1990s dawned, legislators allocated substantial sums of money for programs to clean up the most dangerous of 10,000 underground gasoline storage tanks thought to be leaking at any given time in the state. Some of the state's gasoline tax revenues have been earmarked to help owners clean up tank spills.

By the mid-1990s, the fund was facing a deficit because of the overwhelming costs involved and the large numbers of underground tanks potentially leaking beneath North Carolina's soil. The department also began to respond to new concerns about fish kills, polluted streams and run-off of nitrogen and other substances into rivers and creeks. In 1995 and 1996, animal waste spills into rivers in eastern North Carolina led to a stiffening of waste management requirements; the addition of inspectors to its water quality and its soil and water conservation divisions; and training requirements for farm operators.

With the health functions of DEHNR growing at a rate matching the growth of environmental pressures, the 1996 General Assembly divided the department once again. On June 1, 1997, health functions were transferred to the Department of Human Resources — which changed its name, as well.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources was born. Before the new department was even a year old, water pollution was rising to the top of the state's list of environmental concerns.

Chemists and scientists waged battle daily with “headline” problems — pfiesteria and hog waste spills. Pfiesteria was isolated as a dangerous fish-related organism suspected to have caused massive fish kills in the summers of 1995, 1996 and 1997. The slippery problem of identifying and controlling non-point sources of pollution placed more departmental emphasis on problems of stormwater and sedimentation run-off and nutrient pollution.

In August, 1997, Governor Hunt signed into law the most comprehensive piece of environmental legislation in the state's history. It mandated a moratorium on hog farms, gave county government new power to control the swine industry, and tightened limits on how much nitrogen cities and industries can discharge into nutrient-sensitive waters. Later that year, the state's Environmental Management Commission approved a plan to reduce nitrogen in the Neuse River watershed by 30 percent.

As the 20th Century neared an end, the department was embarking on a series of measures that were proving effective in preserving and protecting North Carolina's natural resources. Those measures included reform of the Marine Fisheries operations, better enforcement measures against those who pollute the state's waters and the legislatively-funded Clean Water Management Trust Fund. Other effective measures included restoration of our wetlands, and an expanded environmental education program for the state's students and general population.

The environmental challenges were many, but a better and cleaner environment for the new century was becoming a reality.

Perhaps no other state agency equals the complexity of responsibilities nor deals more directly with the public than does the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Its day-to-day operations touch the lives of North Carolinians constantly, from the quality of water coming out of the faucets in their homes to how many campsites are available for their use at a state park.

The department's work is carried out by nearly 3,600 employees. Most of these personnel are located in Raleigh, but a significant number must be stationed at specific sites throughout North Carolina to serve the public and protect the state's natural resources.

Office of the Secretary

Policy and administrative responsibility for the far-flung operations of the department rests with a secretary appointed by the governor. Working with the secretary to manage the department's divisions and offices are two deputy secretaries and two assistant secretaries. Functions within the Office of the Secretary include:

Office of the General Counsel: The Office of the General Counsel provides legal opinions and advice to divisions in the department; negotiates settlement agreements; reviews and evaluates the legal aspects of department activities and programs; conducts all personnel case appeals; and administers enforcement actions taken by the department.

Office of Legislative and Inter-Governmental Affairs: This office is the department's liaison with the North Carolina General Assembly and local governments. Part of its role is to monitor proposed legislation and the work of legislative study commissions and research committees. It also directs the work of the department's field representatives. The office works closely with each division to ensure adequate representation of the department's interest.

Office of Public Affairs: Public Affairs provides graphic art, publication, photographic and writing/editing services for the department and its divisions. The office also informs the public and media about the department's programs and available services.

Regional Offices: Seven strategically located regional offices serve as home base for staff members from several divisions of the department, particularly those with regulatory authority. The regional offices allow the department to deliver its program services to citizens at the community level. Regional offices are in Asheville, Fayetteville, Mooresville, Raleigh, Washington, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection

The Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection is the chief administrative officer for the following departmental functions:

Air Quality Division: Air Quality regulates the quality of the air in North Carolina through technical assistance to industries and enforcement of state and federal air pollution standards. The division issues permits, establishes ambient air quality standards, monitors air quality and operates a vehicle inspection/maintenance program.

Coastal Management Division: Coastal Management is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the N.C. Coastal Area Management Act. It processes major development permits in coastal areas, reviews all dredge and fill permit applications and administers state and federal grants and projects that are part of the N.C. Coastal Management Program.

Environmental Health Division: Environmental Health is responsible for the protection of public health through the control of environmental hazards that cause human illness. Its programs include the protection of drinking water, wastewater management, restaurant sanitation grading, shellfish sanitation, pest management and lead poisoning.

Land Resources Division: Land Resources is responsible for protecting and conserving the state's land, mineral and related resources. Its programs include sedimentation pollution control, mine land reclamation, dam safety, geodetic survey and mineral resources conservation and development.

Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance Division: This division coordinates the state's solid waste reduction efforts. It offers technical assistance and policy support to industries, local governments and state agencies in reducing waste. The Pollution Prevention Program and the hazardous waste minimization and solid waste recycling programs are the division's core elements.

Radiation Protection Division: Radiation Protection administers a statewide radiation surveillance and control program. The division's goal is to assess and control radiation hazards to the public, workers and the environment through licensing, regulating, registering and monitoring the operations of radiation facilities.

Waste Management Division: Waste Management administers programs to regulate and manage hazardous and solid waste disposal to protect the public health. Programs include Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste and the Superfund.

Water Quality Division: Water Quality is responsible for the comprehensive planning and management of the state's surface water and groundwater resources. This division issues permits to control sources of pollution; monitors permitted facility compliance; evaluates water quality; and pursues enforcement actions for violations of state water resource protection regulations.

Water Resources Division: Water Resource conducts programs for river basin management, water supply, water conservation, navigation, stream clearance, flood control, beach protection, aquatic weed control, hydroelectric power and recreational uses of water.

Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources

The Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources manages the following departmental functions:

Forest Resources Division: Forest Resources is the lead agency in managing, protecting and developing the state's forest resources. This division carries out forest management, assistance to private landowners, reforestation, forest fire prevention and suppression, and insect and disease control programs.

Marine Fisheries Division: Marine Fisheries establishes and enforces rules governing coastal fisheries. It conducts scientific research as a basis for regulatory and developmental decisions and conducts programs to improve the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of shellfish and fish.

N.C. Aquariums: The N.C. Aquariums promote public appreciation of North Carolina's coastal culture and natural resources. There are three N.C. Aquariums located at Pine Knoll Shores, Fort Fisher and Roanoke Island.

N.C. Museum of Natural Science: The museum promotes the importance of the biodiversity of the state and the Southeastern United States by collecting, preserving and displaying North Carolina's natural resources. It offers educational exhibits and programs for children, teachers, adults and families to preserve North Carolina's natural history.

Office of Environmental Education: Environmental Education serves as a clearinghouse for environmental education information at the state level. The office coordinates department environmental education programs and activities and works with public schools and libraries to educate the public about environmental issues.

Parks and Recreation Division: Parks and Recreation administers a statewide system of park and recreation resources. It manages state parks, state natural areas, state recreation areas, state trails, state lakes and natural and scenic rivers.

Soil and Water Conservation: Soil and Water Conservation administers a statewide program for the conservation of North Carolina's soil and water resources. It serves as staff for the state's Soil and Water Conservation Commission and assists the 94 local soil and water conservation districts and their state association.

Zoological Park: The North Carolina Zoo displays representative species of animal and plant life from the world's land and sea masses. It also provides educational and research opportunities. The zoo maintains a program for the conservation, preservation and propagation of endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

Wildlife Resources Commission

The commission is a semi-autonomous agency that manages and protects wildlife in the state. The commission conducts restoration programs for endangered species of wildlife and restocks game fish in state waters. It is responsible for boating safety and boat registration, construction of boat access areas and hunter safety programs. The commission conducts an extensive environmental education program for the state's school-age children. A force of wildlife officers patrols the state's waters and the commission issues permits to fish in the state's water and to hunt on land areas.

Environmental and Natural Resource-Related Committees and Boards

Agriculture Task Force

Air Quality Compliance Advisory Panel

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Coastal Resources Advisory Council

Coastal Resources Commission

Environmental Management Commission

Forestry Advisory Council

Inter-Agency Committee on Hazardous Waste

Marine Fisheries Commission

Mining Commission

Natural Heritage Advisory Committee

On-Site Wastewater Systems Institute Board of Directors

Parks and Recreation Council

Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Funds Council

Radiation Protection Commission

Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Fund Board of Trustees

State Board of Sanitarian Examiners

Sedimentation Control Commission

Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact Advisory Committee

North Carolina Trails Committee

Water Pollution Control System Operators Certification Commission

Water Treatment Facility Operators Certification Board

Zoological Park Council

The following are authorized by Secretary of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (G.S. 113A-223)

Aquatic Weed Council

Geological Advisory Committee

Neuse-White Oak Citizen Advisory Committee

Scientific Advisory Board on Toxic Air Pollutants, Secretary's

The following are authorized by Executive Order

Geographic Information Coordinating Council

Other Boards and Commissions

Mining Commission Education Committee

Parent Advisory Council

N.C. Zoological Society

N.C. Aquarium Society

Friends of the Museum

For more information about the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, call (919) 733-4984 or visit the department's Web site at www.enr.state.nc.us.

William E. Holman

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources

Early Years

Born September 27, 1956, in Greensboro to Earl and Jane Holman.

Educational Background

Sanderson High School, Raleigh, 1974; Magna Cum Laude, B.S. in Biology, N.C. State University, 1978.

Professional Background

Lobbyist, Conservation Council, 1979; Lobbyist and Consultant, Conservation Council and Sierra Club, 1985; Lobbyist, N.C. Chapter of the American Planning Association, N.C. Public Transportation Association and the N.C. Coalition for Public Transportation; Director of Government Relations, N.C. Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, 1997.

Political Activities

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection, N.C. Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, 1998; Secretary, N.C. Department of Environmental and Natural Resources, 1999.

Organizations

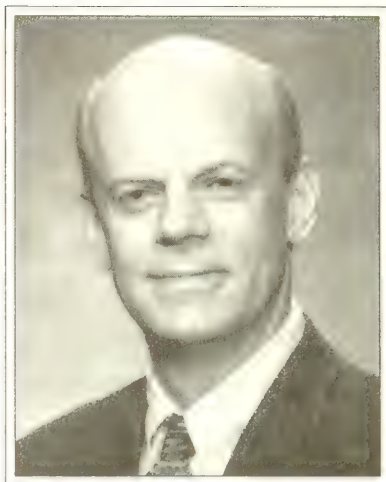
Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society; Conservation Council of North Carolina; Clean Water Fund of North Carolina; The Nature Conservancy; Pamlico-Tar River Foundation; Sierra Club; N.C. Coastal Federation; Neuse River Foundation; Western N.C. Alliance; Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy; Sandhills Area Land Trust; Triangle Land Conservancy; Trout Unlimited; Coastal Conservation Association; National Wildlife Federation; N.C. Wildlife Federation; Environmental Defense Fund; Natural Resources Defense Council; Earth Justice Legal Defense Fund; N.C. Forestry Association.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumni Award, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, N.C. State University, 1998; 1999 North Carolina Conservationist of the Year, Governor's Award, North Carolina Wildlife Federation.

Personal Information

Married, Stephanie Bass on August 24, 1985.



Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Roy G. Sowers ²	Lee	1971
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr. ³	Wake	1971-1973
James E. Harrington ⁴	Avery	1973-1976
George W. Little ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Howard N. Lee ⁶	Orange	1977-1981
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁷	Wake	1981-1983
James A. Summer ⁸	Rowan	1984-1985
S. Thomas Rhodes ⁹	New Hanover	1985-1988
William W. Cobey, Jr. ¹⁰	Rowan	1989-1993
Jonathan B. Howes	Orange	1993-1997
Wayne McDevitt ¹¹	Madison	1997-1999
Bill Holman ¹²	Wake	1999-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Natural and Economic Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The 1977 General Assembly took further steps in government reorganization, renaming the agency the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. NRCD was reorganized and renamed by legislative action in the 1989 General Assembly.

² Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

³ Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation in 1973.

⁴ Harrington was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Bradshaw. He resigned effective February 29, 1976.

⁵ Little was appointed on March 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harrington.

⁶ Lee was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Little. He resigned effective July 31, 1981.

⁷ Grimsley was appointed on August 1, 1981, to replace Lee. He resigned effective December 31, 1983.

⁸ Summers was appointed on January 1, 1984, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 5, 1985.

⁹ Rhodes was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰ Cobey was appointed by Governor Martin in January, 1989.

¹¹ McDevitt was appointed by Governor Hunt in August, 1997.

¹² Holman was appointed by Governor Hunt in September, 1999.

Department of Health and Human Services

The N.C. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) aims to build a stronger North Carolina by enabling individuals, families and communities to be healthy and secure and to achieve social and economic well-being. The department's programs and services affect the lives of over seven million North Carolinians, including the state's most vulnerable citizens. Those programs and services range from promoting disease prevention and helping the disable function at their peak to those that relieve the impact of poverty and encourage self-sufficiency. Through its programs and services, DHHS seeks:

To support the development of children and families and encourage their independence.

To encourage stable, nurturing and self-reliant families and individuals and give special emphasis to the needs of infants, children and teenagers.

To ensure that children are prepared to successfully enter and remain in school.

To enable older adults to secure and maintain maximum independence and dignity and to increase the self-sufficiency of physically, mentally and developmentally-disabled populations.

To ensure geographic and economic access to high quality, affordable health care by all citizens of the state; to assist in reducing infant mortality; and to prevent and treat drug and alcohol abuses.

To provide appropriate, meaningful and challenging educational programs and services which enable at-risk and special needs children to succeed in a changing world.

DHHS accomplishes its goals of providing access to health and human services through cooperative arrangements with federal, county and municipal agencies and community organizations.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary for the Department of Health and Human Services is the department's chief executive officer. Appointed by the governor, the secretary holds statutory authority to plan and direct its programs and services. The secretary is supported by a deputy secretary; a chief of staff; an Assistant Secretary for Aging, Disability and Long-Term Health Care; an Assistant Secretary for Budget, Management and Planning; an Assistant Secretary for Health; and an Assistant Secretary for Human Services and Education Policy. Other special personnel who report directly to the secretary are the Division of Human Resources, the Office of Communications, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of Intergovernmental Relations and the Office of Research and Development. The secretary oversees and manages the department's array of programs and services directed toward special client populations.

The Department of Health and Human Services' divisions include:

Division of Aging

The Division of Aging develops and manages several programs that enhance the lives of North Carolina's older population. This division works with local agencies across the state to promote services that make continued independent living a reality for the growing older adult population.

Through this division, individuals and families can receive information on the availability of home health, adult day care, nutrition programs, legal aid and other services in their own communities. Services are available to help active older adults find jobs and volunteer programs in which they can continue to contribute to their communities.

This division also provides information and support services for family caregivers and acts as an advocate for North Carolina's older adults with regard to the federal, state and county policies that affect their lives.

The Division of Aging's central office staff administers its programs through 18 area agencies on aging. The area agencies provide grants for services to each county.

Division of Services for the Blind

This division provides eye-related medical services, independent living services and employment services for North Carolinians who are blind and visually-impaired. At the same time, it promotes the prevention of blindness through educational programs and regular vision screenings and tests for conditions such as glaucoma.

The division provides funds for eligible individuals who cannot afford eye examinations, glasses or other treatment. Blind and visually-impaired individuals maintain their employment or find new job opportunities through the division's comprehensive Vocational Rehabilitation Program. The program provides counseling, guidance, work evaluation and extensive job training and placement. The division also offers services that make it possible for blind people to operate food service, vending and some other businesses.

To help blind people achieve self-sufficiency, the Division of Services for the Blind offers a variety of specialized services that include instruction in Braille, computer and adaptive technology training, life skills, orientation and mobility training through the N.C. Rehabilitation Center for the Blind.

Division of Budget and Analysis

The Division of Budget and Analysis is a staff division in Central Management and Support. The division director reports to the deputy secretary.

This division addresses the department's need for in-depth, on-going monitoring and analysis of program operations and budget utilization. The division manages the development and operation of the department's budget and provides departmental services in the area of purchasing and contracts; property management and control; and management of special reports.

The division is also responsible for aiding in the development of department legislative policy and keeping track of all legislative action that affects the department's budget.

Division of Child Development

The Division of Child Development works to ensure safe and developmentally-appropriate child care for young children through licensing, monitoring, investigating allegations of abuse and neglect, and regulating child care services across the state.

In addition, this division helps low-income and other eligible parents get more affordable child care through blended state and federal subsidies. Sufficient availability of quality child care is a top priority in a state where over 200,000 children spend part or all of their day in regulated child care.

This division is responsible for coordinating the training of personnel who work in early childhood programs and for providing information about early childhood issues to parents and the general public. The division works hand-in-hand with communities to establish resource and referral agencies that help families gain access to the child care services they need.

The division develops policy and manages funds for a variety of projects which enable local and regional agencies to provide training opportunities and public information. Some of these projects include child care resources and referral services, consumer education and scholarships and stipends for child care teachers.

The Division of Child Development provides support to the Smart Start initiative, a program involving public and private agency that ensures children will start school healthy and ready to succeed.

Division of Early Intervention and Education

The mission of DEIE is to provide state-level leadership and policy for the Governor Morehead School for the Blind, Raleigh; the Eastern School for the Deaf, Wilson; the Central School for the Deaf, Greensboro; and the Western School for the Deaf, Morganton. The division's teaching staff is roughly equivalent to a school system of 8,000 students. Services to children and families include:

Four residential schools serving school-age children with hearing or vision impairments.

The Preschool/Early Intervention Programs serving hearing- or vision-impaired children ages birth to five.

The Infant-Toddler Program serving children ages birth to three who have developmental delays.

Developmental Evaluation Centers serving children who do need evaluation or therapy.

The division served over 30,000 children and families in 1999. It also provides policy and program support to 13 schools located in facilities operated by the Division of Mental Health.

Environmental Health Division

This division protects the public health through control of environmental hazards that can cause human illness or disease or that may otherwise have a cumulative adverse effect on human health. The division comprises the Public Water Supply; Pest Management; Environmental Health Services; On-Site Wastewater and Shellfish Sanitation sections. The division's programs include protection of public water supplies; regulation of on-site wastewater; sanitation of food, lodging, institutions and child day care; lead poisoning prevention; regulation of public swimming pools, tattoo parlors and other establishments.

Division of Facility Services

This division inspects, certifies, registers and licenses hospitals, nursing homes, mental health facilities, adult care homes and home care programs and other health facilities and services across the state. It also develops planning to meet facility needs.

The division reviews health care facility designs and construction for safety and other concerns. It also administers the Health Care Facilities Finance Act, which authorizes the state Medical Care Commission to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to nonprofit health care facilities. These bonds are issued primarily for hospitals to build or expand programs and services in their communities.

The division also oversees the effectiveness of the state's emergency medical services (EMS) system, issues permits for all ambulances in North Carolina, licenses all EMS providers in the state and certifies all local EMS personnel. The division's other responsibilities include inspection and compliance enforcement, as well as construction approval, for local jails.

Division of Human Resources

This division plans and administers a comprehensive program of human resource management that includes position classification, compensation and salary administration, policy analysis, employee and management development, human resource information systems, employee relations and human resource business services. These services are both consultative and administrative and the HR staff supports the 20,000 department employees who are subject to the State Personnel Act, as well as approximately 26,000 local government employees engaged in the

delivery of social, mental health and public health services to citizens across the state. The division administers human resources programs and services for each of the department's 12 program divisions and 19 human resources facilities dispersed geographically throughout the state.

Division of Information Resource Management

This division supports DHHS's business and client record-keeping needs using some of the most sophisticated computer systems in state government. This division also provides technical services to the department and its related agencies. The division serves the department with policy research and leadership by finding efficient ways to meet needs for automated systems as they are coordinated among local, state and federal agencies.

Division of Medical Assistance

This division administers the State's Medicaid program, which currently serves more than 1.2 million people including 450,000 children living in North Carolina. People eligible to receive Medicaid include the elderly, blind and disabled, as well as children and caregivers. Pregnant women whose income and assets are inadequate to meet the cost of health care are also eligible.

Medicaid, jointly administered and financed by federal, state and county governments, pays for a comprehensive array of services including doctor visits, hospital stays, prescription drugs, eye care, dental care, nursing home and in-home services. County departments of social services determine eligibility.

This division manages the Community Alternatives Program, which helps the elderly and disabled remain in their homes by providing needed health and personal care services. Without such services, many frail and severely disabled citizens and their families would have to opt for nursing home care.

Women's access to early prenatal care and preventive health care for low birthweight infants is improved through the national award-winning Baby Love Program. Begun in 1987, this program aims at to reduce North Carolina's infant death rate and is run jointly by the Division of Medical Assistance and the Division of Maternal and Child Health.

Carolina ACCESS establishes stable doctor-patient relationships for those receiving Medicaid and reduces unnecessary hospital stays and emergency room visits. This program connects people with primary care doctors who manage their patient care needs.

Health Check is an outreach program aimed at improving the quality of health care among low-income children. It guarantees eligible children regular comprehensive health exams that include necessary immunizations, screenings and follow-up care.

Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

North Carolinians affected by mental illness, drug or alcohol addiction or a developmental disability can receive assistance and support from the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services.

This division operates four regional psychiatric hospitals across the state for those who need in-patient psychiatric services. The department works with the statewide network of mental health programs in communities across the state.

The division's Special Care Center provides intermediate and skilled nursing care for elderly patients who are affected by serious medical and mental problems and who have been referred to the center from one of the state hospitals. The division also responds to the special needs of children with serious emotional and behavioral disorders through three educational institutions.

This division plans and provides residential services for people with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities. Five regional mental retardation centers provide a wide range of services to people with severe and profound mental retardation and other related disabilities.

For individuals challenged by the physical and mental effects of alcohol and other substances the division provides residential and outpatient treatment at three alcohol and drug abuse treatment centers.

This division also funds and regulates a variety of outpatient, day treatment, residential and educational services available to people through area mental health centers in the state's 100 counties. These community care programs are locally operated by area authorities managed by the local governments.

Local programs help people in the communities where they live, instead of depending on institutionalization. Services include local crisis services, partial hospitalization, detoxification services, residential treatment group homes, halfway house, vocational workshops, family respite, educational programs and other services needed by those with mental, developmental and addictive disabilities.

Division of Public Health

This division houses several health-related functions including the Dental Health Services Section, the Office of Minority Health, the Local Health Services Section and the Office of Public Health Nursing and Professional Development.

It also includes the Epidemiology Division. This division is responsible for collecting, evaluating and interpreting data on health-related occurrences including births, deaths, marriages, divorces, communicable diseases and occupational diseases and conditions. The division investigates and evaluates potentially hazardous environmental situations. It enforces control measures for communicable diseases and certain hazardous substances such as asbestos and lead. Epidemiology also

promotes driver safety through evaluation of individual drivers' medical status and management of the breath alcohol evaluation program. The division investigates suspicious deaths and provides laboratory support and consultation to local health departments and other health providers. The division also works with other public and private agencies to use the epidemiological method to positively influence the public health. Among the division's sub-units are the State Center for Health Statistics, the Office of Post-Mortem Medicolegal Examination and the State Laboratory of Public Health.

The State Center for Health Statistics is North Carolina's focal point for developing and maintaining statewide health statistical data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces and fetal deaths. The center is also responsible for collection, analysis and distribution of data related to the health status of North Carolina's citizens. It does this through annual publications, special research, statistical reports and electronic media. The center houses the state's geographic information system (GIS) which maintains a database of natural and health-related information.

The Office of Post-Mortem Medicolegal Examination is a statewide public service organization that provides health benefits to the state's citizens. Medical examiners provide forensic expertise in deaths caused by criminal acts, suicides and any other suspicious, unusual or unnatural circumstances. The office also investigates the deaths of inmates in state penal institutions and any deaths that occur without medical attendance.

The State Laboratory of Public Health provides testing, training and consulting services for local health departments, as well as providing primary laboratory support for local health departments. The laboratory's test areas include cancer cytology, newborn screening, environmental sciences, microbiology and virology/serology.

Dental Health Services provides preventive dental and educational services to the citizens of North Carolina. Its services include oral health screening and referral; fluoride mouth rinse, community water fluoridation support and dental sealants. The section assists local communities with developing local clinical programs to improve access to dental care, especially for children.

The Office of Minority Health works to improve the health status of racial and ethnic minorities by advocating policies, programs and services that increase access to public health. OMH works with state and federal health agencies, local health departments, community organizations and other public and private organizations. The office provides partnership development, consultation, technical assistance, training and information dissemination. OMH also facilitates access to health care for migrant farm workers and refugee populations.

The Local Health Improvement Section focuses on building capacity at the local level to identify and address health-related needs and assessing and documenting the success of local efforts to improve the health of North Carolina's citizens. The Office

of Public Health Nursing and Professional Development is part of the Local Health Improvement Section. This office acts as a resource for policy-making related to public health nursing practice. It also provides technical assistance to local health departments in the areas of nursing practice, fiscal control/budgetary matters and organization of support staff and records management. The office facilitates and provides training and education for the public health workforce.

This division also includes the Women's Health, Children and Youth, Immunization and Nutrition Services sections. The sections' primary mission is to assure, promote and protect the health of women, children, adolescents and families in North Carolina.

The sections' programs include primary and preventive health services for women of child-bearing age, children from infancy through adolescence and children with developmental disabilities and other special needs. The sections supports services provided by local health departments, physician offices, community health centers, schools, day care centers and other community organizations.

Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing

This division is responsible for the operation of six regional resource centers for the deaf and hard of hearing strategically located throughout the state. The division also manages three residential/day-school programs for the deaf located in Morganton, Greensboro and Wilson.

The regional resource centers provide individual and group counseling, contact services, information and referral services, technical assistance to other agencies and organizations, orientation to deafness training, advocacy for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and for those who are deaf with one or more other handicaps and interpreter services. In addition to making resources and training opportunities available to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, the centers also promote public awareness of their needs.

The residential/day school programs for the deaf provide preschool through high school education for students up to 21 years of age. Each of the schools also operates preschool satellite programs that serve deaf and hard of hearing children under five years of age in a network of community-based classes throughout the state. Additionally, the schools for the deaf have developed special services for deaf and hard of hearing students with additional disabilities.

The N.C. Schools for the Deaf function as regional resource centers to public school programs and the community. The schools offer evaluation and diagnostic services, in-service training and general consultation. All three schools work in accord with local education agencies to ensure appropriate educational placement of deaf and hard of hearing children.

This division is responsible for the management of the Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) special equipment distribution program to eligible hearing and speech-impaired persons ages 7 and older. Equipment includes TTY communication units that allow deaf and speech-disabled persons to communicate over the telephone with others who have similar units, telephone ring signal units and special telephone amplifiers for hard of hearing persons.

The division conducts a community and educational interpreter assessment and certification program to evaluate the competencies of interpreters so they may assist persons who are deaf and hard of hearing in a wide range of situations.

The Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing provides staff and administrative support to the N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. This council is responsible for reviewing existing state and local programs for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and for making recommendations to the Department of Health and Human Services and the division for improvements of such programs and the need for new programs or services.

Division of Social Services

This division assists individuals and families with immediate economic and social support. Its principal mission is to strengthen families, protect the welfare of children and the elderly and help individuals in need move toward self-sufficiency.

This division administers the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. TANF includes the Work First Family Assistance, Work First Diversion Assistance, Emergency Assistance and Work First Services programs. Other programs administered by the division include food stamps, low-income energy assistance, crisis intervention and state-county special assistance.

This division offers child support enforcement that ensures children receive financial support from absent parents. It also provides foster care services that place children in private homes, group homes and other designated living arrangements, as well as adoption services that place children with permanent caring families. The Division of Social Services provides protective services that identify youngsters who are at risk of abuse or neglect and provides help to assure them safety. The division operates adolescent parenting programs that acquaint young mothers with pregnancy prevention methods and responsible behavior to reduce the incidence of further pregnancies.

Disadvantaged young people between the ages of 16 and 21 can get information and enroll in the Federal Job Corps Recruitment Program through the Division of Social Services. The Job Corps allows young people to receive skills training, basic education and counseling.

In addition to the Job Corps, the division runs the Work First Employment Services, Food Stamp Employment and Training and Food Stamp Workfare programs.

All three programs provide adult citizens with short-term job training and help them find and keep jobs.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

This division provides the state's citizens with a wide range of services that include evaluations and retraining for suitable job placement. Vocational rehabilitation counselors work with business and community agencies to help them prepare their work sites to accommodate employees with disabilities.

Division counselors also work extensively with clients to identify skills and abilities in order to determine how they can be translated into satisfactory and rewarding work. Counselors design packages of rehabilitation services that may include clinical treatment, personal counseling and educational preparation and restoration services to help clients become competitive in the job market. The division also provides services that encourage and reinforce independent and community living for the disabled.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services manages the Disability Determination Section (DDS) for the state. The DDS rules on disability claims filed under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and other programs.

Division of Youth Services

This division provides comprehensive care programs for troubled youths between the ages of seven and 17. The division offers funding and technical assistance to local community programs through the Community-Based Alternatives (CBA), Governor's One-On-One and Support Our Students programs, as well as non-institutional residential services such as wilderness camps and multipurpose juvenile homes.

In order to keep juvenile offenders out of adult jails, the Division of Youth Services manages secure youth detention centers and provides intensive therapeutic services at five state-operated training schools. The Community-Based Alternatives program funds more than 610 locally-managed prevention and intervention programs each year. These partnerships between the state and local organizations serve more than 30,000 children in North Carolina.

The Governor's One-On-One program helps children who are in trouble with the law. There are more than 60 such programs in communities throughout the state where caring adult volunteers are paired with youths who need positive adult role models.

Youths ages eight to 15 with behavioral problems or past encounters with the state's justice system receive guidance through the Eckerd Therapeutic Wilderness Camps. The camps provide an alternative setting for troubled youths to learn the life skills they need to lead positive, productive adult lives.

The Support Our Schools program operates from 150 sites in 64 counties in North Carolina. SOS works to reduce the number of youths who are unsupervised after school hours and to improve students' academic performance. Community volunteers across the state donate their time and talent to work one-on-one with students, teach classes and help with fundraising.

The division emphasizes problem prevention and early intervention in the lives of youths who have broken the law. When all community-based resources have failed to help, however, repeat offenders ages ten to 17 are often placed by court order at one of the five training schools the division operates. The schools are located across the state in order to allow juvenile offenders to remain close to home while they receive treatment, education and rehabilitative services.

The Division of Youth Services operates eight youth detention centers and monitors four county-operated secure detention centers around the state. The centers are an alternative to adult jails for juvenile offenders awaiting trial and other short-term stays.

Council on Developmental Disabilities

The council is a planning body working to ensure that the state of North Carolina responds to the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities — severe, chronic mental or physical impairments which begin at an early age and substantially limit major life activities. The council promotes the prevention of developmental disabilities; identifies the special needs of people with developmental disabilities; and helps meet those needs through interagency coordination, legislative action, public awareness and advocacy.

Office of Citizen Services

This office guides citizens through the human service delivery system. The office provides one-stop shopping in the Department of Health and Human Services by answering questions, cutting through red tape and serving as a clearinghouse for information on human services available to North Carolina citizens.

The Office of Citizen Services provides citizens with information and referral to the proper department or non-profit agency and provides problem resolution of concerns and complaints regarding the Department of Health and Human Services. The office operates the Ombudsman Program and Information and Referral Service/CARE-LINE.

The ombudsman is the liaison between citizens and the department and handles problems, complaints and inquiries related to the services provided through DHHS.

CARE-LINE, an information and referral service, provides callers with information on and referrals to human service agencies within government, as well as non-profit agencies and support groups.

Office of Communication

This office advises the secretary, management team and division directors on communications and public relations issues. The office participates at the policy-making level, bringing a global, public perspective to policy issues and discussions.

This office also serves as the department's major liaison with the news media. It produces and disseminates public information through news releases and public service announcements. It also provides assistance in planning, editing and producing both external and internal communications such as newsletters, brochures, logos and special documents.

Office of Controller

The controller reports to the deputy secretary. The Office of the Controller was established to improve accountability and increase the credibility of departmental accounting operations. This office manages all accounting and financial reporting functions, including payroll, cash receipts, cash disbursements, accounts receivable, accounts payable, fixed asset accounting, cost allocation and reimbursement, cash management, accounting systems development, internal accounting controls and resolution of financial audits. The controller is the department's liaison with the Office of the State Controller, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer.

Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

This office handles liaison functions for the Department of Health and Human Services with the North Carolina General Assembly, U.S. Congress and federal agencies as well as the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and other local governmental bodies. The office assists the secretary in developing and implementing key legislative and policy initiatives. The office provides grants management and development from both federal and private sources. It also houses the department's office for the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Office of Legal Affairs

This office provides legal advice to the secretary and serves as the liaison between the secretary and the Attorney General's Office. In addition, it monitors the defense of all lawsuits filed against the department, the secretary, and department employees acting in their official capacity.

The office is also responsible for review of Administrative Procedures Act rules and monitoring their implementation. In addition, the office participates in policy-making decisions as well as in the drafting and review of proposed legislation.

Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development

The principal mission of the Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development is to strengthen and reinforce health services in rural areas by recruiting physicians and other health professionals to work in medically-underserved communities. The office helps communities attract and recruit health care providers through the National Health Services Corps.

The Office of Research, Demonstration and Rural Health Development also supports rural hospitals with technical assistance and consultative services. Since its founding in 1973, this office has helped organize 60 community-based rural health centers and has recruited more than 1,200 doctors and other health care providers.

North Carolina was the first state in the nation to recognize the importance of serving isolated, rural communities by setting up an office to meet the needs of those areas.

Boards and Commissions

ADATC-Butner - Human Rights Committee

ADATC-Black Mountain - Human Rights Committee

ADATC-Greenville - Human Rights Committee

Advisory Committee on Family Centered Services

Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Centers for the Physically Disabled

Black Mountain Center - Human Rights Alzheimers Commission

Black Mountain Center - Human Rights DD Commission

Broughton Hospital - Human Rights Committee

Cancer Coordinating and Control Advisory Committee

Caswell Center - Human Rights Committee

Cherry Hospital - Human Rights Committee

Child Day Care Commission

Commission on Anatomy

Commission for the Blind

Commission on Children with Special Health Care Needs

Commission on Fatherhood

Commission for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Community of Butner Planning Commission

Consumer and Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind

Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome
 Developmental Disabilities Council
 Dorothea Dix - Hospital Human Rights Committee
 Drug Use Review Board
 Eastern School for the Blind – Human Rights Committee
 Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council
 Governor’s Advisory Council on Aging
 Governor’s Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
 Governor’s Council on Physical Fitness and Health
 Governor Morehead School Board of Directors
 Governor’s Task Force on Health Objectives for the Year 2000
 Holocaust Council
 Home and Community Care Advisory Committee
 Independent Living Rehabilitation Advisory Committee
 Interagency Coordinating Council for the Handicapped
 Interagency Coordinating Council for the Homeless
 John Umstead Hospital - Human Rights Committee
 Medical Care Advisory Committee
 Medical Care Commission
 Mental Health Planning Council
 Murdoch Center - Human Rights Committee
 N.C. Advisory Committee on Family-Centered Services
 N.C. Commission for Health Services
 N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
 N.C. Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force
 N.C. Minority Health Advisory Council
 N.C. Partnership for Children, Inc.
 N.C. Special Care Unit
 N.C. Water Treatment Facility Operators
 O’Berry Center - Human Rights Committee
 Osteoporosis Task Force
 Penalty Review Committee
 Professional Advisory Committee

Social Services Commission

State Health Coordinating Council

State Board of Sanitary Examiners

Vocational Rehabilitation Council

Western Carolina Center - Human Rights Commission

Whitaker School - Human Rights Committee

For more information about the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, call (919) 733-4534 or visit the department's Web site at www.dhr.state.nc.us/DHR. For information on referrals, call CARE-LINE at (800) 662-7030.

H. David Bruton, MD

Secretary of Health and Human Services

Early Years

Born Dec. 31, 1934 in Candor, Montgomery County, to Earl and Evelyn Bruton.

Educational Background

Graduate, Oak Ridge Military Academy, 1953; Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1957; MD, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Medicine, 1961; Pediatric Residency, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1962-1964.

Professional Background

Pediatrician, Sandhills Pediatrics, Inc., 1966-1997; Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997-present.

Political Activities

Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997-present.

Organizations

American Academy of Pediatrics; American Board of Pediatrics; Past Director, Moore Memorial Hospital; Past Chief of Medical Staff, Moore Regional Hospital; Past President, N.C. Medical Society; Executive Council, N.C. Medical Society; Legislative Council, American Medical Association; Director, Medical Mutual Insurance Co.; Executive Committee, First Savings Bank of Moore County; Past Director, Sandhills Area Chamber of Commerce; Past Director, United Fund of Moore County; Past President, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Moore County Board of Education, 1968-1974; Chairman, N.C. State Board of Education, 1977-1982.



Honors and Awards

1993 Public Service Award, N.C. Pediatric Society; Distinguished Alumni, UNC School of Medicine, 1980; Sandhills Builders Cup, 1994; Razor Walker Award, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 1998.

Military Service

Captain, United States Air Force, 1964-1966.

Personal Information

Married, Frieda Bryant Bruton, 1957. Two children. Eight grandchildren; Member, United Methodist Church of Southern Pines.

Secretaries of Health and Human Services¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Lenox D. Baker ²	Durham	1972-1973
David T. Flaherty ³	Wake	1973-1976
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁴	Rowan	1976-1977
Sarah T. Morrow ⁵	Guilford	1977-1985
Lucy H. Bode ⁶	Wake	1985
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁷	Rowan	1985-1987
Paul Kayye ⁸	Wake	1987
David T. Flaherty ⁹	Wake	1987-1993
C. Robin Britt, Sr.	Guilford	1993-1997
H. David Bruton	Moore	1997-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Human Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor.

² Baker was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Flaherty was appointed on Jan. 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lenox Baker. Flaherty resigned in April, 1976.

⁴ Kirk was appointed on April 6, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace David Flaherty.

⁵ Morrow was appointed on Jan. 10, 1977, to replace Phillip Kirk.

⁶ Bode was appointed effective Jan. 1, 1985, and served until Phillip Kirk was appointed.

⁷ Kirk was appointed on Jan. 7, 1985, by Governor Martin. He resigned effective March 2, 1987, to serve as Governor Martin's chief of staff.

⁸ Kayye served as interim secretary between March 2 and April 8, 1987.

⁹ Flaherty was appointed on April 8, 1987, to replace Phillip Kirk.

Department of Revenue

As North Carolina enters the 21st Century, the North Carolina Department of Revenue continues to keep pace with the changing needs of state taxpayers by providing better customer service and improving efficiency. The department administers state tax laws and collects taxes owed to the state in a fair, impartial and uniform manner. The department supervises the valuation and taxation of property throughout the state and conducts research on revenue issues.

The department collects revenue for the state's General Fund and Highway Fund, as well as collecting and distributing local government sales and use taxes. During the 1998-99 fiscal year, the department processed more than 9.6 million individual and business tax returns. It collected \$16.8 billion in revenue for the state and refunded individual income taxpayers more than \$1 billion during the same period.

The Department of Revenue, one of the first in the country, has a long and varied history. Before 1921, several state and county agencies administered North Carolina's tax laws. The North Carolina Tax Commission assessed the personal property of railroads, public service companies and the "corporate excess" of all corporations. It certified those amounts to counties for local taxes and the State Auditor for state taxes.

The Office of State Auditor billed corporations for property and franchise taxes, which were paid directly to the Office of the State Treasurer. County officials administered the general property tax, while the clerks of Superior Court administered the inheritance tax under the supervision of the N.C. Tax Commission. The Department of the Secretary of State collected fees for automobile licenses.

In 1921, growing public dissatisfaction with North Carolina's tax structure and recommendations of substantial reforms from two study groups prompted the General Assembly to pass a constitutional amendment creating a comprehensive net income tax. The legislature also eliminated real property tax as a source of state revenue. In the closing days of the 1921 session, the General Assembly created the Department of Revenue to assume the responsibility of administration, enforcement and collection of state taxes, including the new income tax. The new department had the distinction of being the first such department in the United States.

The department also took responsibility for the inheritance tax and the franchise and corporation tax assessments, which were formerly administered by the Tax Commission. By May, 1921, the new Department of Revenue employed a staff of 16 people and a unit was formed in October that same year to handle collections of the income tax. By the end of 1921-22 fiscal year, the department had grown to 30 employees and the departments operating costs totaled \$87,125. The department's collections during that same period, however, amounted to just over \$3 million in income and inheritance taxes.

In its early years, the department operated temporarily from the Capitol's Senate Chamber, clerk's office and committee rooms. Without a permanent home, the department was forced to move while the legislature met in 1923 and 1924. Throughout the next decade, the department's size grew as it was assigned tax collection duties formerly held by other state government agencies. In 1923 the department began assessing and collecting the franchise tax, duties performed previously by the Office of the State Auditor and the Office of the State Treasurer. At about the same time, license taxes, previously collected by the county sheriffs or tax collectors, also fell under the administration of the new department.

The department expanded again in 1925 when the General Assembly moved the Motor Vehicle Bureau, which administered automobile license taxes, the gasoline tax and the bus and truck franchise tax, from the Department of the Secretary of State. The bureau included a registration unit, a theft unit, a gasoline tax unit and a branch office. Also during this period, collection of taxes on insurance companies passed to the Department of Revenue, although the Commissioner of Insurance continued to determine tax liability.

As its operations grew, space became a more pressing problem for the department. During the 1924 session, the legislature approved plans to move the department to a new building. In the meantime, the Agriculture Building served as the department's temporary home. By 1926 a new Revenue Building was completed at the corner of Morgan and Salisbury streets in downtown Raleigh.

The Department of Revenue's responsibilities continued to grow throughout the Great Depression. The legislature enacted a 3% general sales tax and a beverage tax in 1933. A new unit was created to administer the sales tax, while the license tax unit administered the beverage tax. During this same era, the N.C. State Highway Patrol moved from the Highway Department to the N.C. Revenue Department, where it formed part of the Motor Vehicle Bureau. Faced with increasing traffic on the state's highways, the Highway Patrol expanded in 1935 and the Motor Vehicle Bureau split into two divisions: the Division of Highway Safety (including the Highway Patrol, the Driver's License Unit and the Radio Unit) and the Motor Vehicle Bureau. Each division had a director who reported directly to the Commissioner of Revenue. An entirely separate Department of Motor Vehicles formed in 1941, leaving only the gasoline tax unit under the control of the Department of Revenue.

The General Assembly enacted the intangible personal property tax in 1937. The new tax arose from a 1936 amendment to the state constitution that permitted the General Assembly to classify property for purposes of taxation with different classes of property being treated differently. Intangible property was the only classification made initially and it was taxed exclusively by the state, although half of the revenues were to be distributed to counties, cities and towns. The local share of the tax increased to 96% by 1996, when the Supreme Court ruled the tax unconstitutional.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the department continued to expand. New divisions formed to administer corporate and individual income taxes in 1953. Shortly after, the Franchise and Intangibles Tax Division divided and the new Intangibles Tax Division provided administrative staff support to the State Board of Assessment until 1967, when the board was given a separate staff of its own.

Committed to administering the state's tax laws and providing the best possible service to North Carolina taxpayers, the Department of Revenue worked hard to keep pace with technological innovation. In 1947 a small data-processing unit was created in the Sales and Use Tax Division. This allowed the division to use punch cards to maintain a mailing list of registered merchants, check monthly returns for delinquency and address letters and compile statistics. The Income Tax Division received similar technology in 1949 that allowed the division to create mailing lists of individual income taxpayers, mail forms directly to them and keep track of files more efficiently.

The department established the Division of Planning and Processing in 1958 to monitor and develop new technology useful to employees and state taxpayers. By 1960 the department began using automated equipment to process individual income tax returns. The department added computerized disk storage to its operations in 1970 and acquired an optical character reader capable of scanning hand-coded adjustments on tax forms in 1977.

The reorganization of the state's executive branch in 1971 affected the Department of Revenue. The title of the department's top administrator changed from Commissioner of Revenue to Secretary of Revenue. The secretary is appointed by the governor and serves *ex officio* as a member of the Tax Review Board in matters regarding corporate allocation formulas. The secretary also serves as a member of the Local Government Commission.

As various other state agencies moved into the Revenue Building and the volume of tax returns and the number of Department of Revenue employees continued to increase, the department expanded into two annexes in 1948 and a third in 1969. By 1985 the Department of Revenue had acquired the adjacent Brown-Rogers Building to house several department offices. A long-term solution to the department's ever-increasing need for space came in 1986 when the legislature agreed to construct a new Revenue Building. The department moved into its new quarters on Wilmington Street in 1992.

The first remote computer terminal was installed in a Revenue field office in 1984. By 1991, every field office in North Carolina had remote terminals that allowed employees to access the department's central computer files and communicate via e-mail. As computer efficiency increased and the cost of technology became more reasonable, the department created an integrated tax administration system to bring information from the separate divisions and tax schedules together into one database.

The new system making it quicker and easier to perform routine functions such as cross-checking files and tax returns and providing information to taxpayers more swiftly.

Other technological innovations have helped the department make filing income tax returns faster and easier for North Carolina taxpayers. In 1981 the department began offering electronic filing for individual taxpayers through the Federal/State Electronic Filing Program in conjunction with the Internal Revenue Service. The system allows taxpayers using software approved by the department to file their state and federal returns using a home computer or with assistance from a tax preparer. By 1999, over 650,000 individual income tax returns were filed electronically with the department.

The Department of Revenue continues to use new technology to improve the service it provides North Carolina taxpayers. The department was honored in 1999 for its Java-Enabled Tax System (JETS), which allows the agency to manage data not included in the integrated tax administration system, which handles individual income taxes, business taxes and other tax schedules. JETS eliminates the need for employees to enter basic information more than once, thus saving time and increasing departmental efficiency.

The department has also revamped its web site to further increase taxpayer accessibility. Taxpayers visiting the site can now find individual and corporate income tax forms, instructions and other information regarding state taxes. In 1999, the department implemented a new, state-of-the-art electronic system to process tax returns and payments. With the use of specially-designed tax forms, the Data Capture system allows information from tax forms to be scanned and stored electronically. As the system is fully implemented, taxpayers will have their returns processed more quickly, while department staff will be more readily able to access the information they need.

The department has created various delivery routes to get important, timely information to taxpayers. The "NC Tax Talk" telephone program allows taxpayers round-the-clock access, seven days per week, to answers on commonly-asked questions concerning state individual income taxes.

The Department of Revenue is currently led by the Secretary of Revenue, a deputy secretary and five assistant secretaries. They assist taxpayers based on four broad areas. Those areas and the services they provide are:

Tax Administration

Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division: The Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division interprets the statutes relating to corporate income and franchise tax, provides information to taxpayers and confers with taxpayers on disputed issues. Representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary of Revenue, the Tax Review Board and in court.

Property Tax Division: The Property Tax Division administers city and county personal property valuation and taxation; offers assistance to local taxing authorities; responds to property tax valuation appeals; and staffs the State Property Tax Commission. The division manages the distribution of inventory and homestead tax revenue to local governments.

Sales & Use Tax Division: The Sales & Use Tax Division formulates tax policy and responds to technical issues, hearing requests and proposed legislation regarding state and local sales and use tax laws. The division maintains data on consumers and retail and wholesale merchants and audits monthly sales and use tax reports.

Tax Research Division: The Tax Research Division compiles and publishes statistical data on state and local taxation. The division analyzes proposed changes in tax laws and conducts special studies, as well as responding to internal and external inquiries.

Personal Taxes Division: The Personal Tax Division interprets statutes relating to individual income, inheritance, intangibles and gift taxes. The division holds conferences with taxpayers, accountants and attorneys to settle disputed tax issues.

Tax Compliance

Office Examination Division: The Office Examination Division audits and examines tax returns to make sure they comply with North Carolina tax laws.

Motor Fuels Tax Division: The Motor Fuels Tax Division administers motor fuel laws, including taxes and inspection fees.

Office Services Division: The Office Services Division helps taxpayers file returns, answers questions about tax refunds and resolves taxpayers' questions about assessments, refunds, payments and other issues. The division also manages the bankruptcy program and accounts receivable.

Documents and Payments Processing Division: This division enters information from taxpayer returns and payments into the department's computer system and deposits all tax payments. The division also maintains the department's current records and inactive files.

Field Operations

Interstate Audit Office: This office administers the out-of-state audit program.

East/West Field Collection Divisions: These sub-branches manage all compliance, enforcement and taxpayer education programs in 41 field offices throughout the state.

East/West Field Examination Divisions: Administers audit efforts in 13 field offices throughout the state.

Unauthorized Substance Tax Division: Administers the excise tax levied on unauthorized substances and counterfeit unauthorized substances.

Planning, Development and Technology

Business Systems Development and Support Division: This division supports the department's business processes by developing and maintaining computer application systems.

Technology Services Division: Technology Services schedules, monitors and controls the department's computer systems and networks.

Business Process Re-engineering: This area re-engineers and streamlines department business processes to improve efficiency and productivity.

Production Systems Integration and Coordination: This area coordinates the Integrated Tax Administration System business functions.

Database Administration: Database Administration works to ensure the accuracy and performance of the department's computer system through database administration.

Quality Assurance: Quality Assurance manages the department's quality assurance system and disaster recovery programs.

Secretary's Office

Hearings Officer: The Hearings Officer is responsible for handling all of the department's formal administrative hearings.

Internal Audit Division: This section monitors compliance with departmental policies and procedures and reviews and makes recommendations for improving the department's overall operating efficiency.

Criminal Investigation Division: This division investigates taxpayers who fraudulently fail to adhere to the state's tax laws.

Security Office: Develops and maintains an integrated system to protect all of the department's resources.

Planning: Manages the development and maintenance of the department's strategic business plans and performance measurement system.

Financial Services Division: The Financial Services Division maintains the department's budget and payroll records and handles all of its fiscal processes.

Administrative Services Division: The Administrative Services Division provides supplies and equipment for the department. It also prints forms and processes incoming and outgoing mail.

Personnel Division: Personnel provides technical and administrative guidance and human resource services to the department and its employees.

Public Information Officer: The Public Affairs Office provides internal and external communication.

Training Unit: Coordinates all departmental training for employees.

Legislative Liaison: The Legislative Liaison monitors legislation and budgeting that affects the department. He or she works with the secretary and deputy secretary to keep lawmakers informed of the department's needs.

Boards and Commissions

Property Tax Commission

Tax Review Board

For more information about the Department of Revenue, call (919) 733-3991. If you have questions about the state income tax, call (919) 733-4684 or (919) 733-4828. For NC Tax Talk, a pre-recorded information line call (919) 733-4829. You can also visit the department's Web site at www.dor.state.nc.us/DOR.

Muriel K. Offerman **Secretary of Revenue**

Early Years

Born July 22, 1935, in Wilmington, New Hanover County, to Harry Edward Kramer (deceased) and Vivian Freda Katsoff Kramer.

Educational Background

Valedictorian, Wallace High School, Wallace, 1953; Attended Smith College, 1953-56; B.A. in Humanities, University of Chicago, 1957.

Professional Background

Secretary, Department of Revenue, 1996-Present; Deputy Secretary, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1993-96; President and Co-Owner, Kramer's Department Store, Wallace, 1980-90; English and Geography Teacher, Chestnut Junior High School, Wilmington, 1957-58.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, James Sprunt Community College, Kenansville, 1989-93; Member, Board of Directors, North Carolina National Bank, Wallace, 1978-93; Member, National Board of Trustees, Women Executives in State Government, 1997-98; Treasurer, Women's Forum, 1996-98; Vice-President, Tar Heel Fine Arts Society; President, Wallace Chamber of Commerce, 1984; Vice-President, Duplin County Education Foundation; Vice-President, Wallace 100 Committee; 1985; Member, Board of Directors, Wallace Jr. Women's Club, 1986-91; Member, Board of Trustees, Federation of Tax Administrators; Member, Hadassah.



Political Activities

Member, Democratic National Committee, 1988-Present; Member, Executive Committee, N.C. Democratic Party; Chair, Duplin County Democratic Party.

Honors and Awards

Who's Who in American Women, 1983; Outstanding Young Women of America; Woman of the Year, Wallace Chapter, American Business Woman's Association, 1984.

Personal Information

Married Max H. Offerman of Galesburg, Illinois, July 29, 1956; Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Temple of Israel, Wilmington.

Secretaries of Revenue¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alston D. Watts ²	Iredell	1921-1923
Rufus A. Doughton ³	Alleghany	1923-1929
Allen J. Maxwell ⁴	Wake	1929-1942
Edwin M. Gill ⁵	Wake	1942-1949
Eugene G. Shaw ⁶	Guilford	1949-1957
James S. Currie ⁷	Wake	1957-1961
William A. Johnson ⁸	Harnett	1961-1964
Lewis Sneed High ⁹	Cumberland	1964-1965
Ivie L. Clayton ¹⁰	Wake	1965-1971
Gilmer Andrew Jones, Jr. ¹¹	Wake	1972-1973
Mark H. Coble ¹²	Guilford	1973-1977
Mark G. Lynch ¹³	Wake	1977-1985
Helen Ann Powers ¹⁴	Madison	1985-1990
Betsy Y. Justus ¹⁵	Bertie	1990-1993
Janice H. Faulkner	Pitt	1993-1996
Muriel K. Offerman	Duplin	1996-Present

¹ The Department of Revenue was created by the 1921 General Assembly with provision for the first "Commissioner of Revenue, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" for a four year term, and the succeeding one to be "nominated and elected" in 1924 "in the manner provided for...other state officers." In 1929, the provision for electing a commissioner was repealed and a provision that called for appointment of the commissioner by the governor substituted in its place. The Executive Organization Act of 1971 established the Department of Revenue as one of the nineteen major departments. In 1973 the title "Commissioner" was changed to "Secretary."

² Watts was appointed by Governor Morrison and served until his resignation on January 29, 1923.

Doughton was appointed by Governor Morrison to replace Watts. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following re-election in 1928 until March, 1929.

Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gardner to replace Doughton and served following subsequent reappointments until June, 1942.

Gill was appointed by Governor Broughton to replace Maxwell and served following his reappointment until his resignation effective July 1, 1949.

Shaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Gill and served following his reappointment until his resignation in August, 1957.

Currie was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Shaw and served until his resignation in January, 1961.

Johnson was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Currie and served until April, 1964, when he was appointed to the Superior Court.

High was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Johnson and served until his resignation in January, 1965.

- ¹⁰ Clayton was appointed by Governor Moore to serve as acting commissioner. He was later appointed commissioner and served following reappointment by Governor Scott on July 21, 1969 until his resignation effective December 31, 1971.

Jones was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Clayton and continued serving until Coble took office.

- ¹² Coble was appointed on June 8, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Jones.

- ¹³ Lynch was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Coble.

- ¹⁴ Powers was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Lynch.

- ¹⁵ Justus was appointed May 1, 1990 by Governor Martin to replace Powers.

Department of Transportation

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) provides a system to transport people and goods effectively, efficiently and safely while rendering the highest level of service to the public.

The State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles was combined to form the North Carolina Department of Transportation and Highway Safety by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. This act also created the North Carolina Board of Transportation. In 1979, the term “Highway Safety” was dropped from the department’s name when the Highway Patrol Division was transferred to the newly-created Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation is headed by a secretary appointed by the governor. Legislation passed in 1973 designates the secretary as an ex-officio member and chair of the Board of Transportation. All transportation responsibilities, including aviation, ferry service, mass transit and rail, as well as highways and motor vehicles, are the responsibility of the department. The Board of Transportation, the chief policy-making body of the department, awards all highway contracts and sets transportation priorities. The staff executes the initiatives of the board and is responsible for day-to-day operations.

Division of Highways

The Division of Highways administers state road planning, design, construction and maintenance programs and policies established by the Board of Transportation. North Carolina’s highway program uses available resources to construct, maintain and operate an efficient, economical and safe transportation network. This division is responsible for the upkeep of the largest state-maintained highway system in the country. It utilizes both state and federal funds in its road improvement program.

The division has a long history of service to North Carolina. As the 20th century approached, the need for better roads became increasingly apparent to most North Carolinians. Railroads simply could not provide the internal trade and travel connections required by an ambitious people in an expanding economy. The beginning of the “Good Roads” movement was hesitant, but it sparked a transportation revolution that would serve North Carolina’s interests and bring many benefits to citizens who supported the system through their taxes.

Modern road building in North Carolina may have begun in 1879 with the General Assembly’s passage of the Mecklenburg Road Law. The statute was intended as a general state law, but as worded, applied only to Mecklenburg County. It allowed the county to build roads with financing from a property tax, and required four days labor of all males between the ages of 18 and 45.

The author of the legislation, Captain S.B. Alexander, saw his bill repealed, then re-enacted in 1883, as growing numbers of people acknowledged the need for better roads. By 1895, most of the state's progressive counties had established tax-based road building plans.

As the new century neared, interest in better roads spread from the mountains to the coast. A Good Roads Conference in 1893 attracted more than 100 business and government leaders from throughout North Carolina. They organized the North Carolina Road Improvement Association and promoted meetings the following year in Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Charlotte. Before 1900, most decisions concerning transportation were dictated by immediate local needs. Little thought was given to long-range transportation goals on a statewide basis. The concept of a statewide system existed only in the minds of a few visionary people. Well into the new century, state policy was limited to assisting counties in meeting transportation needs.

Fortunately, there were emerging leaders who could look beyond county boundaries, practical people who had the conviction, determination and know-how to match their vision. These leaders knew that good transportation had a place among the state's top priorities and labored to make North Carolina's highway system one of the best in the country.

In 1913, Governor Locke Craig took office. He led the call for good roads and established the State Highway Commission in 1915. Because of his efforts, Governor Craig would be the first chief executive to be called "The Good Roads Governor." Many other individuals labored for better roads during this crucial period. Three whose names would rank high on any "honor roll" of North Carolina transportation pioneers were Dr. J. A. Holmes, Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt and Harriet Morehead Berry. Each was associated with the North Carolina Economic and Geological Survey — described as the "cutting edge" of the roads movement in this state. Each headed the North Carolina Good Roads Association during the two critical decades in which that association led the struggle for better roads across North Carolina.

Holmes was a driving force behind the good roads movement long before the development of organized efforts to promote the cause. He was a prime mover in establishing the Good Roads Association and served as its first executive secretary. Pratt succeeded Holmes as head of both the Geological Survey and the Good Roads Association. He preached road building at reasonable cost and urged counties to borrow money for that purpose. His advice was followed. Counties issued a total of \$84.5 million in road construction bonds before the practice was halted in 1927.

Yet, Pratt's most important contribution to North Carolina may have been bringing Harriet M. "Hattie" Berry of Chapel Hill into the association of good roads advocates. Miss Berry quickly became an uncompromising force in the campaign. She pushed for establishment of a State Highway Commission and, in 1915, helped draft legislation designed to establish and maintain a statewide highway system. The bill was defeated.

but Hattie Berry was not. She mounted a campaign that carried into 89 counties and, in 1919, when the bill was reintroduced, Miss Berry appeared before the legislature to answer any lingering questions. When the final vote came, the decision was not whether to build roads, but what kind of roads to build. The foundation has been laid. The “Good Roads State” would now become a reality.

This pivotal point in the State’s transportation history came with the decision to accept debt as a means of getting better highways. It began slowly at the county level in New Hanover, Mecklenburg and Guilford counties. The era of building roads using whatever money happened to be at hand and a day of required labor from each able-bodied man faded. In its place rose a sophisticated enterprise of structured funding and complex engineering. For the first time in North Carolina history, planning became part of the highway building and maintenance programs.

Road-building swept the entire state through the mid-1920s. Following passage of the Highway Act of 1921, almost 6,000 miles of highway were built in a four-year period. The aggressive leadership of Governor Cameron Morrison and other transportation advocates helped fuel the drive to improve transportation in North Carolina, as did public approval of a \$50 million bond issue. During the Depression years of the early 1930s, however, highway construction ground to a halt. Some state leaders began looking to the Highway Fund as a possible source of money to meet other public service needs, a potentially devastating course for the highway system. It was at this critical time that the state, under the leadership of Governor O. Max Gardner, assumed responsibility for all county roads and an allocation of \$16 million was made for maintenance.

By 1933, the Depression had carried North Carolina into a dark period. The precarious state of the economy, coupled with the state’s assumption of financial responsibility for public schools, prompted state leaders to use highway funds for non-highway purposes. As the economy began to recover later in the decade, the General Assembly recognized the damage caused to the roads system by years of neglect and allocated \$3 million in emergency funds for bridge repair in 1935. Later in the session, more comprehensive action was taken to restore the financial stability of the road program. For the next five years, North Carolina measured up fully to its growing reputation as the “Good Roads State.” As state revenues continued to rise, stretches of a new highway were constructed.

The outbreak of World War II again brought a halt to construction. This time, however, North Carolina’s highway program appeared to benefit from the moratorium. The state, led by Governors J. Melville Broughton and Gregg Cherry, used funds produced by the accelerated wartime economy to pay off highway debts. When Cherry left office, all debts had either been eliminated or money had been set aside to meet obligations.

Despite the interruption of the war years, North Carolina's road building progress from 1937 to 1950 was dramatic. Road mileage during the period rose from 58,000 to 64,000 miles. It was generally conceded, however, that one important area of transportation had been neglected — secondary roads. North Carolina led the nation in use of school buses. The state also ranked second in the number of small, family farms. But little cause existed for pride in the condition of school bus routes and farm-to-market roads.

In his campaign for governor in 1948, Kerr Scott rebuked his primary opponent, Charles Johnson, for advocating a \$100 million secondary roads bond issue. After defeating Johnson, Scott reassessed the situation and again concluded that his opponent had been wrong in suggesting a \$100 million bond issue. Scott instead requested \$200 million from the state's voters. Despite strong opposition from urban leaders, the bond issue was approved. Work began immediately to pave thousands of miles of rural roads that previously had been impassable in bad weather. By the end of the Scott administration, construction promised in the bond project was 94 percent complete.

Neither the proposal to borrow money for road building nor popular support of the proposal was surprising. Borrowing money to improve roads and paying the debt with road-use taxes had become a tradition in North Carolina. During the 1920s, the state had passed four bond issues totaling \$16.8 million. The Scott bond issue added \$200 million to that total. In Governor Dan Moore's administration, voters approved a \$300 million issue. In 1977, Governor James B. Hunt Jr. proposed a second \$300 million bond issue and voters approved the bond issue.

The structure of the state's transportation programs have evolved through the years to make the program more credible and responsive to the state's needs. In 1971, the General Assembly combined the State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles to form the Department of Transportation and Public Safety. The reorganization encouraged the new department to adopt a more modern planning system. In 1973, Governor Jim Holshouser proposed the "Seven-Year Transportation Plan," which later became the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP is a planned and programmed schedule of the state's major highway construction that balances projected construction costs against anticipated revenues. The TIP is updated annually to add new projects and adjust priorities.

The N.C. Board of Transportation makes final decisions on new projects and priorities each year after local officials and interested citizens express views and make recommendations on their future highway needs. This approach to meeting North Carolina's transportation needs has expanded to include aviation and public transportation projects. Other changes also improved reliability and responsiveness. Under Governor Bob Scott, the Board of Transportation expanded to 24 members and during the Holshouser administration, the department moved to formulate funding for some transportation improvements.

In 1986, the General Assembly passed Governor Jim Martin's "Roads to the Future" program. The legislation was designed to produce \$240 million a year in additional revenues by Fiscal Year 1991-1992. These funds were to be used to bolster or improve the maintenance and safety on the state's highways. An additional \$30 million was set aside to begin a program of state-funded construction. Governor Martin also directed the Department to improve the reliability of the Transportation Improvement Program by more closely matching the program to anticipated revenues.

In 1987, poor highway construction prospects caused the Martin Administration and the General Assembly to take a hard look at the transportation needs of North Carolina. In 1989, after much debate, the legislature approved a large and ambitious public works program - the Highway Trust Fund. The law calls for major construction to meet a wide variety of the State's needs. It provides for the completion of a 3,600-mile "Intrastate" system of four-lane roads across the state. When this system is completed, nearly all North Carolinians will live within 10 miles of a four-lane highway. The trust fund program also will improve 113 miles of interstate highways, help pave all the remaining dirt roads in the state, build loops and connector roads near seven major cities, and provide additional money to local governments for city street improvements. Funding for the program is provided by motor fuel and other highway use taxes.

At the beginning of the century, North Carolina was a state of relatively few, and incredibly poor roads. Only 5,200 miles of state roads existed in 1921. From that inauspicious beginning, the highway network has grown to more than 77,400 miles, the largest state-maintained system in the nation. Significantly, construction and maintenance of the system, from the beginning, has been supported exclusively by highway user tax revenues. North Carolina boasts 14,375 miles of primary highways (U.S. and N.C. Interstate) and 63,028 miles of rural secondary roads.

The most severe problem confronting transportation officials in North Carolina today is meeting the highway safety and maintenance demands with a Highway Fund that is not able to keep pace with needs resulting from increased travel and traffic.

To address those needs, Governor Jim Hunt unveiled a bold new transportation plan in 1994. Transportation 2001 accelerates road construction and calls for completing key economic development highways. The program emphasizes paving secondary roads and eliminating a road maintenance backlog. Transportation 2001 also seeks to improve public transportation in North Carolina by making transit, rail, ferry, aviation and bicycling more efficient and user-friendly. Transportation 2001 has helped NCDOT increase its construction program by 20 percent and accelerate more than 400 projects statewide. This total includes construction of new interstates in North Carolina. Construction of I-26 from Asheville to the Tennessee border was moved up by five years. NCDOT completed and opened the nation's first sections of I-73 and I-74 in 1996. The interstate highways will improve access to our state for visitors coming from Virginia and South Carolina. When completed, I-73/74 will

bring 325 miles of new interstate to North Carolina and will provide routing all the way from the Piedmont to the southeastern coast. The project brings an interstate-type highway to areas of North Carolina that have not previously had such access. It will also give undeveloped areas of the state an opportunity to boost their economies.

Another vital part of Transportation 2001 is its emphasis on key elements outlined in the Highway Trust Fund. Transportation 2001 and the new Highway Bond are two of the most significant developments in state transportation in recent memory. The Highway Bond passed both houses of the General Assembly and received the approval of voters in 1996. The bond allocates \$950 million to accelerate highway construction in North Carolina, \$500 million for construction of urban loops, \$300 million for construction of the intrastate system and \$150 million for paving secondary roads.

The transit portion of Transportation 2001 is already in high gear. The Transit 2001 Commission, whose members were appointed by Governor Hunt, spent 16 months researching North Carolina's public transportation needs and soliciting public input. The commission released a report with detailed recommendations in February, 1997. The highlights of the commission's recommendations included:

Improving train speeds in the Raleigh-to-Charlotte rail corridor.

Building community transportation systems.

Increasing mobility for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Extending passenger train service to western North Carolina.

Division of Motor Vehicles

The Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) has more direct contact with citizens than any other state agency. This division serves more than 1.5 million drivers and registers more than six million vehicles each year.

The General Assembly created the State Department of Motor Vehicles in 1941 to consolidate services previously provided by the Secretary of State and the Department of Revenue. During the reorganization of the executive branch in 1971, the Department of Motor Vehicles became a division under the control of what is now the Department of Transportation. The Division of Motor Vehicles is comprised of six major sections which are expanding rapidly to better serve the needs of North Carolinians.

The 1980s and early 1990s brought some major changes to the Driver License Section. All offices were automated to promote a quick exchange of information and services. DMV also established a commercial driver license program, creating new testing and licensing standards for truckers. Six express drivers license offices in various locations throughout the state provide faster service for drivers not required to take the written or road tests.

The Vehicle Registration Section has computerized its branch offices, allowing agents to update license plates on a central computer, produce receipts by computer for collection and keep track of plates surrendered by non-insured vehicle owners.

In 1994, The DMV Enforcement Section began the Operation Rest Assured program to monitor rest areas. This program reminds travelers on North Carolina highways that DMV enforcement officers, along with other law enforcement agencies, have joined in an intense effort to increase patrols and make rest areas safer. The Enforcement Section also headed up a joint effort — Operation Blue Flame — between DMV, the Internal Revenue Service and the state departments of Revenue and Agriculture to stop fuel tax evasion. North Carolina is the first state to undertake this type of joint effort. In addition, the Enforcement Section operates a computer system that enables the DMV to keep statewide vehicle theft reports.

The Collision Reports Section is the official storehouse for state accident reports. All law enforcement agencies in North Carolina file reportable accidents with this section.

The International Registration Plan Section is responsible for issuing license plates to truckers who travel out-of-state. The section audits mileage and monitor truckers for appropriate insurance coverage.

The School Bus and Traffic Safety Section was recognized in 1991 as the nation's most outstanding state agency teaching defensive driving. This section trains school bus drivers and supplements a passenger safety training program for young students.

The strong emphasis on safety in the Division of Motor Vehicles' operations helps make North Carolina's roads among the safest in the nation. As the number of vehicles and drivers continue to grow, DMV strives to serve the public in a courteous, efficient and professional manner.

Division of Aviation

North Carolina, the birthplace of modern aviation on December 17, 1903, has kept pace with advancement in that important field through the Division of Aviation. North Carolina has more than 15,500 licensed pilots and 6,500 registered civilian aircraft. In addition, all branches of the armed service have aviation facilities in North Carolina.

State government aviation functions first began in 1965 under the direction of the Department of Conservation and Development. In 1973, responsibility for aviation was transferred to the Department of Transportation. NCDOT's Division of Aviation was formally established one year later.

The Division of Aviation provides technical assistance and funding to help develop and improve air transportation service and safety throughout the state. In 1989, it began administering federal funds for almost all airports under the State Block Grant Program.

The original North Carolina Airport System Plan (NCASP) of 1979 was updated in 1992. The revised NCASP projects aviation activity and required airport requirements through 2010. The division currently works with 75 publicly-owned airports with three additional facilities under development. The NCASP recommended six new publicly-owned airports be constructed by 2010. In addition, there are more than 100 privately-owned airports that are open to the public.

An integral part of the aviation program is the Aeronautics Council, appointed by the governor with one representative from each congressional district plus two at-large members. The council serves as North Carolina's advisory board on grants and other aviation matters.

Public Transportation Division

In North Carolina, where the population is widely dispersed and the majority of people live in small cities and rural communities, public transit plays an important role. Taking full advantage of matching funds, the Public Transportation Division, established in 1975, coordinates programs and initiatives that support public transit in both urban and rural communities, as well as county-wide human service transportation and transit services for the elderly and disabled. The staff helps provide training for transit drivers across the state using a mobile, self-contained employee development center called "THE BUS." The division also promotes public transit as an alternative form of transportation that is safe, convenient, economical and environmentally sound, helping to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality.

Planning for regional public transit services is becoming increasingly important to help meet the demands of commuter traffic in larger metropolitan areas. In 1993, the Public Transportation Division helped to initiate the state's regional commuter bus service in the Triangle Area.

Rail Division

Railroads were the early backbone of North Carolina's transportation system and they continue to play a vital role in transporting passengers and freight in the state's transportation network. NCDOT began working in 1997 to promote, protect and improve the state's railroad system. The Rail Division administers a revitalization program to maintain service on light-density branch lines and purchase inactive rail corridors to protect them from abandonment and preserve them for future use. The division also administers a program that assists with construction of industrial access spurs.

In 1992, the U.S. Department of Transportation designated the Washington, D.C.-Raleigh-Charlotte rail corridor as one of five national future high-speed rail corridors. Efforts have begun to modernize the corridor through improvements to railroad tracks and stations that will allow higher-speed rail traffic and shorter travel times between Charlotte, Raleigh and the Northeast.

The Rail Division staff works with local communities and railroad companies to improve safety at railroad/highway intersections by using innovative new technologies and closing redundant or unsafe crossings. In partnership with Amtrak, the Rail Division provides, promotes and improves inter-city rail passenger service on the state-sponsored Carolinian and state-owned Piedmont trains.

Ferry Division

The Ferry Division is the second largest state-owned and operated ferry system in the United States and one of the oldest services provided by NCDOT. The state began subsidizing a few private ferry shuttle routes in 1934. The state transportation department started regular ferry service operations in 1947. Given division status in 1974, the Ferry Division owns and operates 25 vessels at 13 locations along North Carolina's coast. It also maintains an in-house shipyard at Manns Harbor for all repair work.

The 13 operations support seven ferry routes that provide year-round transportation for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicle passengers. Thanks to a thriving tourist economy, as well as regular commuters, the division transports about 800,000 vehicles and 2 million passengers each year.

Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

Walking is the most common form of transportation in North Carolina and bicycling remains the fastest-growing mode of transportation. The General Assembly created the Bicycle Program in 1974, making it the oldest program of its kind in the nation. The Bicycle Program has since become an award-winning model for other states to follow. The Department of Transportation added a Pedestrian Program in 1992 in response to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation works to ensure that North Carolina citizens have the best transportation choices available. The program provides technical assistance and funding to cities and towns throughout North Carolina for safe and desirable bicycle and pedestrian facilities, as well as comprehensive education and training opportunities in bicycle and pedestrian safety. The majority of the state's communities with populations exceeding 2,000 have become participants in these programs and interest continues to increase as citizens desire safer places to walk and bicycle.

Beautification Program

The Office of Beautification encourages North Carolina citizens to take an active role in reducing litter along the roadways and in their communities. Since the Adopt-A-Highway Program began in 1988, more than 14,000 miles of state-maintained roads have been adopted by 7,000 volunteer groups and 200,000 participants. This active participation makes North Carolina's program the largest anti-littering effort of its kind in the nation and saves taxpayers \$3 million each year. Many groups now

recycle the litter they pick up to further help the environment. Each year the department solicits volunteer support for an additional spring and fall cleanup campaign.

The Swat-A-Litterbug Program is a popular anti-littering educational effort. It gives every citizen the opportunity to be an active participant in keeping our highways clean. Citizens report littering incidents they observe and educational letters are sent to offenders.

Scenic Byways Program

NCDOT has designated 38 scenic byways to give visitors and residents the opportunity to explore some of North Carolina's finest less-traveled routes. The routes encompass North Carolina history, geography and culture, by taking motorists along cascading waterfalls, rich marshlands, sheer cliffs, outdoor dramas, aquariums, museums, old battlegrounds and state parks. Varying in length from three to 173 miles, the designated scenic byways cover more than 1,600 miles of North Carolina roadways.

Work Zone Safety Program

This program is designed to increase the awareness of potential dangers to both motorists and workers in highway work zones. Its central theme is "Stay Alert." The program has developed a video specifically for the trucking industry that identifies the hazards of work zones from a trucker's eyes. Division staff make presentations to groups promoting the concept of safety in work zones. By constantly seeking new and innovative methods of communicating the safety message across the state, the program seeks to lower the number of accidents in highway work zones.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Highway Beautification Council

North Carolina Aeronautics Council

North Carolina Bicycle Committee

North Carolina Board of Transportation

North Carolina Rail Council

For further information about the Department of Transportation, call (919) 733-2522 or visit the department's Web site at www.dot.state.nc.us.

David T. McCoy
Secretary of Transportation

Early Years

Born in Tacoma, Washington, to the late Merwin G. and Lila Mae Nicholas McCoy.

Educational Background

Bachelor's in Social Science, University of Georgia, 1976; Master's in Educational Psychology, University of Georgia, 1979; Master's in Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1982; Law Degree, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1985.

Political Activities

Secretary of Transportation, 1999-Present; Deputy Chief of Staff to Governor James B. Hunt, 1995-1999; Deputy Secretary, Department of Administration, 1995-1997; General Counsel, Department of Administration, 1989-1995; Assistant Director of State Commission of Indian Affairs, 1987-1989.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar; American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials; 32nd Degree Mason, University Lodge No. 408, AF and AM; Scottish Rite.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, Methodist Home for Children; Member, Board of Trustees, The Teachers and State Employees Comprehensive Major Medical Plan, 1994-1998; Member, Substance Abuse and the Courts Task Force.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Golden Fleece, UNC-Chapel Hill; Delta Omega Community Service Award; American Legion School Award.

Personal Information

Married, Robin Bruce McCoy. Two children. Member, Christ United Methodist Church.



Secretaries of Transportation¹

Name	Residence	Term
Fred M. Mills, Jr. ²	Anson	1971-1973
Bruce A. Lentz ³	Wake	1973-1974
Troy A. Doby ⁴		1974-1975
Jacob F. Alexander, Jr. ⁵	Rowan	1975-1976
G. Perry Greene, Sr. ⁶	Watauga	1976-1977
Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr. ⁷	Wake	1977-1981
William R. Roberson, Jr. ⁸	Beaufort	1981-1985

Secretaries of Transportation¹ (continued)

James E. Harrington ⁹	Wake	1985-1989
Thomas J. Harrelson ¹⁰	Brunswick	1989-1993
R. Samuel Hunt, III	Alamance	1993-1995
Garland Garrett	Wake	1995-1998
E. Norris Tolson	Edgecombe	1998-1999
David T. McCoy ¹¹	Orange	1999-Present

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Transportation and Highway Safety" with provision for a "secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1977 "Highway Safety" was dropped.

² Mills was appointed by Governor Scott.

Lentz was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Mills. He resigned June 30, 1974, following his appointment as Secretary of Administration.

⁴ Doby was appointed on July 1, 1974, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lentz. He resigned April 25, 1975.

Alexander was appointed on April 25, 1975, by Governor Holshouser to replace Doby. He resigned effective April 20, 1976.

⁶ Greene was appointed on April 20, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Alexander.

Bradshaw was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Greene. He resigned effective June 30, 1981.

⁸ Roberson was appointed July 1, 1981, to replace Bradshaw.

⁹ Harrington was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Roberson.

¹⁰ Harrelson was appointed by Governor Martin on December 15, 1989 to replace Harrington.

¹¹ McCoy was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn into office on June 29, 1999.

Office of the State Controller

In 1986, the Office of the State Controller (OSC) was created by the General Assembly. The agency's head, the State Controller, is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly for a seven-year term. Farris W. Womack was North Carolina's first state controller and served from February, 1987, to 1988. Fred Wesley Talton served from 1988 to 1993. The current state controller, Edward Renfrow, took office on July 21, 1993.

The State Controller is the state's chief financial officer and manages the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). The State Controller prescribes policies and procedures that support the NCAS and accomplish financial reporting and management of the state's financial entity. The purpose of the NCAS is to maintain, for the benefit of central and agency managers, timely, reliable, accurate, consistent and complete financial, budgetary and management information on North Carolina state government. Three major divisions comprise the Office of the State Controller:

Statewide Accounting Division

The Statewide Accounting Division is responsible for day-to-day and procedural control of agencies operating within the NCAS environment. The division establishes and provides systems control over NCAS to ensure that all financial transactions are entered, balanced and reconciled. This division also researches technical accounting standards and incorporates these standards into financial reporting on the state entity and provides daily, monthly, quarterly and annual reporting on the financial condition and results of operations of the state entity. Another major responsibility involves administering the statewide cash management program, which includes statewide appropriation and allotment control. In addition, the division operates a central payroll system, a Flexible Benefit Program and provides tax compliance, cost allocation and disbursing services to state agencies.

Financial Systems Division

The Financial Systems Division designs, develops, implements and maintains the policies, procedures and software that form the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). It provides agency implementation, functional and technical systems administration, client support, and maintenance of NCAS. NCAS uses financial software and includes the following modules: General Ledger, Budgetary Control, Purchasing, Inventory, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Fixed Assets, Project Tracking and Financial Controller database modules. NCAS provides information access through the use of the mainframe-based, on-line, real-time inquiries; report generator software; software that provides on-line report viewing and printing capabilities and client/server-based decision support software.

Administrative Division

This division is responsible for the overall support of the Office of the State Controller. Services include: Business Services, which represents a broad range of accounting functions including accounts payable, accounts receivable, fixed assets, budgeting, purchasing, maintenance of the accounting system, financial reporting, switchboard operator/receptionist duties and building security and maintenance; Personnel Services, which includes recruitment/selection, employee benefits, maintenance of personnel records, employee relations and personnel policies and procedures; and Internal Audit Services, which performs internal audits on OSC operations to determine areas of inefficiency and potential for improvement and statewide monitoring of internal controls to ensure compliance with policies, procedures and guidelines issued by other regulatory authorities.

For more information about the Office of the State Controller, call (919) 981-5454 or visit the department's Web site at www.osc.state.nc.us.

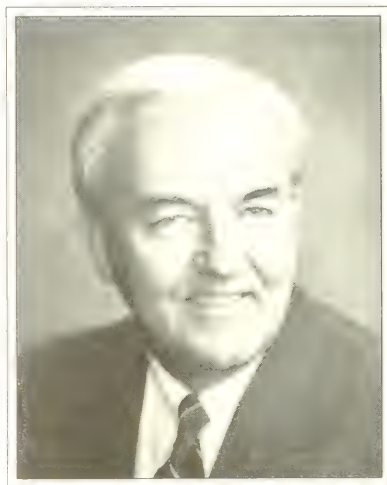
Edward Renfrow **State Controller**

Early Years

Born in Johnston County, September 17, 1940, to Donnie T. and Illamae Lewis Renfrow.

Educational Background

Graduate, Clayton High School, 1958; Associate Degree in Business Administration with Accounting Major, Hardbarger Junior College; continued education through courses at Atlantic Christian College, Duke University and East Carolina University through Johnston Technical College.



Professional Background

Accountant, Edward Renfrow & Co. (1962-1980).

Political Activities

State Controller, 1993-Present; Special Advisor To The Governor Of North Carolina, January, 1993-July, 1993; State Auditor, 1981-1993 (elected 1980, re-elected 1984, 1988); Served in N.C. Senate 1974-80; Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

National Association of State Comptrollers; National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (President 1990-91); Governmental Finance Officers Association; Former Member, State Auditors Association, National Governmental Audit Forum, Southeastern Intergovernmental Audit Forum (Past Chair 1987-88).

Boards and Commissions

Member, Information Resource Management Commission; Former member, N.C. Council of State; U.S. Comptroller General's Task Force to Revise the Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities and Functions; Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Task Force on Pension Accounting and Reporting; Member, Board of Trustees, Firemen's & Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund.

Military Service

Served N.C. National Guard, Specialist 4th Class, 1962-66; Presently an Honorary Member.

Honors and Awards

Donald L. Scantlebury Memorial Award for Distinguished Leadership in Financial Management Improvement, 1999; National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers President's Award, 1992; Raleigh News & Observer's Tar Heel of the Week, March 10, 1985; N.C. Wildlife Federation's Governor's Award for Conservation Legislator of the Year, 1977 and 1979.

Personal Information

Married, Rebecca (Becky) Stephenson, December 4, 1960. Two children. Member, Smithfield First Baptist Church.

State Controllers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Farris W. Womack		1987-1988
Fred Wesley Talton	Wake	1988-1993
Edward Renfrow	Johnston	1993-Present

State Board of Elections

The framework of North Carolina's election laws was constructed in 1901. The statute governing primary elections dates from 1916. North Carolina enacted a version of the Australian Ballot in 1929 and the General Assembly passed the Corrupt Practices Act in 1931. The legislature revised the state's election laws substantially in 1933. The most recent major change in North Carolina election laws came in July, 1994, when the North Carolina General Assembly adopted N.C. General Statute Article 7A. This legislation places North Carolina in compliance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA).

The 1965 General Assembly authorized a seven-member commission to study and analyze the state's election procedures and ordered the commission to draft legislation that would clarify and simplify state election laws. Alex K. Brock was appointed as the first Executive Secretary-Director of the State Board of Elections and served from 1965 until 1993. The 1967 General Assembly adopted the changes recommended by the 1965 commission almost without alteration. After the 1967 recodification, the state developed North Carolina's uniform loose-leaf registration system, which replaced the old unmanageable bound book system. Along with these new sophistications came the important audit trail to ensure the voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

In 1969 the General Assembly enacted a requirement that all 100 counties in North Carolina adopt full-time registration offices. This accomplishment required, for the first time ever in North Carolina history, that all counties operate an office for the specific purpose of administering election laws and registering voters.

North Carolina implemented a uniform municipal election code in 1971. This act guaranteed that state voters need only register one time at one place to qualify to vote in any election in which they were eligible to vote. Prior to the adoption of the code, voters were registered on as many as five different sets of books.

The General Assembly made the State Board of Elections an independent agency in 1974. As an independent state agency, it does not come under the jurisdiction of any other department headed by an elected official. All members on the State Board of Elections are appointed by the governor for a term of four years. State law forbids more than three members of the same political party serving on the five-member board at any time. This requirement makes North Carolina's Board of Elections the only such state elections agency where bipartisan membership is mandated by law.

The State Board of Elections appoints all 100 county boards of elections, which are comprised of three members. State law requires that both major political parties be represented on the county boards. Each county board has a supervisor of elections who serves as the administrative head of the board of elections and guides the election

process in each county. The supervisor is selected by nomination to the State Board's Executive Secretary-Director, who must approve both the hiring and dismissal of each supervisor.

The State Board of Elections conducts annual training sessions for members and supervisors of county boards of elections to prepare them in turn to conduct training sessions for precinct officials in their respective counties. These training sessions must be held once during each odd-numbered year before the municipal election held in the county. They must also be held once during each even-numbered year before the first partisan primary and once during each even-numbered year after the partisan primaries, but before the general election.

The state board supervises all elections conducted in any county, special district or municipality in North Carolina. There are 100 counties, more than 500 municipalities and approximately 1,200 special districts in North Carolina. The state board develops rules and regulations that govern each election. Those rules and regulations include procedures for processing protests and complaints resulting either before or after an election. Protests must first be filed with the county board of elections of the county in which the protest originates. Filing is followed by a public hearing on the complaint and a decision to either uphold or deny the complaint. Any party to the original complaint may appeal a decision rendered by a county board of elections to the State Board of Elections for review or further proceedings. If sufficient evidence of fraud, election irregularities or violations is discovered through public hearings, the board may order a new primary, general or special election.

The State Board of Elections determines the form and content of ballots, instruction sheets, abstract and return forms, certificates of election and other forms used in primaries and general elections. State law requires the board to print ballots that are distributed to all counties. The state board must certify all voting equipment.

The board recommends any necessary or advisable changes in the administration of primaries and general elections to the governor and the General Assembly of North Carolina. The State Board of Elections undertakes various other duties and responsibilities. In 1994, the state board successfully initiated mail-in voter registration, a procedure that simplified the voter registration process for all North Carolinians. An agency voter registration program followed in January, 1995. This program allows citizens to register to vote when receiving various agency services. The board provides registration forms to more than 500 designated voter registration sites throughout the state. These forms can be completed at a designated voter registration location or mailed to the appropriate county board of elections.

The State Board of Elections also administers the Campaign Reporting Act. Enacted in 1974, this law limits contributions and expenditures to and by political parties and political action committees. The Campaign Reporting Division of the State Board of Elections receives registration applications from political action committees, political

parties, candidates and all others involved in making contributions to or making expenditures on behalf of political parties and candidates. The law requires that periodic reports be filed with the Campaign Reporting Division, after which they must be audited. Late filers are assessed a daily penalty. If the report is still delinquent after five days, the office submits all relevant material to the appropriate district attorney, who is required to prosecute the violator.

For more information about the State Board of Elections, call (919) 733-7173 or visit the board's Web site at www.sboe.state.nc.us.

Gary O. Bartlett

Executive Director/Secretary

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, June 27, 1954, to Oz and Carolyn Lassiter Bartlett.

Educational Background

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A., 1976, History.

Professional Background

Executive Secretary/Director, State Board of Elections, 1993-Present; Legislative Assistant to Congressman H. Martin Lancaster, 1990-93; Managing Agent for Weil Enterprises, 1983-90; Oz Bartlett, Inc., Masonry Contractors, 1976-82.

Honors and Awards

Goldsboro Young Man of the Year Award, 1981; J. Albert House Award, 1977; God and Country Award, 1968.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Elizabeth Howard, May 21, 1995. One son. Member, First Christian Church of Goldsboro.



Office of Administrative Hearings

The Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) is an independent, quasi-judicial agency which was established by the General Assembly in 1985 to provide a source of independent Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) to preside in state administrative law proceedings. The enabling legislation is found in G.S. 7A-150 et seq. and references Article III, Section 11 and Article IV, Section 3 of the North Carolina Constitution as authority for the establishment of the office. Following the constitutional precept of separation of powers, OAH was created to ensure that the legislative, executive and judicial functions of were not combined in the same administrative process. As a consequence of this policy, North Carolina operates under what is referred to as the “central panel” system of adjudication. Simply stated, this means that the Administrative Law Judges are employed independently of the agency which investigates and prefers charges against the regulated parties. As a result, there is no perception of a conflict or interference from the agency which is a party to the contested case hearing.

North Carolina became the thirteenth jurisdiction to adopt a central panel system. Other central panel states include Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The cities of New York and Chicago also use the central panel system. The federal government has been studying the merits of the central panel system for U.S. government agencies. The U.S. Senate has enacted legislation authorizing such a system at the federal level, but the measure failed in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Besides administrative hearings, there are two other major functions of OAH. The first deals with the procedures that govern rulemaking in North Carolina. Article 2A of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (Chapter 150B) provides for a uniform procedure for the adoption of rules, both permanent and temporary, and authorizes OAH to publish the *North Carolina Register* and the *North Carolina Administrative Code*. Except for minor exemptions found in G.S. 150B-1(d), all state agencies are required to follow this uniform procedure for conducting public rulemaking hearings, for adopting proposed rules and for filing the adopted rules for codification. The public is notified of agency rulemaking hearings through a notice published in the *Register*. This notice provides a means for interested parties to be present and debate the merits of a proposed rule before adoption by the agency. After the formal adoption, review by the Rules Review Commission and Joint Legislative Administrative Procedure Oversight Committee (unless a bill is enacted by the General Assembly specifically disapproving a proposed rule), the rule is then filed for codification in the *Code*. All of the rules adopted by state agencies are published in the *Code*. Both the *Register* and the *Code* are available to subscribers.

The other major function of OAH is found under the provisions of G.S. 7A-759 wherein the Office of Administrative Hearings is designated as a 706 deferral agency of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Civil Rights Division of OAH is charged with the investigation of alleged acts of discrimination and other related unlawful employment practices for charges filed by state and local government employees covered under the State Personnel Act (Chapter 126). The director of this division is also assigned the duty to confer, conciliate or resolve the civil rights charges filed with OAH. In the event that these informal procedures do not produce a settlement for meritorious charges, OAH's Administrative Law Judges are empowered to grant full relief through a contested case hearing process. In addition to the EEOC deferral investigations, the General Assembly also granted the Civil Rights Division the investigative responsibilities for claims of political discrimination in hiring under G.S. 126-12.4. After investigation and determination of probable cause by the Civil Rights Division, the employee may file a contested case in the Hearings Division of OAH. This statute also authorized a new cause of action under the State Personnel Act for political discrimination in hiring and promotion. During the 1998 short session, the General Assembly authorized a new cause of action in OAH for state employee workplace harassment grievances.

OAH's central panel adjudicatory functions are found in Article 3 of the APA, but OAH has concurrent jurisdiction with certain autonomous agencies, primarily professional and occupational licensing boards, under the parallel adjudicatory procedures set out in Article 3A. In contrast to Article 3A, Article 3 confers in OAH the exclusive jurisdiction over contested case hearings involving most of North Carolina's state agencies. Article 3 provides the jurisdiction for a broad range of cases arising out of public employment, alcoholic beverage control, environmental permitting and penalties, child day care and nursing homes, hospital certificates of need, competitive bidding for state projects and special education in public schools.

For more information about the Office of Administrative Hearings, call (919) 733-2698 or visit the office's Web site at www.oah.state.nc.us or e-mail the office at oah.postmaster@ncmail.net.

Office of State Personnel

North Carolina's state government did not have a systematic or uniform personnel system prior to 1925. There was no equality or consistency in the administration of personnel policies. The General Assembly appropriated money in a lump sum to each agency and agency heads allocated it for operating expenses and salaries. Each agency set pay rates for its workers until 1907, when the legislature assumed authority over personnel matters, including acting on pay increases for individual employees. In 1921, the General Assembly turned salary administration over to the governor and the Council of State, resulting in the establishment of a "Salary Standardization Board."

In 1925, the General Assembly established a five-member Salary and Wage Commission. The Commission found that in addition to inequitable salaries, there was a lack of uniformity among the various state government agencies in office hours, leave, holidays and job entrance requirements. The commission set classifications for all positions, grouped positions with similar duties together and established minimum and maximum salary ranges. Agency heads determined salaries. A 1931 law abolished the Salary and Wage Commission and established a Department of Personnel within the Office of the Governor to handle classification, compensation and personnel policies. In 1933, these duties were transferred to the Budget Bureau and the Department of Personnel was abolished. From 1933 to 1949, with no staff to deal exclusively with personnel problems, a great disparity in personnel standards once again developed between agencies.

In 1938 a Supervisor of Merit Examinations was appointed to prepare a classification plan and administer examinations for the N.C. Unemployment Compensation Commission as required by the Social Security Act of 1935. The act was amended in 1939 to include merit system coverage for other state agencies subsidized by federal funds. A Merit System Council was formed to administer federal regulations and policies regarding competitive examinations, job standards and pay.

The State Personnel Act of 1949 established a State Personnel Department with a personnel council and a director. The law also required each agency to designate a personnel officer. From 1939 until 1965, the Merit System Council and the State Personnel Department operated independently of one another. In 1965, the General Assembly passed a new State Personnel Act that consolidated the two agencies and created a seven-member State Personnel Board. Between 1965 and 1975, a number of revisions and additions were made to the act. The General Assembly significantly revised the act in February, 1976, to provide for a seven-member commission, rather than a board. The new commission issued binding corrective orders in employee grievance appeals procedures.

The Office of State Personnel's (OSP) serves the interests of state employees; manages programs established by the governor, the General Assembly and the State Personnel Commission; and provides specific services to the general public. OSP

seeks recommendations and input from the Personnel Roundtable, which is made up of all agency and university personnel officers. The roundtable meets at least three times a year to review and discuss new or revised personnel policies. Numerous other statewide committees representing various disciplines concentrate on specific subject areas. Public hearings are held before the State Personnel Commission (SPC) meetings for further input and discussion of proposed policies. OSP exercises its powers under the State Personnel Act (General Statute 126). It is the administrative arm of the State Personnel Commission, a seven-member group appointed by the Governor. The SPC establishes policies and procedures governing personnel programs and employment practices for approximately 83,700 employees covered by the State Personnel Act and over 34,200 local government employees in federal grant-in-aid programs that are subject to the federal standards for a merit system of personnel administration.

The State Personnel Director leads the Office of State Personnel and its staff of personnel professionals. The director advises the governor, elected and appointed department heads and university chancellors on personnel policies. The director also participates in cabinet and executive cabinet meetings. He or she meets with legislative members, professional groups and employee groups to promote sound personnel management practices. The director serves in national professional organizations as the representative of North Carolina state government. The director and senior staff members develop new policies or revise existing policies and procedures based on acceptable principles of personnel administration and applying the best methods established by government and private industry. A staff of approximately 110 employees carries out the services and programs of the Office of State Personnel:

Director's Office

The office provides guidance on personnel system policies, guidelines, procedures and programs to legislators, managers, supervisors and agency personnel staff. Other responsibilities include monitoring personnel problems within state government, as well as federal laws and policies affecting personnel administration and ratified bills of the N.C. General Assembly. The office administers the Performance Management Programs. Policy development, interpretation and coordination of all personnel policies which impact human resource functions are provided for state agencies and universities through this office. Coordination and action on substantially equivalent personnel system requests from local governments are also provided.

Administrative Services Division

This division administers and revises policies pertaining to salary, leave, holidays and other conditions of employment. The Personnel Management Information System (PMIS), an on-line database system, provides a means for generating various management reports. The division also provides OSP's systematic administration and

budget control and manages the Credentials Verification Program. Temporary Solutions, which provides short-term employees for clerical and professional needs, is also managed through this division.

Employee and Management Development Division

This division provides a variety of training programs, including management and supervisory skills development, computer technology and the Pre-Retirement Employees' Planning Program (PREPARE). The division serves as the central training agency for state government and works collaboratively with department and university training coordinators to develop training systems. It provides every state agency with the capacity to train middle managers and supervisors to competently manage their employees and to plan, develop and implement a professional skills program that addresses employee development needs common to all state government departments and universities. The division also coordinates and manages the Governor's Awards for Excellence service awards and statewide employee and management publications. The division's media section provides consultation and some technical assistance with media production upon request and as time permits.

Employee Risk Control Services

This division, through the Workplace Requirements Program and State Government Workers' Compensation Program, provides staff services for the development, implementation and monitoring of agency participation in programs involving workplace safety and health and workers' compensation. It provides technical assistance to agencies and education for employees through other resources in state government. The division seeks to eliminate exposure to unsafe conditions and work practices and to return employees to productive employment in a consistent and cost effective manner when injuries or illnesses do occur on the job. The Unemployment Insurance Cost Control and NC Flex, the statewide flexible benefits program, are also administered by this division.

Employee Services Division

This division provides administrative support to the State Personnel Commission by preparing and managing the case docket of contested employee grievance cases received from the Office of Administrative Hearings. The division advises the commission and prepares final decisions and orders in such cases. The division also advises management and employees on the grievance procedures process, wage and hour laws and statutes affecting re-employment. This division is concerned with statutory priorities for veterans' preference, internal promotion, the return of policy-makers to career service and reductions in force. The Employee Services director serves as OSP's liaison with the General Assembly. The liaison tracks personnel and benefits legislation that may affect state employees. The division director also keeps OSP management apprised of legislative impacts and progress. The State Employees'

Assistance Program, a comprehensive management support system focusing on resolving personal issues that impact adversely on overall productivity, is also housed here.

Equal Opportunity Services

This division strives to help state government make maximum use of all its human resources; create a bias-free environment; assist state government to develop a personnel system which provides each employee individual opportunities; and create a work force that reflects the diversity of North Carolina's citizenry using specialized program services as a catalyst for change. The division assesses state agencies and universities to determine the effectiveness of their Equal Employment Opportunity programs in attracting, retaining and developing a diverse work force at all occupational levels. Specialized programs include the EEO Institute, the Positive Emphasis Program, the Model Cooperative Education Program, the New Horizons Program, Sexual Harassment Training and Together We Make It Work.

Position Management Division

Position Management establishes and maintains position classification and pay systems for approximately 83,600 positions subject to the State Personnel Act. The program ensures equitable and competitive classification and pay relationships for positions based upon the type and level of work and labor market demands. It analyzes, consults and negotiates individual position action requests submitted from a variety of agencies and universities statewide.

For more information about the Office of State Personnel, call (919) 733-7108. For more information on the Employee Assistance Program, call (800) 543-7327. You can visit the office's Web site at www.osp.state.nc.us.

Ronald G. Penny **State Personnel Director**

Early Years

Born in Tallahassee, Fla., to Leon J. Penny and Ernestine E. Penny (deceased).

Educational Background

Ligon High School, Raleigh, 1971; B.S. in Economics, N.C. A&T State University, 1974; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1978.

Professional Background

State Personnel Director, 1973-present; Senior Managing Partner, Penny & Barnes Law Firm; Lecturer and Legal Counsel to the Chancellor of



Elizabeth City State University; Attorney, E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc.; Agricultural Economic Intern, N.C. Department of Agriculture; Economic Researcher, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.; Quality Control Intern, Mead Corporation; Radio Announcer; Loading Dock Worker; Tax Auditor.

Organizations

National Association of State Personnel Executives (President); Society for Human Resource Management; Internal Affairs Committee, NAACP; Member, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; N.C. Bar; National Association of Black Public Administrators; Phi Alpha Alpha Honor Society.

Boards and Commissions

Clayton Branch, State Employees Credit Union; Domestic Violence Commission.

Honors and Awards

NAACP Service Award; Distinguished Alumni Award, NAFEO; Community Service Award, Omega Psi Phi.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn McKay Penny. One child. Member, Good Samaritan Baptist Church.

State Directors of Personnel

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Henry Hilton	Wake	1949-1950
John W. McDevitt	Wake	1950-1961
Edwin S. Lanier	Wake	1962-1962
Walter E. Fuller	Wake	1962-1963
John L. Allen	Wake	1964-1965
Claude Caldwell	Wake	1965-1974
Al Boyles	Wake	1974-1976
Harold H. Webb	Wake	1977-1985
Richard V. Lee	Mecklenburg	1985-1993
Ronald G. Penny	Pasquotank	1993-Present



The State Legislature

The General Assembly is the oldest governmental body in North Carolina. According to tradition, a “legislative assembly of free holders” met for the first time around 1666. No documentary proof, however, exists proving that this assembly actually met. Provisions for a representative assembly in Proprietary North Carolina can be traced to the Concessions and Agreements, adopted in 1665, which called for an unicameral body composed of the governor, his council and twelve delegates selected annually to sit as a legislature.

This system of representation prevailed until 1670, when Albemarle County was divided into three precincts. Berkeley Precinct, Carteret Precinct and Shaftsbury Precinct were apparently each allowed five representatives. Around 1682, four new precincts were created from the original three as the colony's population grew and the frontier moved westward. The new precincts were usually allotted two representatives, although some were granted more. Beginning with the Assembly of 1723, several of the larger, more important towns were allowed to elect their own representatives. Edenton was the first town granted this privilege, followed by Bath, New Bern, Wilmington, Brunswick, Halifax, Campbellton (Fayetteville), Salisbury, Hillsborough and Tarborough. Around 1735 Albemarle and Bath Counties were dissolved and the precincts became counties.

The unicameral legislature continued until around 1697, when a bicameral form was adopted. The governor, or chief executive at the time, and his council constituted the upper house. The lower house, the House of Burgesses, was composed of representatives elected from the colony's various precincts. The lower house could adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its own speaker and other officers. It could, however, meet only when called into session by the governor and only at a location designated by him. Because the lower house held the power of the purse and paying the governor's salary, regular meetings of the legislature were held at least once during a two-year period (a biennium), and usually more often. Throughout the colonial period, the House of Burgess' control over the colony's finances fueled controversy between the governor and the lower house. The house wielded its financial control effectively throughout this period, continually increasing its influence and prestige.

This power struggle between the governor and his council on one hand and the colonial legislature on the other, had a profound effect on the structure of the new government created by North Carolina's first state constitution, adopted in 1776. The General Assembly became the primary organ of government with control over

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

all other areas of government. The legislature wielded the constitutional authority to elect all executive and judicial branch officials. The N.C. Senate and House of Commons conducted joint balloting to elect these officials. On many occasions, the elections for administrative and judicial officials consumed substantial amounts of time when one candidate for a position could not muster a majority of votes from the legislators. The first break from this unwieldy procedure came in 1835, when a constitutional amendment changed the method for electing the governor. Instead of being elected by the legislature for a one-year term, the governor would henceforth be elected by the people for a two-year term. Another 33 years — and a devastating civil war and military occupation — would pass before the remaining state executive and judicial offices were elected by vote of the people. The postwar Constitution of 1868 dramatically reduced the General Assembly's appointive powers over the other two branches of state government.

The state constitution of 1776 created a bicameral legislature with members of both houses elected by the people. The N.C. Senate had one representative from each county, while the N.C. House of Commons had two representatives from each county and one from each of the towns given representative status in the constitution. This scheme continued until 1835, when voters approved several constitutional changes to the legislative branch. Membership in the Senate was set at 50 with senators elected from districts. The state was divided into districts with the number of senators based on the population of each individual district. The membership of the House of Commons was set at 120 with representation based on the population of the county. The more populous counties had more representatives, but each county was entitled to at least one representative. Representation in each house would be adjusted based on the federal census taken every ten years. The General Assembly retained the power to adjust districts and representation.

In 1868, a new constitution was adopted, leading to more changes in the legislative branch. The bicameral structure was retained, but the name of the lower house was changed from the House of Commons to the House of Representatives. The new constitution eliminated the property qualification for holding office, opening up opportunities for less wealthy North Carolinians to serve. The Office of Lieutenant Governor re-appeared for the first time since 1776. The lieutenant governor, elected by the people, would now serve as president of the Senate. He would also take office as governor if the incumbent governor could not continue in office for any reason. The N.C. Senate members could also elect a president pro tempore from among their ranks. The president pro-tem chaired the Senate sessions in the absence of its president.

In 1966, the House of Representatives adopted district representation similar to the Senate's arrangement. Although the total number of representatives stayed at 120, every county was no longer guaranteed a representative. Instead, the requirement to maintain a rough equality of population size between districts resulted in counties with lower populations losing their resident representative. The switch to a district format left nearly one-third of the state's counties with no resident legislator.

Prior to Raleigh's designation as North Carolina's permanent capital in 1792, the seat of government moved from town to town with each new General Assembly, a pattern established during the colonial period. Halifax, Hillsborough, Fayetteville, New Bern, Smithfield and Tarborough all served as the seat of government between 1776 and 1794. The Assembly of 1794-95 was the first legislative session to meet in Raleigh.

The buildings used as meeting places for the colonial and early general assemblies varied as much as their location. If the structure was big enough to hold the legislators, it was pressed into use. Courthouses, schools and even local residences served as legislative buildings. Tryon Palace in New Bern was North Carolina's first capitol building. Completed in 1771, the palace was abandoned during the Revolutionary War because of its exposure to enemy attack. When Raleigh became the permanent state capital, the General Assembly approved the construction of a simple, two-story brick state house. This structure, completed in 1796, served as the General Assembly's home until a fire gutted it in 1831. The legislature approved a new capitol building and construction on the current capitol was complete in 1840. The first session to convene in the capitol opened on November 16, 1840. Construction of the current legislative building started in early 1961. The first session held in the new building convened on February 6, 1963.

The organizational structure of state government established by the Constitution of 1868 remained basically unchanged with the adoption of the state's third constitution in 1971. As one of the three branches of government established by the constitution, the legislative branch is equal with, but independent of, the executive and judicial branches. It is composed of the General Assembly and its administrative support units. The North Carolina constitution gives the General Assembly legislative, or law-making, power for the entire state. This means, in the words of the state's Supreme Court, that the legislature has "the authority to make or enact laws; to establish rules and regulations governing the conduct of the people, their rights, duties and procedures; and to prescribe the consequences of certain activities." These mandates give the General Assembly the power to make new laws and amend or repeal existing laws on a broad range of issues that have statewide as well as local impact. The legislature also defines criminal law in North Carolina.

Legislators in both the N.C. Senate and House of Representatives stand for election every two years in even-numbered years. Members of both houses are drawn from districts established by law. Qualifications for election differ slightly for each house. For election to either house, a person must reside in the district he or she wants to represent for at least one year prior to the election. Candidates must be registered to vote in North Carolina. Senate candidates must be at least 25 years old on the date of the election and a resident of the state for two years immediately preceding the election. House candidates must be at least 21 years old on the date of the election, in addition to the previously stated qualifications.

A constitutional amendment approved by voters in 1982 set the first day of January following the November general election as the date legislators officially take office. Prior to the amendment, legislators took office immediately following the November election.

Each house of the legislature elects a principal clerk. The Senate also elects a reading clerk and a sergeant-at-arms. These positions are appointed in the House. The president of the Senate (lieutenant governor) presides over its sessions. A president pro-tem, elected by senators from among their membership, presides over the Senate in the absence of the lieutenant governor. The speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the representatives from among their membership. Other officers in each respective house are elected either by the membership as a whole or by the members of each party.

Much of the General Assembly's legislative work occurs through standing committees. Shortly after the start of every legislative session, the leadership in each house forms standing committees, appointing members of their respective house to the committees. Since 1989, the president pro-tem has appointed Senate committees, a duty traditionally given the president of the Senate. The speaker of the House appoints committees in that chamber. These leaders often make committee assignments based on legislators' interests and expertise. In the most recent session, there were 17 standing committees in the Senate and 41 in the House.

The Legislative Services Commission manages the General Assembly's administrative staff, the Legislative Services Office. The president pro-tem of the Senate and the speaker of the House alternate chairmanship of the Legislative Services Commission on a yearly basis and each appoints seven members from his or her respective house to serve on the commission. The commission employs a Legislative Services Officer who serves as chief staff officer for the commission. The Legislative Services Office has five support divisions, each managed by a director:

Administrative Division

The Administrative Division's primary role is to provide logistical support to the General Assembly in a variety of areas such as budget preparation and administration, building maintenance, equipment and supplies, mailing operations, printing (including printed bills) and a host of other services.

Information Systems Division

The Information Systems Division designs, develops and maintains a number of computer applications used by the General Assembly staff. Legal document retrieval, bill status reporting, fiscal information systems, office automation and electronic publishing are all functions of the division. A Legislative Services Commission subcommittee sets policies governing the division's operation and access to the Legislative Computer Center.

Bill Drafting Division

The Bill Drafting Division assists legislators by preparing bills for introduction. Staff attorneys draft the bills and make sure they are entered into the computer and printed. They also make sure that the proper number of copies of draft bills are delivered to the introducing legislator. Division staff follow numerous guidelines to ensure confidentiality.

Fiscal Research Division

The Fiscal Research Division serves as the research and watchdog arm of the General Assembly on fiscal and compliance matters regarding state government. Its statutory duties include fiscal analysis, operational reviews and reporting.

Research Division

The Research Division obtains information and makes legal and non-fiscal analyses of subjects affecting and affected by state law and government. Individual legislators and standing committee of the General Assembly alike can request the division's services. Division staff also answer questions from other North Carolina and sister state agencies and private citizens.

For more information about the Legislative Services Office, call (919) 733-4111 or visit the office's Web site at www.ncga.state.nc.us.

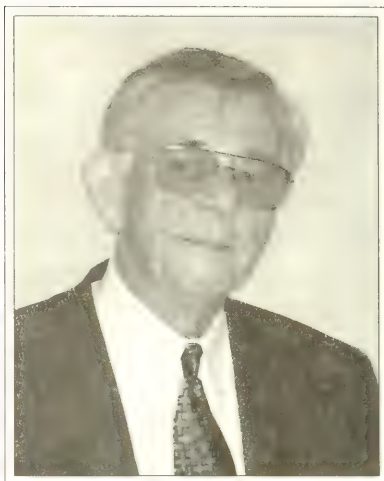
George Rubin Hall, Jr. Legislative Services Officer

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C., April 14, 1939, to George Rubin, Sr. (deceased) and Ludie Jane Conner Hall (deceased).

Educational Background

Hugh Morson High School, 1953-55; Needham Broughton High School, 1955-57; Bachelor's of Science, Campbell College, 1964; Post-graduate work in Public Personnel Administration, N.C. State University; Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.



Professional Background

Legislative Services Officer, 1979-Present; 14 years, N.C. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; former Administrative Officer with N.C. General Assembly; Licensed Building Contractor; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

Boards and Commissions

Former member, Wake County School Board Advisory Council; Manpower Area Planning Council, Region J, 1972-73.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., N.C. Army National Guard, 1959-60 (active duty), 1960-65 (reserve duty).

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Marie Young of Raleigh on June 26, 1960. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Longview Baptist Church, Raleigh, N.C.

The 1999 General Assembly

The 1999 General Assembly, North Carolina's 143rd, convened in the respective chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Legislative Building in Raleigh at noon on January 27. The opening of the session was convened by Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Wicker in the Senate and Principal Clerk of the House, Denise Weeks. Prior to 1957, the General Assembly convened in January at a time fixed by the Constitution of North Carolina. From 1957 through 1967, sessions convened in February at a time fixed by the Constitution. The 1969 General Assembly was the first to convene on a date fixed by law after elimination of the constitutionally fixed date. The assembly now convenes on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in January after the November election. The 1999 General Assembly adjourned on Wednesday, July 21, 1999.

Women in the General Assembly

Lillian Exum Clement of Buncombe County was the first woman to serve in the General Assembly. Clement served in the 1921 House of Representatives. Since then, more than 101 women have served in the General Assembly. There were 31 women in the 1999 General Assembly, seven in the Senate and 24 in the House of Representatives.

Representative Ruth M. Easterling, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, became the longest-serving woman in the General Assembly during the 1999 session. Representative Easterling, currently in her twelfth term, surpassed former Senator Lura S. Tally, a Democrat from Cumberland County, and Former Representative Jo Graham Foster, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, for the longevity record. Former Senator Tally served five terms in the House and six in the Senate. Former Representative Foster served all of her terms in the House. Closing in on this record is Senator Betsy L. Cochrane, a Republican from Davie County. Senator Cochrane is in her tenth term in the General Assembly, having served from 1981-88 in the House and 1989-Present in the Senate.

Minorities in the General Assembly

During Reconstruction — and particularly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 — minorities were elected to the General Assembly for the first time in the state's history. Fifteen African-Americans were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate in 1868. Under the leadership of Representative Parker D. Robbins of Hertford County and Senators A. H. Galloway of New Hanover County and John A. Hyman of Warren County, the 1868 General Assembly approved the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guaranteed citizenship for African-Americans. As conservative Democrats regained power following the end of Reconstruction, African-American representation in the General Assembly disappeared for nearly one hundred years. Henry E. Frye of Guilford County became the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly during this century when he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1969. Twenty-four African-Americans served in the 1999 General Assembly, seven in the Senate and 17 in the House of Representatives. Representative H.M. Michaux holds the record for most terms served in the General Assembly by an African-American. He has served over ten terms in the House of Representatives. The House's only current member of Native American descent is Rep. Ronnie Sutton of Robeson County (Democrat, 85th House District).

Miscellaneous Facts and Figures

The oldest member of the 1999 Senate was R. L. Martin (11/8/18), a Democrat from Pitt County. The youngest member of the 1999 Senate was Charles Carter (5/9/67), a Democrat from Buncombe County. The oldest member of the 1999 House of Representatives was Ruth Easterling (12/26/10), a Democrat from Mecklenburg County. The youngest member of the 1999 House of Representatives was Richard Moore (1/14/71), a Democrat from Cabarrus County. The senator with the longest tenure is R.C. Soles, Jr., a Democrat from Columbus County, serving his sixteenth term - four in the House and 12 in the Senate. The representative with the longest tenure is Liston B. Ramsey, a Democrat from Madison County, who is serving his nineteenth term, all in the House. Representative Ramsey now holds the all-time record for longevity in service. The record was previously held by former state Representative Dwight Quinn, a Democrat from Cabarrus County, who served all of his eighteen terms in the House.

Salaries of Legislators

Members of the 1999 General Assembly received a base salary of \$13,951 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$559. The speaker of the House and the president pro-tempore of the Senate each received a base salary of \$38,151 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$1,413. The Senate deputy pro-tempore and the speaker pro-tempore of the House each received base salaries of \$21,739 and monthly expense allowances of \$836. The majority and minority leaders of each house received \$17,048 in base salary and monthly expense allowances of \$666. During the legislative session and when they are carrying out the state's business, all legislators receive a subsistence allowance of \$104 per day and a travel allowance of \$.29 per mile.

1999 North Carolina Senate

Officers

President (Lieutenant Governor)
 President Pro Tempore
 Deputy President Pro Tempore
 Majority Leader
 Minority Leader
 Majority Whip
 Minority Whip
 Principal Clerk
 Reading Clerk
 Sergeant at Arms

Dennis A. Wicker
 Marc Basnight
 Frank W. Ballance, Jr.
 Roy A. Cooper, III
 Patrick J. Ballantine
 Luther Henry Jordan, Jr.
 James Forrester
 Janet B. Pruitt
 LeRoy Clark, Jr.
 Cecil Goins

Senators

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Albertson, Charles W. (D)	5th	Duplin	Beulaville
Allran, Austin M. (R)	26th	Catawba	Hickory
Ballance, Frank W., Jr. (D)	2nd	Warren	Warrenton
Ballantine, Patrick J. (R)	4th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Basnight, Marc (D)	1st	Dare	Manteo
Carpenter, Robert C. (R)	42nd	Macon	Franklin
Carrington, John H. (R)	36th	Wake	Raleigh
Carter, Charles (D)	28th	Buncombe	Asheville
Clodfelter, Daniel G. (D)	40th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Cochrane, Betsy L. (R)	38th	Davie	Advance
Cooper, Roy A., III (D)	10th	Nash	Rocky Mount
Dalton, Walter H. (D)	37th	Rutherford	Rutherfordton
Dannelly, Charlie Smith (D)	33rd	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
East, Don W. (R)	12th	Surry	Pilot Mountain
Forrester, James (R)	39th	Gaston	Stanley
Foxx, Virginia (R)	12th	Watauga	Banner Elk
Garrou, Linda (D)	20th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Garwood, John A. (R)	27th	Wilkes	North Wilkesboro
Gulley, Wib (D)	13th	Durham	Durham
Hagan, Kay R. (D)	32nd	Guilford	Greensboro
Harris, Oscar N. (D)	15th	Johnston	Dunn
Hartsell, Fletcher L., Jr. (R)	22nd	Cabarrus	Concord
Horton, Hamilton C., Jr. (R)	20th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Hoyle, David W. (D)	25th	Gaston	Gastonia
Jordan, Luther Henry, Jr. (D)	7th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Kerr, John H., III (D)	8th	Wayne	Goldsboro

Senators (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Kinnaird, Eleanor (D)	16th	Orange	Carrboro
Lee, Howard N. (D)	16th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Lucas, Jeanne Hopkins (D)	13th	Durham	Durham
Martin, R.L. (D)	6th	Pitt	Bethel
Martin, William N. (D)	31st	Guilford	Greensboro
Metcalf, Stephen M. (D)	28th	Buncombe	Asheville
Miller, Brad (D)	14th	Wake	Raleigh
Moore, Kenneth R. (R)	27th	Caldwell	Lenoir
Odom, T. LaFontine, Sr. (D)	34th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Perdue, Beverly E. (D)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Phillips, Jim W., Sr. (D)	23rd	Davidson	Lexington
Plyler, Aaron W. (D)	17th	Union	Monroe
Purcell, William R. (D)	17th	Scotland	Laurinburg
Rand, Anthony E. (D)	24th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Reeves, Eric M. (D)	14th	Wake	Raleigh
Robinson, Dan (D)	29th	Jackson	Cullowhee
Rucho, Robert A. (R)	35th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Shaw, Robert G. (R)	19th	Guilford	Greensboro
Shaw, Larry (D)	41st	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Soles, R.C., Jr. (D)	18th	Columbus	Tabor City
Warren, Ed N. (D)	9th	Pitt	Greenville
Webster, Hugh (R)	21st	Caswell	Yanceyville
Weinstein, David F. (D)	30th	Robeson	Lumberton
Wellons, Allen H. (D)	11th	Johnston	Smithfield

Leaders of the Senate***Speakers of the Senate***

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1777
Whitmel Hill	Martin	1778
Allen Jones	Northampton	1778
Allen Jones	Northampton	1779
Abner Nash	Jones	1779
Abner Nash	Jones	1780
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1780
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1781
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1782
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1782
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1783

Speakers of the Senate (continued)

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1784 (April)
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1784 (October)
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1785
James Coor	Craven	1786-87
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1787
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1788
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1789
Charles Johnston	Chowan	1789
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1790
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1791-92
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1792-93
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1793-94
William Lenoir	Wilkes	1794-95
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1795
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1796
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1797
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1798
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1799
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1800
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1801
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1802
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1803
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1804
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1805
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1806
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1807
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1808
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1809
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1810
Joseph Riddick	Gates	1811
George Outlaw	Bertie	1812
George Outlaw	Bertie	1813
George Outlaw	Bertie	1814
John Branch	Halifax	1815
John Branch	Halifax	1816
John Branch	Halifax	1817
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1817
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1818
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1819

Speakers of the Senate (continued)

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1820
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1821
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1822
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1823-24
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1824-25
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1825-26
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1826-27
Bartlett Yancey	Caswell	1827-28
Jesse Speight	Greene	1828-29
Bedford Brown	Caswell	1829-30
David F. Caldwell	Rowan	1830-31
David F. Caldwell	Rowan	1831-32
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1832-33
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1833-34
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1834-35
William D. Mosely	Lenoir	1835
Hugh Waddell	Orange	1836-37
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1838-39
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1840-41
Lewis D. Wilson	Edgecombe	1842-43
Burgess S. Gaither	Burke	1844-45
Andrew Joyner	Halifax	1846-47
Calvin Graves	Caswell	1848-49
Weldon N. Edwards	Warren	1850-51
Weldon N. Edwards	Warren	1852
Warren Winslow	Cumberland	1854-55
William W. Avery	Burke	1856-57
Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe	1858-59
Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe	1860-61
Giles Mebane	Alamance	1862-64
Giles Mebane	Alamance	1864-65
Thomas Settle	Rockingham	1865-66
Matthias E. Manly	Craven	1866-67
Joseph H. Wilson	Mecklenburg	1866-67

Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate¹

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Edward J. Warren	Beaufort	1870-72
James T. Morehead	Guilford	1872-74
		1874-75
James L. Robinson	Macon	1876-77
William A. Graham	Lincoln	1879-80
William T. Dorch	Buncombe	1881
		1883
E. T. Boykin	Sampson	1885
		1887
Edwin W. Kerr	Sampson	1889
William D. Turner	Iredell	1891
John L. King	Guilford	1893
E. L. Franck, Jr.	Onslow	1895
		1897
R. L. Smith	Stanly	1899-1900
F. A. Whitaker	Wake	1899-1900
Henry A. London	Chatham	1901
Henry A. London	Chatham	1903
Charles A. Webb	Buncombe	1905
Charles A. Webb	Buncombe	1907-08
Whitehead Klutz	Rowan	1909
Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1911
Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1913
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1915
Fordyce C. Harding	Pitt	1917
Lindsey C. Warren	Washington	1917
William L. Long	Halifax	1921
William L. Long	Halifax	1923-24
William S. H. Burgwyn	Northampton	1925
William L. Long	Halifax	1927
Thomas L. Johnson	Robeson	1929
Rivers D. Johnson	Duplin	1931
William G. Clark	Edgecombe	1933
Paul D. Grady	Johnston	1935
Andrew H. Johnston	Buncombe	1937-38
James A. Bell	Mecklenburg	1937-38
Whitman E. Smith	Stanly	1939
John D. Larkins, Jr.	Jones	1941
John H. Price	Rockingham	1943

Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate (continued)

<i>Senator</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Archie C. Gay	Northampton	1945
Joseph L. Blythe	Mecklenburg	1947
James C. Pittman	Lee	1949
Rufus G. Rankin	Gaston	1951
Edwin Pate	Scotland	1953
Paul E. Jones	Pitt	1955-56
Claude Currie	Durham	1957
Robert F. Morgan	Cleveland	1959
William L. Crew	Halifax	1961
Ralph H. Scott	Alamance	1963
Robert B. Morgan	Harnett	1965-66
Herman A. Moore	Mecklenburg	1967
Neill H. McGeachy	Cumberland	1969
Frank N. Patterson, Jr.	Stanly	1971
Gordon P. Allen	Person	1971
Gordon P. Allen	Person	1973-74
John T. Henley	Cumberland	1975-76
John T. Henley	Cumberland	1977-78
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1979-80
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1981-82
W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg	1983-84
J. J. Harrington	Bertie	1985-86
J. J. Harrington	Bertie	1987-88
Henson P. Barnes	Wayne	1989-90
Henson P. Barnes	Wayne	1990-91
Marc Basnight	Dare	1992-Present

The state constitution of 1868 abolished the office of speaker of the Senate, instead creating the office of lieutenant governor with similar duties and functions. The lieutenant governor presides over the Senate and is called "the president of the Senate" when serving in this capacity. Senators also elect one of their members to serve as president pro-tempore during periods when the lieutenant can not preside.

Marc Basnight

President Pro-Tempore of the N.C. Senate

Democrat, Dare County

First Senatorial District: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and portions of Beaufort, Bertie and Washington counties.

Early Years

Born in Manteo, Dare County, May 13, 1947, to St. Clair and Cora Mae Daniels Basnight.

Educational Background

Manteo High School, 1966.

Professional Background

Basnight Construction Company and Lone Cedar Cafe.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present (President Pro-Tempore 1993-Present).

Organizations

Manteo Lions Club; 32nd-Degree Mason; Member of the York Rite, Scottish Rite and Sudan Temple; First Flight Society.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Board of Transportation, representing Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, 1977-83; Dare County Tourist Bureau (Chairman 1974-76).

Honors and Awards

Most Effective Senator, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, 1999, 1997, 1995, 1993; 1998 Lifetime Achievement Award, N.C. Cooperative Extension 4-H; Honorary Doctor of Laws (1999) and William Richardson Davie Award (1995), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; 1993 William C. Lassiter First Amendment Award, N.C. Press Association; 1989 President's Public Service Award, Nature Conservancy.

Personal Information

Married, Sandy Tillett Basnight, March 23, 1968. Two children. Member, Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-Officio member of all standing Senate committees.



Frank W. Ballance, Jr. **Deputy President Pro-Tempore**

Democrat, Warren County

Second Senatorial District: Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Warren and Portions of Bertie, Halifax and Vance counties

Early Years

Born in Windsor, Bertie County, February 15, 1942, to Frank Winston and Alice (Eason) Ballance.

Educational Background

W.S. Etheridge High School, 1959; North Carolina Central University, 1963; North Carolina Central Law School, 1965.

Professional Background

Attorney, Frank W. Ballance, Jr. & Associates, PA 1990-Present (Ballance and Reaves, 1985-89; Frank W. Ballance, Jr., 1979-1984; Clayton and Ballance, 1966-1979); Librarian and Professor, South Carolina State College School of Law, 1965-66.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1983-86.

Organizations

Chair, Warren County Chapter, NAACP, 1988; N.C. State Bar, 1965-Present; N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State University; Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University.

Military Service

North Carolina National Guard, 1968; Reserves, 1968-71.

Personal Information

Married, Bernadine Smallwood Ballance, 1969. Three children. Member, Greenwood Baptist Church, Warrenton.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety and Judiciary II. Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Insurance, State and Local Government, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Roy A. Cooper, III **Senate Majority Leader**

Democrat, Nash County

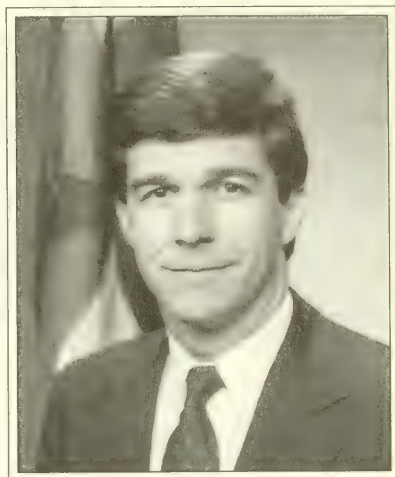
Tenth Senatorial District: Nash and Portions of Edgecombe, Halifax and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Nashville, Nash County, June 13, 1957, to Roy A., Jr., and Beverly Cooper.

Educational Background

Northern Nash Sr. High School, 1973-75; Bachelor of Arts, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.



Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Fields & Cooper, Rocky Mount.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-91.

Organizations

Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Red Cross.

Boards and Commissions

United Way, Board of Directors; American Heart Association, Board of Directors; Board of Governors, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Honors and Awards

Morehead Scholar, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Freedom Guard Award, N.C. Jaycees; William C. Lassiter First Amendment Award, N.C. Press Association; NCAE Excellence in Equity Award; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Personal Information

Married, Kristin B. Cooper. Three children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Rocky Mount.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary I; Vice-Chair, Finance and Rules and Operation of the Senate; Member, Education/Higher Education and Health Care.

Patrick J. Ballantine **Senate Minority Leader**

Republican, New Hanover County

*Fourth Senatorial District: Portions of Carteret,
New Hanover, Onslow and Pender counties*

Early Years

Born March 17, 1965, in Grand Forks, North Dakota, to James Clinton and Margaret Wilker Ballantine.

Educational Background

Cape Fear Academy, Wilmington, N.C., 1983;
B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1987;
J.D., University of Dayton School of Law, 1990.

Professional Background

Attorney and Businessman, Lineberry, White, Hearne & Ballantine, LLP.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1994-Present.

Organizations

Rotary International; National Republican Legislators Association; Lincoln Forum;
UNCW Seahawk Club; Friends of Fort Macon; Historic Wilmington Foundation;
Special Olympics; United Way; March of Dimes.

Boards and Commissions

American Lung Association; New Hanover County Children's Museum; New Hanover
County Crime Commission; New Hanover Adolescent Health Center.

Personal Information

Married to Lisa Beard Ballantine of Fort Worth, Texas on August 10, 1991. One
child. Member, St. Andrew's on the Sound Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Commerce; Member, Finance, Insurance, Judiciary I
and Ways and Means.



Luther H. Jordan, Jr. **Senate Majority Whip**

Democrat, New Hanover County

Seventh Senatorial District: Portions of Jones, Lenoir, New Hanover, Onslow and Pender counties

Early Years

Born on June 1, 1950, in New York, N.Y.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1969; Graduate of Mortuary Science, Gupton Jones College, 1972; B.A., Shaw University, 1997.

Professional Background

President, Jordan's Funeral Home, Inc., Wilmington, and Jordan Columbus County Chapel, Riegelwood, N.C.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-Present (Senate Majority Whip, 1999-Present); Member, Wilmington City Council, 15 years (Mayor Pro-Tempore).

Organizations

Life Member, NAACP; Member, Gupton Jones College Alumni Association; Member, Wilmington Sportsman Club; Member, Shriners-Habib Temple No. 159; Member, 1985 Wilmington/New Hanover Visitors & Meetings Council City Representative to Zurich, Switzerland on Export-Import Growth, 1981; Member, New Hanover County PAC; Member, N.C. Black Municipal Association; Member, National Black Caucus; Past Member, Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

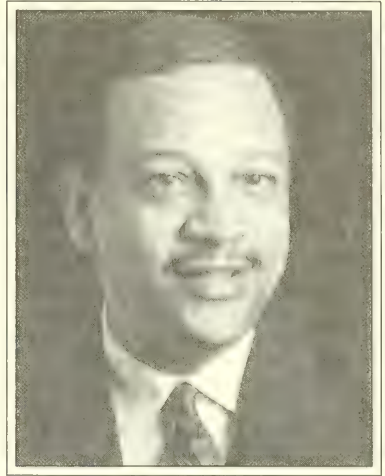
Past Member, Cape Fear Council Boys Scouts of America Executive Board; Past Member, Board of Directors of Sickle Cell Anemia Association; Past Member, Committee of 100/Regional Housing Board; Past Member, Board of Directors of Girls Club; Vice-President, Cape Fear District Funeral Directors Association.

Honors and Awards

Man of the Year, Winston-Salem State University Alumni, 1992; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., 6th District Outstanding Service Award, 1988; Salute to Greatness Award, Shaw University, 1988; Citizen of the Year of New Hanover County/Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1981; Outstanding Young Man of the Year, U.S. Jaycees, 1981.

Personal Information

Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.).



Luther H. Jordan, Jr. (continued)
Senate Majority Whip

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety; Vice-Chair, State and Local Government; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Information Technology, Pensions and Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate.

James S. Forrester, MD **Senate Minority Whip**

Republican, Gaston County

Thirty-Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Gaston, Iredell and Lincoln counties

Early Years

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 8, 1937, to James S. and Nancy McLennan Forrester.

Educational Background

New Hanover High, 1954; B.S. in Science, Wake Forest University, 1958; M.D., Bowman Gray School of Medicine of WFU, 1962; M. P.H., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976.



Professional Background

Physician, Family Practice; Past President, Gaston County Medical Society; Past Member, Board of Trustees, Gaston Memorial Hospital; Past BOD, N.C. Heart Association; Board Certified in Family Practice and Preventive Medicine; Medical Director of Brian Center, Gastonia.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; County Commissioner, Gaston County, 1982-90; Chair, Board of Commissioners, 1989-90.

Organizations

Gaston County Medical Society; N.C. Medical Society; Aerospace Medical Association (A. Fellow); American College of Preventive Medicine (fellow); AMA Southern Medical Association; American Medical Directors Association; Team Physician, East Gaston High School; Medical Consultant, Gaston County Health Department; N.C. Institute of Medicine.

Boards and Commissions

Past Vice Chair, Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health; Past President, Gaston County Heart Association; Board of Directors (past), Childrens Council, Gaston County; Past Member, Board of Directors, United Arts Council; Board of Directors, Gaston County Museum of Art and History.

Military Service

N.C. Air National Guard, HQ NCANG, Brig General, Ret., (Asst. A.G. for Air); USAF Command Flight Surgeon of the Year, 1976; Former Commander of 145 TAC clinic and State Air Surgeon; Chief Flight Surgeon, Participated in air evacuation in Vietnam; Air War College graduate, Legion of Merit.

James S. Forrester, MD (continued)
Senate Minority Whip

Honors and Awards

Jefferson Award for Public Service, 1988; N.C. Medical Society Physician Community Service Award, 1994; Distinguished Achievement Award, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, 1997.

Personal Information

Married to Mary Frances All Forrester of Wilmington on March 12, 1960. Four children. Member, First Baptist Church, Stanley.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Human Resources, Children & Human Resources, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Member, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Health Care, Judiciary II, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

Charles W. Albertson

Democrat, Duplin County

Fifth Senatorial District: Duplin and Portions of Jones, Onslow, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Beulaville, Duplin County, January 4, 1932, to James Edward and Mary Elizabeth Norris Albertson.

Educational Background

Beulaville Elementary and High School, 1938-50; attended James Sprunt Community College.

Professional Background

Farmer; Retired PPQ Officer, USDA; Professional Musician; Songwriter and Publisher; Recording Artist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-92.

Organizations

Beulaville Investors Club; North Carolina Farm Bureau; Co-coordinator, Yokefellow Prison Ministry, 1978-80; Chair, Duplin County Red Cross Fund Drive, 1980; Duplin Rural Development Panel, Food and Agriculture Council, 1980-87; Duplin County Fair Committee, 1982.

Boards and Commissions

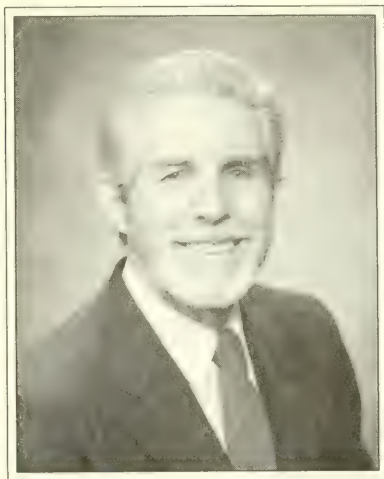
James Sprunt Community College, Board of Trustees, 1977-1992 (Chair, 1986-1989); James Sprunt Community College Foundation Board of Directors, 1980; Chair, James Sprunt Community College Foundation, 1983-86; Duplin County Agriculture-Business Council, 1980-Present (President, 1981); Duplin County Arts Council Board of Directors, 1977-79.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1951-52.

Honors and Awards

Two Certificates of Esteem from U.S. Defense Department for entertaining troops in 26 counties; Duplin County Board of Commissioners proclaimed Charlie Albertson Day, May 25, 1975; Long-Leaf Pine Award; Award for writing song for USDA APHIS; Has performed on the Grand Ole Opry (wrote and recorded the first jingle for the "Goodness Grows in North Carolina" Program).



Charles W. Albertson (continued)
Democrat, Duplin County

Personal Information

Married to Grace Sholar Albertson on February 15, 1953. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Beulaville Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair: Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Vice-Chair: Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Judiciary I, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government.

Austin Murphy Allran **Republican, Catawba County**

Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District: Catawba and Portions of Lincoln counties

Early Years

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 13, 1951, to Albert M. and Mary Ethel Houser Allran.

Educational Background

Hickory High School, 1970; B.A. in English and History, Duke University, 1974; J.D., Southern Methodist University School of Law, 1978; M.A. in English, North Carolina State University, 1998.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1987-Present (Senate Minority Whip, 1995-1996); Member, N.C. House, 1981-86.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar; Catawba County Bar Association; Hickory Downtown Development Association; Sons of Confederate Veterans; Catawba County Historical Association; Sons of the American Revolution; Hickory Landmarks Society; Bible Study Fellowship International; Hickory Museum of Art.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Hickory Landmarks Society; Legislative Research Commission; Child Fatality Task Force; Coastal Beach Movement Study Commission; Information Technology Study Commission.

Honors and Awards

1999 Legislator of the Year, Initiative to Reduce Underage Drinking; 1992 Taxpayers' Best Friend, N.C. Taxpayers United; 1999 Certificate of Appreciation Award, Catawba County Partnership Against Underage Drinking; Friend of the Family Award (1995 and 1996), Christian Coalition; 1995 First Place for Short Story Award, N.C. Writers' Network.

Personal Information

Married to Judy Mosbach Allran on September 27, 1980. Two children. Life-long member, Corinth Reformed United Church of Christ, Hickory.

Committee Assignments

Vice Chair: Appropriations/Base Budget; Ranking Minority Member, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations on General Government, Children and Human Resources, Judiciary I.



Robert C. Carpenter **Republican, Macon County**

Forty-Second Senatorial District: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Polk and Portions of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon and Transylvania counties

Early Years

Born in Franklin, Macon County, June 18, 1924, to Edgar J. and Eula D. Carpenter.

Educational Background

Franklin High School, 1942; Western Carolina University; UNC-Chapel Hill Pre-flight School; Purdue University, LUTC; Graduate, University of Virginia School of Consumer Banking.

Professional Background

Retired, Vice President and City Executive, First Union National Bank, Franklin.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present.

Organizations

Director, Franklin Rotary Club (President, 1959); American Legion Post 108; Franklin AARP; Franklin Investment Club; St. Michaels Council of Knights of Columbus; Former member, Asheville Optimist Club, 1962-71 (President, 1965); Optimist International (Zone Governor and President, 1966); Rotary District 767 (District Secretary/Treasurer, 1975); Franklin Jaycees (President, 1960-61).

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Macon County Economic Development Commission; Former Member, Board of Trustees, Southwestern Community College; Former Chair, Franklin First Union Board of Directors; Former Commissioner, Macon County Board of County Commissioners, 1978-82; Former President and Member, N.C. Association of Community College Trustees.

Military Activities

Aviation Cadet, U.S. Navy, 1943-45.

Personal Information

Married, T. Helen Edwards Bryant Carpenter, January 18, 1986 (First wife, Ruth, deceased); Eight children; 17 grandchildren; Member, Saint Francis Catholic Church, Franklin.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Transportation; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Judiciary I; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Pensions & Retirement and Aging.



John H. Carrington **Republican, Wake County**

Thirty-Sixth Senatorial District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1934, to William E. and Doretta Keyes Carrington.

Educational Background

Miami Edison High School, Miami Florida, 1957; Mechanical Engineering, Pennsylvania Military College (Widener College), 1962; Forensic Sciences, American Institute of Applied Sciences, 1960.

Professional Background

CEO/Director, the Sirchie Group of Companies.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Board Member, John Locke Foundation; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Board of Community Colleges, 1993-Present; North Carolina Port Authority, 1993-Present.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army, 3rd Army Airborne Training School, 1st Special Troops Brigade, 1953-55; Highest rank of E-3; Parachutist Badge; Parachute Packing and Aerial Delivery Badge.

Personal Information

Two children; one grandchild.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Ranking Minority Member, Insurance; Member, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Information Technology, Judiciary I, Transportation, and Ways and Means.



Charles Newell Carter, Jr. **Democrat, Buncombe County**

Twenty-Eighth Senatorial District: Buncombe, Burke, Madison, McDowell and Yancey counties

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, to Charles Newell, Sr. and Tura Carter.

Educational Background

Asheville High School, 1986; Bachelor of Arts in International Studies and History, Oglethorpe University, 1990.

Professional Background

Teacher, Buncombe County Public School System.

Political Activities

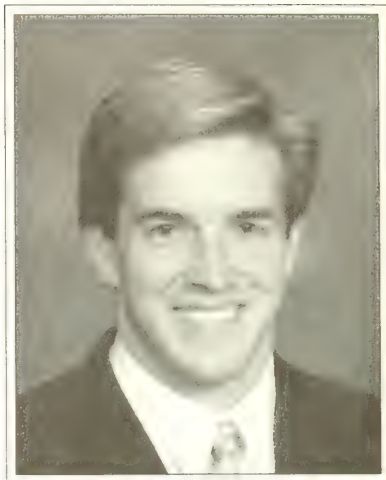
Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present.

Personal Information

Member, Grace Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Information Technology, Judiciary I, Transportation and Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Daniel G. Clodfelter

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

Fortieth Senatorial District: Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born June 2, 1950, in Thomasville, Davison County, to Billy G. and Lorene Wells Clodfelter.

Educational Background

Bachelor's, Davidson College, 1972; Bachelor's, Oxford University, 1974; Law Degree, Yale Law School, 1977.

Professional Background

Attorney at law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present; Member, Charlotte City Council.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Select Committee on Information Technology; Study Commission on the Future of Electric Services in North Carolina; Civil Litigation Study Commission; Co-Chair, Consumer Protection Committee, Legislative Research Commission; Courts Commission.

Honors and Awards

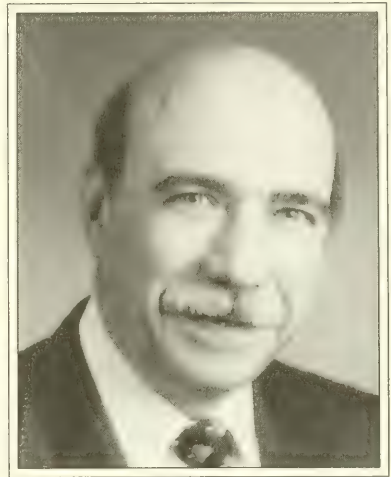
1972 Rhodes Scholar.

Personal Information

Married to Elizabeth K. Bevan Clodfelter. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Judiciary I; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Appropriations on Information Technology, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Information Technology, Pensions and Retirement and Aging, State and Local Government.



Betsy Lane Cochrane

Republican, Davie County

Thirty-eighth Senatorial District: Davie and Portions of Davidson, Rowan and Forsyth counties

Early Years

Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, to William Jennings and Brodus Inez (Campbell) Lane.

Educational Background

Asheboro Grammar Schools and High School; B.A. Cum Laude in Elementary Education, Meredith College; Legislative Leaders, Advanced Management Program, Boston University.

Professional Background

N.C. State Senator, Former Educator and Housewife.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1989-Present (Senate Minority Leader, 1994-96; Senate Minority Whip, 1993-94); Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-88 (House Minority Leader, 1985-89).

Organizations

ALEC; Federation of Republican Women; Meredith College Alumnae Association; N.C. Museum of History Associates; United Way; Mocksville Women's Club; N.C. Symphony; Chair, Meredith College President's Council, 1999-Present; Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Environmental Indicators.

Boards and Commissions

Davie County Hospital Board of Trustees; Z. Smith Reynolds Advisory Board; Public School Forum; Co-Chair, Commission on Aging, 1989-97; Southern Regional Education Board.

Honors and Awards

One of Ten Outstanding Legislators in the Nation, 1987; Distinguished Alumna of Meredith College, 1996; Legislator of the Year for Autism, 1995; Wildlife Federation Legislator of the Year, 1994; 1992 N.C. Association for Home Care Legislator of the Year.

Personal Information

Married to Joe Kenneth Cochrane. Two children. Member, Knollwood Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce; Ranking Minority Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Member, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Information Technology, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Walter Harvey Dalton **Democrat, Rutherford County**

Thirty-Seventh Senatorial District: Rutherford and Portions of Cleveland counties

Early Years

Born May 21, 1949, in Rutherfordton to Charles C. and Amanda Haynes Dalton.

Educational Background

Rutherfordton-Spindale High School, 1963-67; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.



Professional Background

Attorney, Nanney, Dalton & Miller.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present.

Organizations

Former Member, Child Abuse Prevention Society; Member, North Carolina State Bar; Member, South Carolina State Bar; Director, UNC Law Alumni Association; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors; Board of Directors, Public School Forum.

Boards and Commissions

Former President, Rutherford County Bar; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Isothermal Community College, 1995-97; Board Member, Rutherford County Community Foundation; Former Member, Rutherford County Red Cross Board of Directors; Trustee, McClure Educational Foundation; Board Member.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Life Member, Rutherford County Fire Service, 1992; Legislator of the Year for Region C Law Enforcement, 1997 and 1999.

Personal

Married Lucille Hodge Dalton of Rutherfordton on August 7, 1971. Two children. Member, Spindale United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II, State and Local Government; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Finance, Rules and Operations of the Senate.

Charlie Smith Dannelly **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Thirty-third Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Bishopville, Lee County, South Carolina, August 13, 1924, to Robert Samuel and Minnie Smith Dannelly.

Educational Background

Mather Academy, Camden, South Carolina, 1944; B.A. in Education, Johnson C. Smith University, 1962; Masters in Education and Administration, UNC-Charlotte, 1966.

Professional Background

Retired educator, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Charlotte City Council, 1977-1989.

Organizations

President, Phi Delta Kappa; Secretary, Democratic Men's Club; Treasurer, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Principal's Association; Secretary, Omega Psi Phi, Omega Pi Phi Chapter; Committee to Preserve and Restore Third Ward Board of Directors; Johnston C. Smith University 100 Club; NAACP (Chair of Education Committee, Mecklenburg County); Omega Psi Phi.

Boards and Commissions

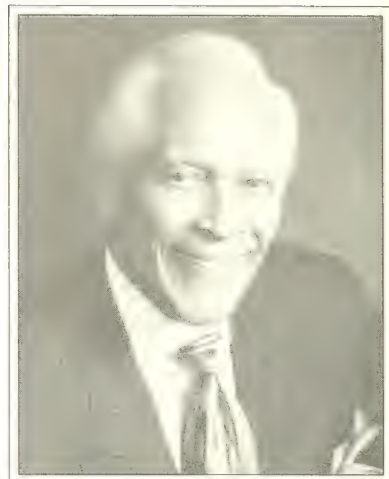
Mecklenburg County ABC Board; Charlotte Council on Alcohol; Mecklenburg County Social Services Board; Arthritis Patient Services Board; West Charlotte Business Incubator Board.

Military Activities

U.S. Army, 82nd Airborne, 1st Lt., June 26, 1951-February, 1954 (Korean War); Parachute Badge, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with one Bronze Star, National Defense Service Medal.

Honors and Awards

Omega Man of the Year (Pi Phi Chapter), 1978; 6th District Omega Man of the Year, 1979; Outstanding Service Awards-1983, 1986, 1987.



Personal Information

Married to Rose LaVerne Rhodes Dannelly of Orangeburg, S.C., August 2, 1956. One child. Member, Friendship Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ways and Means; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Human Resources, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Health Care, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

Don W. East

Republican, Surry County

Twelfth Senatorial District: Alleghany, Ashe, Guilford and portions of Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in Pilot Mountain, Surry County, N.C., on December 26, 1944, to Ralph and Viola Hall East.

Educational Background

East Surry High School, Pilot Mountain, N.C., 1962; Forsyth Technical College.

Professional Background

Retired Police Officer; Small Farm Owner.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Arart Long Hill Ruritan Club.

Boards and Commissions

Served two terms on Surry County Board of Commissioners, 1984-1992.

Personal Information

Married to Connie Needham East of Pilot Mountain, 1963. One child. Two grandsons. Member, First Baptist Church, King.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Insurance, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Virginia Foxx **Republican, Watauga County**

Twelfth Senatorial District: Alleghany, Ashe, Guilford (part), Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in New York City, N.Y., on June 29, 1943, to Nunzio John and Dollie Garrison Palmieri.

Educational Background

Crossnore High School, Crossnore, N.C., 1957-1961; A.B. in English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968; M.A.C.T. in Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Teaching, UNC-Greensboro, 1985.

Professional Background

Owner, Grandfather Mountain Nursery; Vice-President, Foxx Family, Inc.; Former President, Mayland Community College; Former Assistant Dean, General College, Appalachian State University; Deputy Secretary, Department of Administration.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Watauga County Board of Education, 1976-1988.

Organizations

N.C. Center for Public Policy Research Board; N.C. FREE; UNC Board of Visitors; Foscoe-Grandfather Community Center Board; N.C. Equity; UNC Botanical Garden Foundation Board; NCCBI; Board, WNC Development Association, 1991-94.

Boards and Commissions

Partner, NC Civic Education Consortium, 1999-Present; ROAN Scholarship Selection Committee, ETSU, 1999-Present; Member, Banner Elk Chamber of Commerce Board, 1990-94; Advisory Panel, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, 1989-93; National Advisory Council for Women's Educational Programs, appointed by President Carter and confirmed by U.S. Senate, 1980-1983.

Honors and Awards

1994 Carpathian Award for Personal Advocacy, N.C. Equity; 1993 Distinguished Fundraising Award, YMCA of the USA/Southfield; 1992 Order of the Long-Leaf Pine; 1999-2000 Flemming Fellowship, Center for Policy Alternatives; 1990 Distinguished Woman of North Carolina.



Virginia Foxx (continued)
Republican, Rockingham County

Personal Information

Married to Thomas Allen Foxx of Grandfather Community, N.C., 1963. One child. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Elizabeth of the Hill Country Roman Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on General Government, Appropriations on Information Technology; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Information Technology.

Linda Garrou

Democrat, Forsyth County

Twentieth Senatorial District: Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, to Joe and Rubye Spears Dew.

Educational Background

Columbus High School, Columbus, Ga., 1960; B.S. Ed. in Secondary Education (History), University of Georgia, 1964; M.A.T. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967.

Professional Background

High School Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1998-Present.

Organizations

Guardian Ad Litem (District Administrator, 1987-91; Regional Administrator, 1991-97); Forsyth County Juvenile Justice Council; Big Brother-Big Sister; Leadership Winston-Salem, Piedmont Triad Leadership; Winston-Salem Junior League; N.C. Child Advocacy Council (Founding President); Chair, Permanent Families Task Force; Forsyth County Child Protection Team.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advocacy Council for Children and Youth; Business Advisory Council, Bryan Business School, UNC-Greensboro; Alumni Council, School of Education, UNC-Chapel Hill; Metrolina YMCA, Forsyth County; Board of Directors, Habitat for Humanity.

Honors and Awards

Ellen Winston Award for Service to Children in North Carolina, State Council for Social Legislation.

Personal Information

Married to John L.W. Garrou. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Winston-Salem.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Information Technology, Information Technology; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



John Allen Garwood **Republican, Wilkes County**

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District: Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin and Portions of Burke counties

Early Years

Born on July 8, 1932, in North Wilkesboro to James Lemuel and Annie Lura Carrigan Garwood.

Educational Background

Wilkesboro High School, Wilkesboro, 1951; B.S. in Business Education, Appalachian State University, 1957.

Professional Background

Vice-President, Lineberry, Inc. (Small business manufacturing wood-cutting tools).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1996-Present; Chair, Wilkes County Commission, 1992-94; Chair, 5th Congressional District Republican Party, 1980-82; Chair, Wilkes County Republican Party, 1975-79.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Local Board, First Citizens Bank, 1975-Present; Member, UNC Board of Governors, 1985-96; Member, Appalachian State University Board of Trustees, 1973-80 (Chair, 1979-80); Member, Health Foundation Board, 1996-Present; Current Member, North Carolina State University College of Agriculture and Life Science Advisory Board.

Organizations

Past Vice-President and Director, Wilkes Chamber of Commerce; Past Exalted Ruler, North Wilkesboro Elks Lodge.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Alumnus Award, 1997.

Military Service

Sergeant, 11th Airborne, U.S. Army, 1953-55, Korean War.

Personal Information

Married Wanda Bandy Garwood on August 3, 1957. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, Wilkesboro United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Transportation; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education, Health Care, State and Local Government.



Wib Gulley

Democrat, Durham County

Thirteenth Senatorial District: Durham, Granville and Portions of Person and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 31, 1948, to Wilbur P. Gulley, Jr. and Jane Harrison Ashley.

Educational Background

Hall High School, 1966; Bachelor of Arts in History, Duke University, 1970; J.D., Northeastern University, School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Law firm of Gulley and Calhoun.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Mayor, City of Durham, 1985-89; Member, Democratic National Committee, 1986-87; Member, N.C. Democratic Party, Executive Committee, 1986-95; First Vice-Chair, Durham County Democratic Party, 1983-86.

Boards and Commissions

Member of Board and Past Chair, Triangle Transit Authority; Member, Transit 2001 Commission; Board Member and Past Chair, Durham Service Corps; Member, N.C. Economic Development Commission; Board Member and Past Chair, North Central Legal Assistance Program.

Honors and Awards

1995 Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Chapter, American Planning Association; The 1996 Margaret Sanger Award from Planned Parenthood; 1995 Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Low Income Housing Coalition; Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1997.

Personal Information

Married, Charlotte L. Nelson Gulley of Asheville on May 5, 1985. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Durham.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Department of Transportation; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary I, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Kay Hagan **Democrat, Guilford County**

Thirty-second Senatorial District: Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Shelby, N.C., to Joseph P. and Jeanette Chiles Ruthven.

Educational Background

Lakeland High School, Lakeland, Fla., 1971; Bachelor of Arts, Florida State University, 1975; J.D., Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1978.

Professional Background

Attorney at law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1999-Present.

Organizations

Legal Representative, Ethics Committee, Cone Hospital; Executive Committee, UNC-Greensboro Excellence Foundation; Advisory Council, Greensboro Convention & Visitors Bureau.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, United Arts Council; Board of Directors, National Conference for Community & Justice; UNC-G Friends of the Jackson Library; Triad Leadership Network.

Personal Information

Married, Charles Tilden Hagan. Three children. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education, Health Care.



Oscar N. Harris

Democrat, Johnston County

Fifteenth Senatorial District: Harnett, Johnston, Sampson and Lee counties

Early Years

Born in Newton Grove, Sampson County to William Asber and Mamie Washington Godwin Harris.

Educational Background

Hobbton High School, Newton Grove, 1958; Edwards Military Academy, 1962; B.S. in Business Administration, Campbell University, 1965.



Professional Background

Certified Public Accountant, Oscar N. Harris & Associates, PA.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1999-Present; Mayor, City of Dunn, 1987-95.

Organizations

N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants; American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; Dunn Area Chamber of Commerce; Harnett County Habitat for Humanity, Inc.; Harnett County Community Fund; Rotary Club of Dunn; Senator, Jaycees International; Shrine Club of Dunn; General William C. Lee Memorial Commission, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

Southeastern College of the Assemblies of God; Presidential Board of Advisors, Campbell University; New Century Bank; Carolina Council for Affordable Housing; Board of Advisors, N.C. Masonic Charities.

Military Service

Sergeant, 2nd Marine Division, U.S. Marine Corps, 1958-61 (active reserves, 1961-66); Good Conduct Award.

Honors and Awards

1968 Young Man of the Year for the City of Dunn; 1986 Man of the Year, City of Dunn; 1991 Public Service Award, N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants; 1997 Distinguished Service Award, Boy Scouts of America; Distinguished Alumnus, Campbell University.

Personal Information

Married, Jean Carolyn Wood Harris. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Glad Tidings Assembly of God.

Oscar N. Harris (continued)
Democrat, Johnston County

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on General Government, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Information Technology, Transportation, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

Fletcher Lee Hartsell, Jr. **Republican, Cabarrus County**

Twenty-Second Senatorial District: Cabarrus and portions of Rowan and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, on February 15, 1947, to Fletcher L., Sr., and Doris Wright Hartsell.

Educational Background

Concord High School, 1965; A.B. in Political Science, Davidson College, 1969; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney, Hartsell, Hartsell & White.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present.

Organizations

Cabarrus County Bar Association; N.C. Council of School Attorneys; National Association of Veterans' Advocates; Concord Rotary Club; Trustee, Baptist Retirement Homes of N.C.; Co-President, Concord High School P.T.S.O.; Gold History Corporation.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Public School Forum; N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; Christian Women's Job Corps Board.

Military Service

First Lieutenant, U.S. Army.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 1997 Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Personal Information

Married, Tana Renee Honeycutt Hartsell of Kannapolis. Three children. Member, McGill Avenue Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary I; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Health Care, Transportation.



Hamilton C. Horton, Jr. **Republican, Forsyth County**

*Twentieth Senatorial District: Portions of
Forsyth County*

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on August 6, 1931, to Hamilton Cowles and Virginia Lee Wiggins Horton.

Educational Background

R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1949; A.B. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1953; L.L.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956; Summer study at Université De Grenoble, 1950, and Universität Von Salzburg, 1952.

Professional Background

Attorney, Horton, Sloan & Gerber, LLC.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1971-74, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1969-1970.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Forsyth County Bar Association (President, 1989-90); 21st District Bar Association (President, 1989-90); Rotary Club; Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission (Chair, 1987-89); N.C. Environmental Defense Fund (Vice-Chair, 1994); N.C. Institute of Political Leadership (Vice-Chair, 1994).

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board on State Goals and Policies (Vice-Chair, 1987-92); N.C. Recreational and Natural Heritage Trust (Chair, 1991-94); N.C. Milk Commission (Chair, 1974).

Military Service

Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, 8th Naval District, 1956-60.

Honors and Awards

Carraway Award, Preservation North Carolina, 1997; Outdoor Recreation Achievement Award, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1976; New River Award, Conservation Council of N.C., 1976.

Personal Information

Married to Evelyn Hanes Moore Horton of Winston-Salem on February 16, 1963. One child. Member, Calvary Moravian Church.



Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Ranking Minority Member, Information Technology; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary II, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

David William Hoyle

Democrat, Gaston County

*Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District: Portions of
Cleveland, Gaston and Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Gastonia on February 4, 1939, to William Atkin Hoyle and Ethel Brown Hoyle.

Educational Background

Dallas High School, Dallas, N.C., 1957; B.A. in Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1960.

Professional Background

Real Estate Investor/Developer, DWH Investments.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Mayor, Town of Dallas, 1967-71; Chair, Gaston County Democratic Party.

Organizations

Chair, Board of Directors, Gaston Federal Bank; Board of Directors, the Shaw Group; Founder/President, Summey Building Systems, Inc.; Former Board Member, Gaston-Lincoln Area Mental Health; Former Member, Board of Directors, Schiele Museum of Natural History, Inc.; Former Director, Gaston County Heart Association; Former Director, Gaston County Chamber of Commerce; Former Member, Board of Directors, United Way of Gaston Co, Inc.; Chair, 1987 Arts Fund Drive.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board of Transportation, 1977-1984; Past President, Piedmont Educational Foundation; Former Chair and Member (17 years), Board of Trustees, Lenoir-Rhyne College; Former Chair and Member, Board of Trustees, Gaston Memorial Hospital; Founder/Former Board Member, Home Builders Association of Gaston County.

Honors and Awards

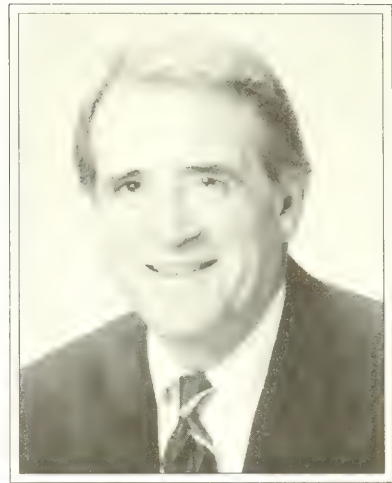
Honorary Doctor of Laws, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1983.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Summey Hoyle on January 28, 1959. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Holy Communion Lutheran Church, Dallas N.C.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations on Base Budget, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Information Technology, Judiciary, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means.



John Hosea Kerr, III

Democrat, Wayne County

Eighth Senatorial District: Greene, Wayne and portions of Lenoir counties

Early Years

Born in Richmond, Virginia, on February 28, 1936, to John H., Jr., and Mary Hinton Duke Kerr.

Educational Background

John Graham High School, Warrenton, NC, 1954; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1958; J.D. with Honors, University of North Carolina School of Law, 1961.



Professional Background

Attorney, Partner in Warren, Kerr, Walston, Taylor and Smith, LLP.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-92; Past Chair, Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, 1980-85; Precinct Chair; Past President, Wayne County Young Democrats.

Organizations

Goldsboro Rotary Club; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President Goldsboro Jaycees, 1962-71; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Wayne County Bar Association; Past President, Eighth Judicial Bar Association; Past President, Lawyers of N.C., Inc.; Wayne County Boys Club.

Boards and Commissions

BB&T Advisory Board; Past Chair, Wayne County Chapter, American Red Cross; Past Chair, Morehead Foundation, District II Committee; UNC Board of Visitors; Board of Governors.

Military Service

Sergeant, N.C. National Guard, 1954-62.

Honors and Awards

Goldsboro Charter Chapter American Business Women, Boss of the Year, 1978; Jaycee Key Man Award; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of Coif; Recipient of Bob Futrelle Good Government Award, Wayne County, 1989.

Personal Information

Married to Sandra Edgerton Kerr of Goldsboro on December 21, 1960. Two children. Member, Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

John Hosea Kerr, III (continued)
Democrat, Wayne County

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Human Resources, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Information Technology, Judiciary II, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

Eleanor Gates Kinnaird

Democrat, Orange County

Sixteenth Senatorial District: Chatham, Moore, Orange and Portions of Lee and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born November 14, 1931, in Rochester, Minnesota, to Judge Vernon and Madge Pollock Gates.

Educational Background

Rochester High School, Rochester, Minnesota, 1949; B.A. in English and Music, Carleton College, 1953; M.M. in Music, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1973; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1992.



Professional Background

Attorney, N.C. Prisoner Legal Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, Town of Carrboro, 1987-95.

Organizations

N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Bar Association; League of Women Voters; NAACP; Sierra Club; Chapel of the Cross Social Ministry; Carr Court Community Center; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth; Environmental Review Commission; Summit House; Raleigh Contemporary Gallery of Art; NCCU Law School Capitol Campaign.

Honors and Awards

1997 Clifton E. Johnson Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Legal Profession, North Carolina Central University; Pro Bono Award, N.C. Central University, 1994; 1991 Outstanding Achievement Award, Sierra Club; Volunteer Award, A Mission in Excellence, 1994.

Personal Information

Three children. One grandchild. Member, Chapel of the Cross Episcopal Church, Chapel Hill.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State and Local Government; Vice-Chair, Pensions & Retirement and Aging; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on General Government, Judiciary II, Rules and Operations of the Senate.

Howard N. Lee

Democrat, Orange County

Sixteenth Senatorial District: Chatham, Moore, Orange and Portions of Lee and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born July 28, 1934, in Georgia to Howard and Lou Tempie Barnes Lee.

Educational Background

B.A. in Sociology, Fort Valley State College, Georgia, 1959; M.S.W., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966.

Professional Background

President, Lee Enterprises, Inc., 1985-Present; President, Custom Holders, Inc.; Lecturer, School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981-85; Development Officer, National Child Welfare Leadership Center, 1983-84; Administrative Assistant to the Dean, School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982-83; Secretary, N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 1977-81; Duke University, 1966-75; President and Founder, the John H. Wheeler Foundation, Inc., 1978-85; President and Founder of La Spa Productions, 1981-84.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1990-94 and 1997-Present, Mayor, Town of Chapel Hill, 1969-75.

Organizations

Eastern N.C. Chapter, National Association of Social Workers; Chapel Hill Rotary Club; Chapel Hill Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Division, American Cancer Society, 1985-Present; Occoneechee Council of the Boy Scouts of America, 1977-79.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Durham-Chapel Hill Centura Bank; Board of Directors and Executive Committee, Southern Regional Education Board; Board of Directors, National Board for Professional Teaching Standards; Board of Directors, Institute of Government Foundation; Board of Visitors, School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1959-61; Psychiatric Social Worker with Mental Health Clinic at Fort Hood, Texas, and Company Clerk at Camp Casey, Korea; Two years active reserve with honorable discharge in 1963.



Honors and Awards

1999 Distinguished Alumnus Award, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Faculty and Trustees Award; 1999 Distinguished Service Medal, Alumni Association, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1999 Razor Walker Award, University of North Carolina-Wilmington; 2000 Governor's Conservation Achievement Award & Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Wildlife Foundation; 1999 Advocate of the Year, N.C. Chapter, National Association of Social Workers.

Personal

Married to Lillian Wesley Lee; Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, Olin T. Binkley Memorial Baptist Church, Chapel Hill.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Transportation; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary II.

Jeanne Hopkins Lucas

Democrat, Durham County

Thirteenth Senatorial District: Durham, Granville and Portions of Person and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on December 25, 1935, to Robert and Bertha Holman Hopkins.

Educational Background

Hillside High School, Durham, 1953; B.A., N.C. Central University, 1957; M.A., N.C. Central University, 1977.

Professional Background

Educator; Director (retired), School-Community Relations, Durham Public Schools, 1992-93; Director, Personnel/Staff Development, Durham City Schools, 1991-92; Director, Staff Development Center, Durham City Schools, 1977-91; President, N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers, 1975-76; French and Spanish Classroom Teacher, Durham City Schools, 1957-75.

Political Activities

Member (First African-American Female in N.C. Senate), N.C. Senate, 1993-Present.

Organizations

WTVD Advisory Committee on Minority Affairs (Past First Vice-President); Member, Durham Alumnae Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., (Past President); Life Member, Durham Branch, NAACP; Durham City Association of Black Educators (Past President); Member, Durham Chapter of Links, Inc., (Past President); Member, Human Relations Committee, Greater Durham Chamber of Commerce; Member, Summit House; N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers (Past President); Durham City Association of Educators (Past President).

Boards and Commissions

Executive Board, Durham County Chapter, American National Red Cross; Board of Visitors, Duke University Trinity College; National Teacher Examination Study Committee, State Board of Education; N.C. State Textbook Commission; Martin Luther King Commission.

Honors and Awards

2000 Legislative Award, Arc, Inc.; 1995 Jeanne H. Lucas Scholarship Established; 1995 Citizen of the Year Award, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; 1992 American Business Woman of the Year; Sojourner Truth Award.



Personal Information

Married William "Bill" Lucas on August 2, 1959. Member, Mount Gilead Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Children and Human Resources; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on General Government, Health Care, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary I.

Robert Lafayette Martin **Democrat, Pitt County**

Sixth Senatorial District: Portions of Edgecombe, Martin, Pitt, Washington and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Bethel, Pitt County, on November 8, 1912, to John Wesley and Lena Sessums Martin.

Educational Background

Oxford Orphanage High School; School of Electricity, Oxford Orphanage.

Professional Background

President, Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association; Farmer; Retired Railroad Official.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present; Commissioner, Pitt County, 1956-1984; Mayor, Town of Bethel, 1951-1956; Commissioner, Town of Bethel, 1949.

Organizations

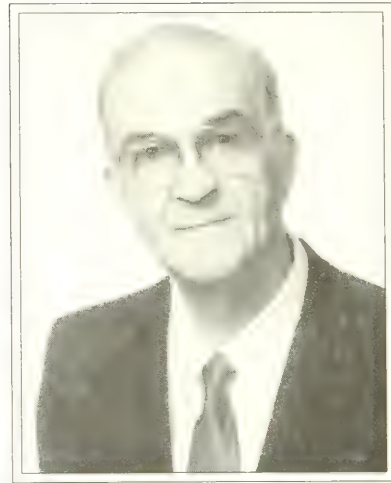
Shriner; 32nd Degree Mason; Kiwanis Club.

Personal Information

Married to Sue Cooper Martin on June 29, 1940. Two children. Member, Bethel Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Vice-Chair, Commerce, Insurance; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Information Technology, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



William Nelson Martin

Democrat, Guilford County

Thirty-First Senatorial District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Eden, Rockingham County, on May 25, 1945, to Thomas William and Carolyn Henderson Martin.

Educational Background

Douglas High School, Eden, 1962; B.S. in Economics, N.C. A&T State University, 1966; J.D., George Washington University School of Law, 1973.



Professional Background

Attorney at law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-Present; National Conference of State Legislators, Assembly on the Legislature, Human Services Committee; Southern Legislative Conference, Human Resources Committee; North Carolina Legislative Black Caucus, 1983-Present (Chair, 1997-98); Vice-Chair, Piedmont Triad Legislative Caucus, 1997-98; Member, Bill Clinton for President, North Carolina Steering Committee, 1992; Chairman, Democratic Party Platform Committee, 1986; Co-Chairman of the Bob Jordan for Lieutenant Governor Campaign Committee, 1984.

Organizations

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1965-present; Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport (Co-Chair, Social Concerns Committee), 1967-69; Congress of Racial Equality, 1967-73 (Chair, Bridgeport CT Chapter, 1968-69; Special Assistant to Northeastern Regional Director, 1969-73); National Black Child Development Institute, 1976-present (member, national board of directors, 1979-81); Triad Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation Board, 1978-84; Life Member, NAACP; One Step Further, Inc. (Co-founder and first Board of Directors President); Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation (Co-founder, member of board of directors, 1983-Present); Board Member, Southeast Greensboro Youth Development Council, 1986).

Boards and Commissions

City of Greensboro Housing Commission, 1979-82; N.C. Historic Sites Advisory Committee, 1985-86; UNC Public Television Black Issues Forum Program Advisory Committee, 1988-93; Chair, N.C. At-Risk Children and Youth Task Force, 1988-89; Interstate Migrant Education Council, 1988-Present.

William Nelson Martin (continued)
Democrat, Guilford County

Personal Information

Married, Patricia Yancey Martin. Two children. Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Human Resources; Vice-Chair, Children and Human Resources, Health Care; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary II, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

Stephen Michael Metcalf

Democrat, Buncombe

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District: Buncombe, Burke, Madison, McDowell and Yancey counties

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, to Edgar Byrd and Louella Crowder Metcalf.

Educational Background

Enka High School, Enka, N.C., 1968; Bachelor of Arts, Appalachian State University, 1973; Masters in Public Administration, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, 1984.

Professional Background

Real Estate Broker, Gatewood Real Estate.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present.

Organizations

National Kidney Foundation of North Carolina.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Infrastructure Council; Board of Trustees, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College; Board of Directors, N.C. Rural Economic Development Center; N.C. Progress Board; N.C. Film Council.

Military Service

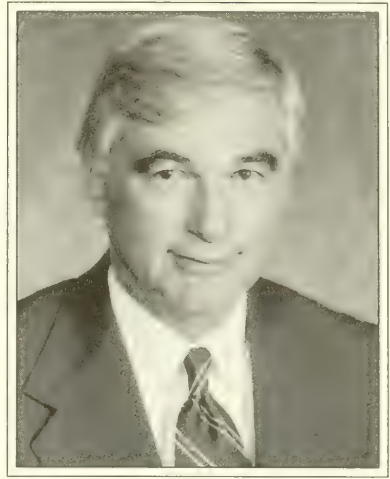
E-4, 86th Combat Support Hospital, U.S. Army, 1976-78.

Personal Information

Married to Donna Ball Metcalf. One child. Baptist.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Health Care; Member, Appropriations on Information Technology, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Judiciary I, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Brad Miller **Democrat, Wake County**

Fourteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Johnston and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville on May 19, 1953, to Nathan David Miller and Martha Hale Miller.

Education

Terry Sanford High School, Fayetteville, 1971; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; M.S. in Comparative Government, London School of Economics, 1978; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1979.

Professional Background

Attorney at law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1993-94.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Bar Association.

Personal Information

Married Esther Hall, December 19, 1981. Member, Church of the Good Shepherd Episcopal.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary II; Vice-Chair, State and Local Government; Member, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Finance, Health Care, Insurance.



Kenneth Ray Moore **Republican, Caldwell County**

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District: Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin and Portions of Burke counties

Early Years

Born July 17, 1948, in Lenoir, Caldwell County, to S. Ray and Ruth Clay Moore.

Educational Background

Gamewell/Collettsville High School, Lenoir, 1966; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970.



Professional Background

Owner and President, Mulberry Group, Inc.; Vice-President and General Manager of Caldwell Personnel Services.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Chair, 10th Congressional District Republican Party; Caldwell County Commissioner, 1980-84.

Military Service

SP-4, 540th Transportation Battalion, N.C. Army National Guard; 1970-76.

Personal Information

Married to Charlene Andrews Moore of Lenoir on June 13, 1970, One child. Member, First United Methodist Church, Lenoir.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Pensions & Retirement and Aging; Member, Appropriations on Information Technology, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Finance, Health Care, Judiciary II.

Thomas LaFontaine Odom, Sr. **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

*Thirty-fourth Senatorial District: Portions of
Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties*

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount on April 18, 1938.

Educational Background

West Mecklenburg High School, 1956; attended Charlotte College, 1957; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960; L.L.B./J.D., School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney, of counsel to the Odom Firm, L.L.C.; Assistant City Attorney, Charlotte, 1963-64; Research Assistant, N.C. Supreme Court, 1962-63.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present; Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners, 1980-1986 (Chair, 1982-84; Vice-Chair, 1980-82).

Organizations

American and North Carolina Bar Associations; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Steele Creek Masonic Lodge (past Secretary); Red Fez Shrine Club (past member, Board of Directors); Former Scout Leader and Little League Baseball Coach.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Commissioners, Carolinas HealthCare Systems, 1987-Present; Board of Directors, Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center, 1984-Present; Board of Visitors, UNC-Charlotte; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Former Member, Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation Commission, 1975-1980 (Past Chair).

Honors and Awards

2000 Spirit Award, Mint Museum of Art; American Red Cross Certificate of Merit; Presidential Citation; National Association of County Commissioners National Award of Merit, 1986; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1996.

Personal Information

Married Jane Lowe Odom (deceased) of Charlotte on August 27, 1960. Four children. Member, Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Transportation; Ways and Means.



Beverly Eaves Perdue

Democrat, Craven County

Third Senatorial District: Craven, Pamlico and Portions of Carteret counties

Early Years

Born in Grundy, Virginia, to Alfred P. and Irene E. Morefield Moore.

Educational Background

Grundy High School, 1965; B.S. in History, University of Kentucky, 1969; M.Ed. in Community College Administration, University of Florida, 1974; Ph.D. in Administration, University of Florida, 1976; Fellow, Geriatrics Specialist, University of Florida Center of Gerontology.



Professional Background

Former Director, Geriatric Services, Craven County Hospital; Consultant, Robert W. Johnson Foundation; Neuse River Council of Governments; Director of Human Services, Gerontology Society; National Council on Aging; American Hospital Association.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1991-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-90.

Organizations

Chamber of Commerce; Committee of 100; Historical Society; Arts Council; Chair, A.B.C. Board; Member, NationsBank Regional Board; Member, N.C. United Way Board; N.C. Tourism Council; N.C. Health Policy Task Force.

Boards and Commissions

N.C.S.L. Education Commission; S.L.C. Fiscal Affairs and Governmental Operations Commission; Co-Chair, State and Local Government Fiscal Relations and Trends Study Commission; Joint Legislative Education Oversight Commission; Chair, State Ports Study Commission.

Personal Information

Two children. Member, Christ Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Vice-Chair, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Health Care, Ways and Means.

Jimmie Watkins Phillips **Democrat, Davidson County**

Twenty-Third Senatorial District: Portions of Davidson, Iredell and Rowan counties

Early Years

Born July 21, 1931, in Tarboro, Edgecombe County, to Morris W. and Jimmy Herring Phillips.

Educational Background

Burkeville High School, Burkeville, Virginia, 1950; Campbell College, 1954; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954-1960.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present.

Organizations

Kiwanis Club; Davidson Medical Ministry.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Mental Health Council, 1995-96.

Military Service

S/Sgt., U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-54, Korean Theater.

Personal Information

Married Carolyn Winberry Phillips of Statesville on May 19, 1956. Three children. Five grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Lexington.

Committee Appointments

Chair, Pensions & Retirement and Aging; Vice-Chair, Health Care; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Human Resources, Children and Human Resources, Finance.



Aaron Wesley Plyler **Democrat, Union County**

Seventeenth Senatorial District: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union and Portions of Hoke and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Monroe, Union County, October 1, 1926, to Isom Franklin and Ida Foard Plyler.

Educational Background

Attended Benton Heights School, Monroe, N.C.; Florida Military Academy.

Professional Background

President and Owner, Plyler Paving and Grading, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1982-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1974-82.

Organizations

Member and Past President, Wingate College Patron Club; Member and Past President, Monroe-Union County Chamber of Commerce; Member, North Carolina Restaurant Association; National Federation Independent Business.

Boards and Commissions

Member, General Board of Directors, United Carolina Bank; Board of Directors, North Carolina Restaurant Association; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin, Mecklenburg-Union County United Way; Board of Advisors, UNC-Charlotte; Chair Advisory Budget Commission.

Honors and Awards

1993 600 Award, Charlotte Motor Speedway; 1993 Outstanding Recognition, American Cancer Society; 1994 Honorary Doctorate of Humanities, Pfeiffer College; 1994 Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Poultry Federation; 1997 Distinguished Service Award, Carolinas Urban Coalition.

Personal Information

Married Dorothy Moser Plyler on May 22, 1948. Five children. Member, Benton Heights Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget; Member, Commerce, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Rules and Operation of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means.



William Robert Purcell, MD

Democrat, Scotland County

Seventeenth Senatorial District: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union and Portions of Hoke and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born February 12, 1931, in Laurinburg to Charles Augustus Purcell and Anna Meta Buchanan Purcell.

Educational Background

Laurinburg High School, 1949; B.S. in Pre-Med, Davidson College, 1952; M.D., UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956; Internship and Pediatric Residency, Medical College of South Carolina Teaching Hospitals, 1961.

Professional Background

Pediatrician, 1961-97 (retired).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Laurinburg, 1987-97; Member, Laurinburg City Council, 1981-87.

Organizations

Past Chair, Scotland Memorial Hospital Medical Staff; Consulting Associate, Department of Pediatrics, Duke University Medical Center, 1996-97; Adjunct Clinical Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1996-97; President, Laurinburg Rotary Club, 1973-1974; Co-Chair, Scotland County School Bond Referendum Committee, 1973-74; President, Laurinburg-Scotland County Area Chamber of Commerce, 1977.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, St. Andrews Presbyterian College, 1999-Present; Member and Past Chair, Scotland County Board of Health, 1972-81; Member, Richmond County College Foundation Board of Directors, 1994-Present; Member, Board of Trustees, Scotia Village Retirement Home, 1996-98; Member, Laurinburg-Maxton Airport Commission, 1973-74.

Honors and Awards

1999 N.C. Perinatal Association Association Award; 1999 Luther (Nick) Gerald's Award; 1999 Humanitarian Award, Scotland County NAACP; David Tayloe, Sr., Award in Community Pediatrics, N.C. Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics and N.C. Pediatric Society, 1995; Distinguished Service Award, UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1998.



Military Service

Captain, 57th Field Hospital, U.S. Army Medical Corps, France, 1957-59; Reserves, 1959-61.

Personal Information

Married to Jane G. McKeithan Purcell (deceased) on August 5, 1955; Four children. Member, Laurinburg Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Health Care; Vice-Chair, Children and Human Resources; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Human Resources, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

Anthony E. Rand **Democrat, Cumberland County**

Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Panther Branch Township, Wake County, on September 1, 1939, to Walter Rand, Jr., and Geneva Yeargan Rand.

Educational Background

Garner High School, 1957; B.A. in Political Science, University of North Carolina, 1961; J.D., University of North Carolina School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964.



Professional Background

Consultant, Prime Medical Services, Inc.; President, MedTech Investments, Inc.; President, Rand & Gregory, P.A.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-88 and 1994-Present.

Organizations

The Arts Council of Fayetteville/Cumberland County; Kiwanis; Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Fayetteville State University Foundation, Inc.; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; National Health Lawyers Association.

Boards and Commissions

Treasurer, Board of Directors, General Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina; Board of Directors, Fayetteville State University Foundation and Fayetteville Technical Community College Foundation; Legislative Advisory Committee, N.C. Bar Association; Local Board of Directors, First Citizens Bank and Trust Company; Board of Advisors, N.C. Academy of Physician Assistants.

Personal Information

Married to Karen Skarda Rand of Downers Grove, Illinois, on May 30, 1981. Two children. Member, St. Johns Episcopal Church, Fayetteville.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Vice-Chair, Appropriations/Base Budget, Information Technology; Member, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Judiciary I, Transportation, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.

Eric Miller Reeves

Democrat, Wake County

Fourteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Johnston and Wake counties

Early Years

Born October 18, 1963, in Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to Stuart and Jennie Miller Reeves.

Educational Background

B.A., Duke University, 1986; J.D., Wake Forest University, 1989.

Professional Background

Attorney, Morgan & Reeves.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, Raleigh City Council, 1993-96.

Organizations

Advisory Panel, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Capital Planning Commission; Governor's Crime Commission.

Honors and Awards

1999 Distinguished Leader of the Year, Leadership Raleigh, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; 1999 Public Leadership in Technology Award, NCEITA; 1999 Human Service Award, Garner Road YMCA; 1999 Chiropractic Honor Roll Award.

Personal

Married to Mary Morgan Reeves of Lillington on March 4, 1989. One child. First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Information Technology, Information Technology; Vice-Chair, Insurance; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Commerce, Finance.

McDaniel "Dan" Robinson

Democrat, Jackson County

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Swain and Transylvania counties

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, to W.L. and Bertha Lee Jarrett Robinson.

Educational Background

Marion High School, 1943; B.S. in Education, Western Carolina University, 1950; M.A. in Administration, George Peabody University, 1951.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1998-Present; Past Chair, Jackson County Board of County Commissioners.

Organizations

State Employees Association of North Carolina; Past Member, Western North Carolina Tomorrow.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission; N.C. Natural Heritage.

Military Service

2nd Class Petty Officer, United States Navy; 1st Lieutenant, U.S. Army Reserves.

Honors and Awards

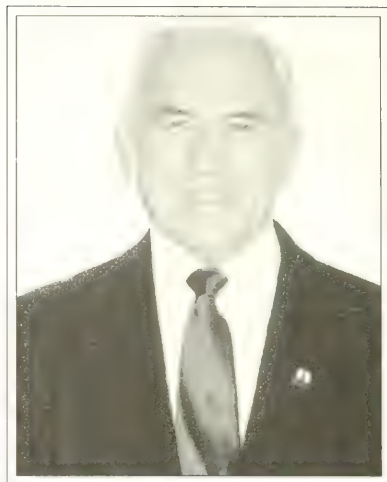
Western Carolina University Athletic Hall of Fame.

Personal

Married Jean Williams Robinson. Three children. Three grandchildren. Sylva First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary II, State and Local Government, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Robert Anthony Rucho **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

Thirty-Fifth Senatorial District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born Dec. 8, 1948, in Worcester, Massachusetts, to Thomas and Ernestine Tanca Rucho.

Educational Background

South High School, Worcester, Massachusetts; B.A. in Biology, Northeastern University; D.D.S., MCV VCU School of Dentistry; Cert. Prosthodontics, Boston University; M.B.A., Belk College of Business, UNC-Charlotte.



Professional Background

Prosthodontist and Dentist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Former Member, Mecklenburg County Commission; Former Member, Matthews Town Board.

Personal Information

Married Theresa Fritscher Rucho of New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 8, 1993. Two children. Member, Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Cathedral.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation.

Larry Shaw

Democrat, Cumberland County

Forty-First Senatorial District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born July 15, 1949, in High Point, Guilford County, to Dorffus and Odessa Shaw.

Educational Background

William Penn High School, High Point, 1967; B.S., Alabama State University, 1972; Masters of Education, Alabama State University, 1974.

Professional Background

President and Chairman, Shaw Food Services Company, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1995-96.

Organizations

American Association of Minority Contractors; N.C. Association of Minority Businesses; National Business League, Fayetteville Chapter; Chair, Elizabeth City State University Foundation; Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Minority Business National League Defense Fund.

Boards and Commissions

Cumberland County Finance Authority Board; N.C. Small Business Advocacy Council; N.C. Capitol Building Authority; N.C. Economic Development Board; Member, Board of Trustees, N.C. Museum of Art.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Human Letters, Rock Hill College, 1984; Larry and Evelyn Shaw Day declared in North Carolina by Gov. Hunt; Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Leadership Award, Fayetteville State University, 1989-93; Award, Fayetteville Business and Professional League.

Personal Information

Married to Evelyn Oliver Shaw of Selma, Alabama, on December 15, 1973; Two children.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Information Technology, Pensions & Retirement and Aging; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Human Resources, Commerce, Finance.



Robert G. Shaw

Republican, Guilford County

Nineteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Davidson, Guilford and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born in Erwin, Harnett County, November 22, 1924, to R.G.B. and Annie Byrd Shaw.

Educational Background

Campbell College; UNC-Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

Restaurateur.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present; County Commissioner, Guilford County, 1968-76 (former Chair).

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Council on Community and Economic Development, 1975-77; Member, Natural and Economic Resources Board, 1975-77; Member, N.C. Advisory Budget Committee; Member, Joint Legislative Committee on Governmental Operations.

Military Service

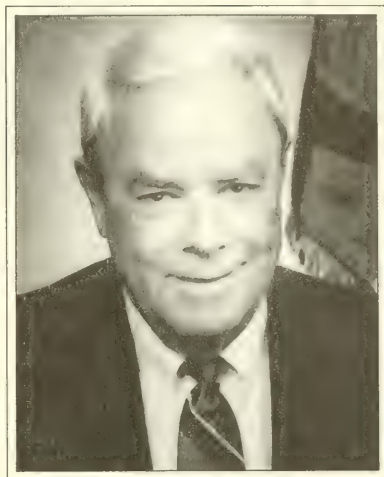
U.S. Army Air Corps, 1943-46.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Owens Shaw of Jamestown in 1981. Two children. Six grandchildren. Member, Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Finance; Ranking Minority Member, Judiciary II; Member, Commerce, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Transportation.



Robert Charles Soles, Jr. **Democrat, Columbus County**

Eighteenth Senatorial District: Brunswick, Columbus and Portions of Bladen and New Hanover counties

Early Years

Born in Tabor City, December 17, 1934, to Robert C. and Myrtle Norris Soles.

Educational Background

Tabor City High School, 1952; B.S. in Science and English, Wake Forest University, 1956; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959.

Professional Background

Attorney, Soles, Phipps, Ray, Prince & Williford.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1977-Present. N.C. House of Representatives, 1969-77.

Organizations

American and N.C. Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; N.C. Association of County Attorneys; Phi Alpha Delta; Rotary Club (former President).

Boards and Commissions

President, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Southern Growth Policies Board; Trustee, UNC-Wilmington; Former Trustee of the Consolidated University of N.C. Medical Malpractice Study Commission; Former Member, Governor's Crime Commission.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Army Reserve, 1957-67.

Personal Information

Member, Tabor City Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Commerce; Vice-Chair, Finance, Insurance, Judiciary I; Member, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State and Local Government, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues.



Ed Nelson Warren

Democrat, Pitt County

Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Beaufort, Lenoir, Martin and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Stokes, Pitt County, November 26, 1929, to Elmer Edward and Daisy Cox Warren.

Educational Background

Stokes High School; A.A., Campbell University; A.B. in Science, Barton College; M.A. in Administration, East Carolina University; Doctoral Program, Duke University.

Professional Background

Investor; Real Estate, Warren and Associates.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-90; Former Chair, Pitt County Board of County Commissioners.

Organizations

Greenville Rotary Club (Paul Harris Fellow); Board of Directors, Greenville Country Club; Board of Directors, Greenville Chamber of Commerce; United Fund (Past President); Trustee, Salvation Army; Former Chair, Pitt County Heart Association; East Carolina University Chancellor's Society; Honorary Member, Board of Trustees, Pitt County Memorial Hospital; Chair, N.C. Heart Disease and Stroke Task Force.

Boards and Commissions

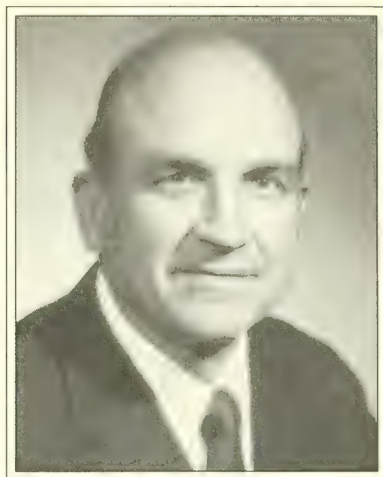
Former Chair, Pitt County Health Board; Pitt County Airport Authority; Board of Directors, Branch Banking & Trust Company; Advisory Budget Commission.

Military Service

United States Air Force.

Honors and Awards

Pitt County Citizen of the Year Award, 1987; East Carolina University Alumni of the Year Award; Award for Outstanding Support of Education by N.C. Education Association; Distinguished Service Award in Recognition of Meritorious Service to Mental Health Association; Named and Dedicated Life Sciences Building at East Carolina.



Ed Nelson Warren (continued)
Democrat, Pitt County

Personal Information

Married, Joan Braswell Warren. Member, First Christian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on General Government; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues, Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Health Care, Ways and Means.

Hugh B. Webster **Republican, Caswell County**

Twenty-First Senatorial District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Person counties

Early Years

Born in Caswell County, August 6, 1943, to LeGrand and Kathleen Hicks Webster.

Educational Background

Bartlett Yancey High School, Yanceyville, 1961; N.C. State University, 1962-63; B.S. in Business, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968, Specialization in Accounting, 1969; Tax Specialist Course, University of Illinois-Champaign, 1970.

Professional Background

CPA, Hugh B. Webster, PA.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

AICPA; NATP; Ruritan (Past President); Leasburg Volunteer Fire Department (Past President).

Personal Information

Married to Patricia Ramey Webster of Topnot, N.C., on August 12, 1967. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, State and Local Government; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Finance, Insurance, Ways and Means.



David Franklin Weinstein **Democrat, Robeson County**

Thirtieth Senatorial District: Robeson and Portions of Bladen, Cumberland, Hoke and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, June 17, 1936, to Max M. and Evelyn Lebo Weinstein.

Educational Background

Lumberton Senior High School, Lumberton, 1954; Agronomy, N.C. State University, 1958; Business, University of Alabama, 1959.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Lumberton, 1987-91.

Organizations

Rotary Club; Masonic Lodge; Shrine Club.

Boards and Commissions

Local Board, First Union National Bank, 1990-Present.

Military Service

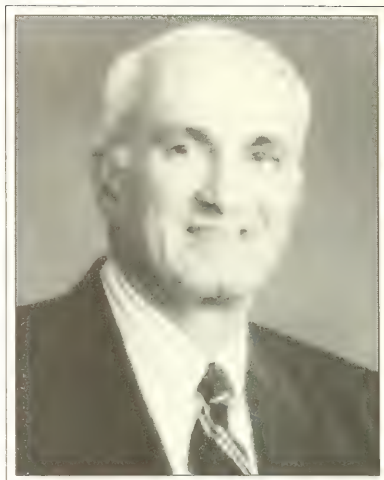
Captain, 108th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1959-60; Reserves, 1960-66.

Personal Information

Married to Karen Kulbersh Weinstein of Columbus, Georgia, on October 16, 1960. Two children. Two grandchildren. Jewish.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Finance; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations/Base Budget, Health care, Pensions & Retirement and Aging, Ways and Means.



Allen Hewitt Wellons

Democrat, Johnston County

Eleventh Senatorial District: Franklin County and Portions of Johnston, Vance and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born March 12, 1949, in Smithfield, Johnston County, to Elmer J., Jr., and Ruth Sanders Rose Wellons.

Educational Background

Smithfield High School, 1967; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., N.C. Central University, 1975.

Professional Background

Attorney/Farm Manager, Wilkins & Wellons.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1996-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce; Greater Triangle Regional Leadership Council; Member, Board of Directors, Johnston County Habitat for Humanity; Former Scoutmaster, Troop 22; Co-Chair, Johnston County YMCA; Partners in Education, Johnston County.

Boards and Commissions

State Personnel Commission; Member, Board of Directors, Children's Hospital, UNC-Chapel Hill; Former Member, Board of Directors, Food Bank of N.C.

Honors and Awards

1987 Tree Farmer of the Year.

Personal Information

Married to Elizabeth Hobgood Wellons of Smithfield on December 29, 1971. Three children. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Insurance; Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues; Member, Appropriations/Base Budget, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Children and Human Resources, Finance, Information Technology, Judiciary I.



Janet B. Pruitt **Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate**

Early Years

Born March 27, 1944, in Nash County to James R. (deceased) and Marie Joyner (deceased) Bryant.

Educational Background

Spring Hope High School, 1962; Business, East Carolina University, 1962-64.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Supervisor of Senate Clerks, 1988-96; Committee Clerk, 1981-88; Personnel Analyst, Social Services Division, Department of Human Resources, 1966-73.

Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries; Former Member, Business and Professional Women.

Personal Information

Two children. Member, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church.



Cecil R. Goins

Sergeant at Arms, N.C. Senate

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines in 1926, to T. R. Goins and Marie Barrett Goins.

Educational Background

West Southern Pines High, 1944; B.S., Business Administration, N.C. A&T State University, 1950.

Professional Background

Sergeant at Arms, N. C. Senate; Private Investigator and Owner, Alpha Investigative Services; Retired Deputy U.S. Marshal, Inspector and Criminal Investigator, U.S. Marshals Service (25 years); Assistant Business Manager, Shaw University.



Political Activities

Chair, Precinct #20, Raleigh; Political Action Committee, RWCA.

Organizations

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; Retired U.S. Marshals Association; Life Member, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; Member, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity Boule.

Boards and Commissions

Raleigh Civil Service Commission; N.C. Private Protective Service Board; Board of Directors, Meadowbrook Country Club.

Military Service

Enlisted, 2 years, Far East and Japan; M/Sgt., Europe & Germany; Five years active duty, 10 years reserve duty (Major).

Personal Information

Married, LaVerne C. Goins, August 29, 1951. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church.

Sally Glenn Bates **Chaplain, N.C. Senate**

Early Years

Born in Orange, New Jersey, to Wilfred C., Jr., and Barbara Jane McChesney Bates.

Educational Background

Manasquan High School, Manasquan, N.J., 1968; B.A. in Theatre Arts, Mary Washington College, 1973; Master of Arts in Theatre Arts, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1978; Masters of Divinity, Duke Divinity School, 1995.

Professional Background

Associate Pastor, Hayes Barton United Methodist Church.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. Senate, 1999-Present.

Organizations

Ordained Elder, N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church; Methodist Home for Children; Capital Area Chorale; Heart of Carolina Emmaus Community; United Methodist Volunteers in Mission; Raleigh Board of Missions; Urban Ministries of Raleigh (Chaplain for the Open Door Clinic).

Personal Information

United Methodist



1999-2000 N.C. Senate Committees

Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources

Chair: Albertson

Vice-Chairs: Gulley, Horton, Robinson, Wellons

Ranking Minority Member: Cochrane

Members: Clodfelter, East, Garrou, Garwood, Hagan, Harris, Hartsell, Kinnaird, William Martin, Odom, Perdue, Phillips, Webster, Weinstein

Appropriations/Base Budget

Co-Chairs: Odom, Perdue, Plyler

Vice-Chairs: Allran, Cochrane, Forrester, Rand

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Carpenter, Carrington, Carter, Clodfelter, Dalton, Dannelly, East, Foxx, Garrou, Garwood, Gulley, Hagan, Harris, Hartsell, Horton, Hoyle, Jordan, Kerr, Kinnaird, Lee, Lucas, Robert Martin, William Martin, Metcalf, Phillips, Purcell, Reeves, Robinson, Larry Shaw, Warren, Weinstein, Wellons

Appropriations on Department of Transportation

Chair: Gulley

Vice-Chair: Albertson

Ranking Minority Member: Carpenter

Members: Clodfelter, Hoyle, Miller, Rucho

Appropriations on Education/Higher Education

Co-Chairs: Dalton, Lee

Vice-Chair: Carter

Ranking Minority Member: Hartsell

Members: Garrou, Garwood, Hagan, Wellons

Appropriations on General Government

Chair: Warren

Vice-Chair: Lucas

Ranking Minority Member: Foxx

Members: Allran, Harris, Kinnaird

Appropriations on Human Resources

Chair: William Martin

Vice-Chair: Dannelly

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Kerr, Phillips, Purcell, Larry Shaw

Appropriations on Information Technology

Chair: Reeves

Vice-Chair: Garrou

Ranking Minority Member: Foxx

Members: Clodfelter, Metcalf, Moore

Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety

Chair: Jordan

Vice-Chair: Ballance

Ranking Minority Member: East

Members: Carrington, Rand

Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources

Chair: Robert Martin

Vice-Chair: Weinstein

Ranking Minority Member: Cochrane

Members: Horton, Metcalf, Reeves, Robinson

Children and Human Resources

Chair: Lucas

Vice-Chairs: Dannelly, William Martin, Purcell

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Allran, Cochrane, East, Foxx, Garrou, Hagan, Kerr, Moore, Phillips, Warren, Wellons

Commerce

Chair: Soles

Vice-Chairs: Cochrane, Hoyle, Lee, Robert Martin, Warren

Ranking Minority Member: Ballantine

Members: Ballance, Carpenter, Carrington, Carter, Dalton, Forrester, Foxx, Jordan, Kerr, Metcalf, Moore, Plyler, Purcell, Rand, Reeves, Rucho, Larry Shaw, Robert Shaw

Education/Higher Education

Co-Chairs: Dalton, Lee

Vice-Chairs: Dannelly, Hartsell, Hoyle, Warren

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Carter, Cochrane, Cooper, Forrester, Foxx, Garrou, Garwood, Gulley, Hagan, Horton, Lucas, William Martin, Perdue, Purcell, Robinson, Rucho

Finance

Co-Chairs: Hoyle and Kerr

Vice-Chairs: Cooper, Robert Shaw, Soles, Weinstein

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Albertson, Ballantine, Clodfelter, Cochrane, Dalton, Dannelly, Foxx, Gulley, Harris, Hartsell, Lee, Metcalf, Miller, Moore, Perdue, Phillips, Purcell, Rand, Reeves, Rucho, Larry Shaw, Webster, Wellons

Health Care

Chair: Purcell

Vice-Chairs: Lucas, William Martin, Metcalf, Phillips

Members: Cooper, Dannelly, Forrester, Garwood, Hagan, Hartsell, Miller, Moore, Perdue, Warren, Weinstein

Information Technology

Chair: Reeves

Vice-Chairs: Garrou, Rand, Larry Shaw

Ranking Minority Member: Horton

Members: Carrington, Carter, Clodfelter, Cochrane, Foxx, Gulley, Harris, Hoyle, Jordan, Kerr, Lee, Robert Martin, Wellons

Insurance

Chair: Wellons

Vice-Chair: Harris, Robert Martin, Reeves, Soles

Ranking Minority Member: Carrington

Members: Ballance, Ballantine, East, Metcalf, Miller, Rand, Webster

Judiciary I

Chair: Cooper

Vice-Chairs: Clodfelter, Hartsell, Soles

Ranking Minority Member: Carpenter

Members: Albertson, Allran, Ballantine, Carrington, Carter, Gulley, Hoyle, Lucas, Metcalf, Rand, Wellons

Judiciary II

Chair: Miller

Vice-Chairs: Ballance, Dalton, Hagan, Odom

Ranking Minority Member: Robert Shaw

Members: Forrester, Horton, Kerr, Kinnaird, Lee, William Martin, Moore, Robinson

Pensions & Retirement and Aging

Chair: Phillips

Vice-Chairs: Kinnaird, Larry Shaw

Ranking Minority Member: Moore

Members: Albertson, Carpenter, Clodfelter, Jordan, Odom, Plyler, Robert Shaw, Weinstein

Rules and Operations of the Senate

Chair: Rand

Vice-Chairs: Carrington, Cooper, Gulley

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Albertson, Dalton, Horton, Hoyle, Jordan, Kinnaird, Robert Martin, Metcalf, Plyler, Rucho, Soles

State and Local Government

Chair: Kinnaird

Vice-Chairs: Dalton, Jordan, Miller

Ranking Minority Member: Webster

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Clodfelter, Garwood, Horton, Robinson, Soles

Transportation

Chair: Larry Shaw

Vice-Chairs: Carpenter, Gulley, Lee

Ranking Minority Member: Garwood

Members: Carrington, Carter, Harris, Hartsell, Hoyle, Robert Martin, Odom, Plyler, Rand, Rucho, Robert Shaw

Ways and Means

Chair: Dannelly

Vice-Chairs: Kerr, Lucas

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Ballance, Ballantine, Carrington, East, Hoyle, Robert Martin, Odom, Perdue, Plyler, Warren, Webster, Weinstein

Select Committee on Tobacco Settlement Issues

Chair: Weinstein

Vice-Chairs: Albertson, Perdue, Warren, Wellons

Ranking Minority Member: Hartsell

Members: Ballance, Carter, Cochrane, Dannelly, East, Forrester, Garrou, Gulley, Harris, Horton, Kerr, Robert Martin, William Martin, Metcalf, Purcell, Rand, Robinson, Soles

1999 N.C. House of Representatives

Officers

Speaker	James B. Black
Special Assistant to the Speaker	W. Pete Cunningham
Speaker Pro Tempore	Joe Hackney
Majority Leader	Philip Baddour
Minority Leader	Richard T. Morgan
Majority Whips	Andrew T. Dedmon, Beverly Earle
Minority Whip	Julia Howard
Principal Clerk	Denise Weeks
Reading Clerk	
Sergeant at Arms	Robert R. Samuels

Representatives

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Adams, Alma S. (D)	26th	Guilford	Greensboro
Alexander, Martha B. (D)	56th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Allen, Gordon P. (D)	22nd	Person	Roxboro
Allred, Cary D. (R)	25th	Alamance	Burlington
Arnold, Gene G. (R)	72nd	Nash	Rocky Mount
Baddour, Philip A., Jr. (D)	11th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Baker, Rex L. (R)	40th	Stokes	King
Barbee, Bobby H., Sr. (R)	82nd	Stanly	Locust
Barefoot, Daniel W. (D)	44th	Lincoln	Lincolnton
Berry, Cherie Killian (R)	45th	Catawba	Newton
Black, James B. (D)	36th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Blue, Daniel T., Jr. (D)	21st	Wake	Raleigh
Bonner, Donald A. (D)	87th	Robeson	Rowland
Bowie, Joanne W. (R)	29th	Guilford	Greensboro
Boyd-McIntyre, Flossie (D)	28th	Guilford	Jamestown
Braswell, Jerry (D) (Resigned)	97th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Bridgeman, John D. (D)	76th	Gaston	Gastonia
Brown, John W. (R)	41st	Wilkes	Elkin
Brubaker, Harold J. (R)	38th	Randolph	Asheboro
Buchanan, Charles F. (R)	46th	Mitchell	Green Mountain
Cansler, Lanier M. (R)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville
Capps, J. Russell (R)	92nd	Wake	Raleigh
Carpenter, James C. (R) (Resigned)	53rd	Macon	Otto
Church, Walter G., Sr. (D)	47th	Burke	Valdese
Clary, Debbie A. (R)	48th	Cleveland	Cherryville
Cole, Edward N. (D)	25th	Rockingham	Reidsville
Cox, A. Leslie, Jr. (D)	19th	Lee	Sanford

Representatives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Crawford, James W., Jr. (D)	22nd	Granville	Oxford
Creech, Billy J. (R)	20th	Johnston	Clayton
Culp, Arlie F. (R)	30th	Randolph	Ramseur
Culpepper, William T., III (D)	86th	Chowan	Edenton
Cunningham, W. Pete (D)	59th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Daughtry, N. Leo (R)	95th	Johnston	Smithfield
Davis, Donald Spencer (R)	19th	Harnett	Erwin
Decker, Michael P. (R)	84th	Forsyth	Walkertown
Dedmon, Andrew Thomas (D)	48th	Cleveland	Earl
Dockham, Jerry C. (R)	94th	Davidson	Denton
Earle, Beverly M. (D)	60th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Easterling, Ruth M. (D)	58th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Eddins, Rick L. (R)	65th	Wake	Raleigh
Edwards, Zeno L., Jr. (D)	2nd	Beaufort	Washington
Ellis, James Samuel (R)	15th	Wake	Raleigh
Esposito, Theresa H. (R)	88th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Fitch, Milton F., Jr. (D)	70th	Wilson	Wilson
Ford, Jimmie E. (D)	97th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Fox, Stanley H. (D)	78th	Granville	Oxford
Gardner, Charlotte A. (R)	35th	Rowan	Salisbury
Gibson, Pryor A., III (D)	33rd	Montgomery	Troy
Gillespie, Mitch (R)	49th	McDowell	Marion
Goodwin, George Wayne (D)	32nd	Richmond	Rockingham
Grady, W. Robert (R)	80th	Onslow	Jacksonville
Gray, Lyons (R)	39th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Gulley, Jim (R)	69th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Hackney, Joe (D)	24th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Haire, R. Phillip (D)	52nd	Jackson	Sylva
Hall, John D. (D)	7th	Halifax	Scotland Neck
Hardaway, Thomas C. (D)(Resigned)	7th	Halifax	Enfield
Hensley, Robert J., Jr. (D)	64th	Wake	Raleigh
Hiatt, William S. (R)	40th	Surry	Mount Airy
Hill, Dewey L. (D)	14th	Columbus	Whiteville
Holmes, George M. (R)	41st	Yadkin	Hamptonville
Horn, W. James (D)	48th	Cleveland	Shelby
Howard, Julia C. (R)	74th	Davie	Mocksville
Hunter, Howard J., Jr. (D)	5th	Northampton	Murfreesboro
Hurley, John W. (D)	18th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Insko, Verla C. (D)	24th	Orange	Chapel Hill

Representatives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Jarrell, Mary L. (D)	89th	Guilford	High Point
Jellus, Margaret M. (D)	89th	Guilford	Greensboro
Justus, Larry T. (R)	50th	Henderson	Hendersonville
Kinney, Theodore J. (D)	17th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Kiser, Joe L. (R)	45th	Lincoln	Vale
Luebke, Paul (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
McAllister, Mary E. (D)	17th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
McComas, Daniel F. (R)	13th	New Hanover	Wilmington
McCombs, W. Eugene (R)	83rd	Rowan	Faith
McCrary, Paul R. (D)	37th	Davidson	Lexington
McLawhorn, Marian N. (D)	9th	Pitt	Grifton
McMahan, W. Edwin (R)	55th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Melton, O. Max (D)	34th	Union	Monroe
Michaux, Henry M., Jr. (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
Miller, George W. Jr. (D)(Resigned)	23rd	Durham	Durham
Miner, David (R)	62nd	Wake	Cary
Mitchell, W. Franklin (R)	42nd	Iredell	Olin
Moore, Richard L. (D)	90th	Cabarrus	Kannapolis
Morgan, Richard T. (R)	31st	Moore	Pinehurst
Morris, Amelia A.H. (R)	18th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Mosley, Jane H. (D)(Deceased)	63rd	Wake	Cary
Neely, Charles B., Jr. (R)(Resigned)	61st	Wake	Raleigh
Nesbitt, Martin L., Jr. (D)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville
Nye, Edd (D)	96th	Bladen	Elizabethtown
Oldham, Warren Claude (D)	67th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Owens, William C., Jr. (D)	1st	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City
Pope, Art (R)	61st	Wake	Raleigh
Preston, Jean Rouse (R)	4th	Carteret	Emerald Isle
Ramsey, Liston B. (D)	52nd	Madison	Marshall
Rayfield, John M. (R)	93rd	Gaston	Belmont
Redwine, E. David (D)	14th	Brunswick	Shallotte
Rogers, Richard Eugene (D)	6th	Martin	Williamston
Russell, Carolyn B. (R)	77th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Saunders, Drew P. (D)	54th	Mecklenburg	Huntersville
Setzer, Mitchell S. (R)	43rd	Catawba	Catawba
Sexton, P. Wayne, Sr. (R)	73rd	Rockingham	Stoneville
Sherrill, Wilma M. (R)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville
Smith, Ronald L. (D)	4th	Carteret	Newport
Sossamon, Len (D)	90th	Cabarrus	Concord
Starnes, Edgar V. (R)	91st	Caldwell	Granite Falls

Representatives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Address</i>
Sutton, Ronnie N. (D)	85th	Robeson	Pembroke
Tallent, Timothy N. (R)	81st	Cabarrus	Kannapolis
Teague, W.B., Jr. (R)	25th	Alamance	Liberty
Thomas, Scott E. (D)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Thompson, Gregory J. (R)	46th	Mitchell	Spruce Pine
Tolson, Joe P. (D)	71st	Edgecombe	Pinetops
Tucker, Russell E. (D)	10th	Duplin	Pink Hill
Wainwright, William L. (D)	79th	Craven	Havelock
Walend, Trudi (R)	68th	Transylvania	Brevard
Warner, Edward Alexander (D)	75th	Cumberland	Hope Mills
Warren, Edith D. (D)	8th	Pitt	Farmville
Warwick, Nurham O. (D)	12th	Sampson	Clinton
Weiss, Jennifer (D)	63rd	Wake	Cary
West, Roger (R)	53rd	Cherokee	Marble
Wilson, Constance K. (R)	57th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Wilson, W. Eugene (R)	40th	Watauga	Boone
Womble, Larry W. (D)	66th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Wood, Stephen W. (Ref.)	27th	Guilford	High Point
Wright, Thomas E. (D)	98th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Yongue, Douglas Y. (D)	16th	Scotland	Laurinburg

N.C. Speakers of the House***Speakers of the House of Burgesses (Lower House of the Colonial Assembly)***

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
George Catchmaid	Albemarle	1666
Valentine Bird	Pasquotank	1672
Valentine Bird	Pasquotank	1673
Thomas Eastchurch	Unknown	1675
Thomas Cullen	Chowan	1677
George Durant	Currituck	1679
John Nixon	Chowan	1689
John Porter	Bath	1697-98
William Wilkison	Chowan	1703
Thomas Boyd	Unknown	1707
Edward Mosely	Chowan	1708
Richard Sanderson	Currituck	1709
William Swann	Currituck	1711
Thomas Snoden	Perquimans	1711-12
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1715-16

Speakers of the House of Burgesses (Lower House of the Colonial Assembly)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1720
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1722
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1723
Maurice Moore	Perquimans	1725-26
John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort	1725-26
John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort	1727
Thomas Swann	Pasquotank	1729
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1731
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1733
Edward Moseley	Chowan	1734
William Downing	Tyrrell	1735
William Downing	Tyrrell	1736-37
William Downing	Tyrrell	1738-39
John Hodgson	Chowan	1739-40
John Hodgson	Chowan	1741
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1742-44
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1744-45
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1746
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1746-52
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1753-54
John Campbell	Bertie	1754-60
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1754-60
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1760
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1761
Samuel Swann	Onslow	1762
John Ashe	New Hanover	1762
John Ashe	New Hanover	1764-65
John Harvey	Perquimans	1766-68
John Harvey	Perquimans	1769
Richard Caswell	Craven	1770-71
John Harvey	Perquimans	1773
John Harvey	Perquimans	1773-74
John Harvey	Perquimans	1775

House of Commons

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Abner Nash	Craven	1777
John Williams	Granville	1778
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1778
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1779
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1780
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1781
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1782
Edward Starkey	Onslow	1783
Thomas Benbury	Chowan	1784 (April)
William Blount	Craven	1784 (October)
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1785
John B. Ashe	Halifax	1786-87
John Sitgreaves	Craven	1787
John Sitgreaves	Craven	1788
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1789
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1790
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1791-92
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1792-93
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1793-94
Timothy Bloodworth	New Hanover	1794-95
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1795
John Leigh	Edgecombe	1796
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1797
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1798
Musendine Matthews	Iredell	1799
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1800
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1801
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1802
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1803
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1804
Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan	1805
John Moore	Lincoln	1806
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1807
Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover	1808
William Gaston	Craven	1808
Thomas Davis	Cumberland	1809
William Hawkins	Granville	1810
William Hawkins	Granville	1811
William Miller	Warren	1812

House of Commons (continued)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
William Miller	Warren	1813
William Miller	Warren	1814
John Craig	Orange	1815
Thomas Ruffins	Orange	1816
James Iredell	Chowan	1816
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1817
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1818
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1819
Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell	1820
James Mebane	Orange	1821
John D. Jones	New Hanover	1822
Alfred Moore	Brunswick	1823-24
Alfred Moore	Brunswick	1824-25
John Stanly	Craven	1825-26
John Stanly	Craven	1826-27
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	1827-28
Thomas Settle	Rockingham	1828-29
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1829-30
Charles Fisher	Rowan	1830-31
Charles Fisher	Rowan	1831-32
Louis D. Henry	Cumberland	1832-33
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1833-34
William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg	1834-35
William D. Haywood, Jr.	Wake	1835
William H. Haywood, Jr.	Wake	1836-37
William A. Graham	Orange	1838-39
William A. Graham	Orange	1840-41
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1840-41
Clavin Graves	Caswell	1842-43
Edward Stanly	Beaufort	1844-45
Edward Stanly	Beaufort	1846-47
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1846-47
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1848-49
James C. Dobbs	Cumberland	1850-51
John Baxter	Henderson	1852
Samuel P. Hill	Caswell	1854-55
Jesse G. Shepherd	Cumberland	1856-57
Thomas Settle, Jr.	Rockingham	1858-59
William T. Dortch	Wayne	1860-61

House of Commons (continued)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Nathan N. Fleming	Rowan	1860-61
Robert B. Gilliam	Granville	1862-64
Richard S. Donnell	Beaufort	1862-64
Marmaduke S. Robbins	Randolph	1862-64
Richard S. Donnel	Beaufort	1864-65
Samuel F. Phillips	Orange	1865-66
Rufus Y. McAden	Alamance	1866-67

House of Representatives

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Joseph W. Holden	Wake	1868
Joseph W. Holden	Wake	1869-70
Thomas J. Jarvis	Tyrrell	1870
James L. Robinson	Macon	1872
James L. Robinson	Macon	1874-75
Charles Price	Davie	1876-77
John M. Moring	Chatham	1879
Charles M. Cooke	Franklin	1881
George M. Rose	Cumberland	1883
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1885
John R. Webster	Rockingham	1887
Augustus Leazar	Iredell	1889
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1891
Lee S. Overman	Rowan	1893
Zeb V. Walser	Davidson	1895
A.F. Hileman	Cabarrus	1897
Henry G. Connor	Wilson	1899-1900
Walter E. Moore	Jackson	1901
S. M. Gattis	Orange	1903
Owen H. Guion	Craven	1905
E. J. Justice	Guilford	1907
A. W. Graham	Granville	1909
W. C. Dowd	Mecklenburg	1911
George Connor	Wilson	1913
Emmett R. Wooten	Lenoir	1915
Walter Murphy	Rowan	1917
Dennis G. Brummitt	Granville	1919
Harry P. Grier	Iredell	1921
John G. Dawson	Lenoir	1923-24
Edgar W. Pharr	Mecklenburg	1925

House of Representatives (continued)

<i>Representative</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1927
A. H. Graham	Orange	1929
Willis Smith	Wake	1931
R. L. Harris	Person	1933
Robert Johnson	Pender	1935-36
R. Gregg Cherry	Gaston	1937
D. L. Ward	Craven	1939
O. M. Mull	Cleveland	1941
John Kerr, Jr.	Warren	1943
Oscar L. Richardson	Union	1945
Thomas J. Pearsall	Nash	1947
Kerr Craig Ramsay	Rowan	1949
W. Frank Taylor	Wayne	1951
Eugene T. Bost, Jr.	Cabarrus	1953
Larry I. Moore, Jr.	Wilson	1955-56
James K. Doughton	Alleghany	1957
Addison Hewlett	New Hanover	1959
Joseph M. Hunt, Jr.	Guilford	1961
H. Clifton Blue	Moore	1963
H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1965-66
David M. Britt	Robeson	1967
Earl W. Vaughn	Rockingham	1969
Philip P. Godwin	Gates	1971
James E. Ramsey	Person	1973-74
James C. Green	Bladen	1975-76
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston	1977-78
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston	1979-80
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1981-82
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1983-84
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1985-86
Liston B. Ramsey	Madison	1987-88
Josephus L. Mavretic	Edgecombe	1989-90
Daniel T. Blue, Jr.	Wake	1991-94
Harold J. Brubaker	Randolph	1995-98
James B. Black	Mecklenburg	1999-Present

James Boyce Black **Speaker of the House**

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

Thirty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Matthews, Mecklenburg County, on March 25, 1935, to Boyce and James Margaret Query Black.

Education

East Mecklenburg, 1953; B.A. in Business Administration; Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1958; B.S. and Doctor of Optometry, Southern College of Optometry, 1962.

Professional Background

Optometrist, Dr. James B. Black & Associates.

Political Activities

Speaker of the House, 1999-Present, Member, N.C. House, 1981-84 and 1991-Present (Majority Whip, 1993-94; Minority Leader, 1995-98); Matthews Town Council, 1988.

Organizations

Past President, Mecklenburg County Optometric Association, Past President, North Carolina State Optometric Society; Matthews Optimist Club; Crostdale Community Association; Mason-Shriner; President, Methodist Men, Matthews United Methodist Church, 1987.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Mecklenburg County Mental Health Association; Board Member, Local Advisory Board, United Carolina Bank; Board of Trustees, N.C. Optometric Society; Member, Administrative Board, Matthews United Methodist Church, 1985-87.

Military Service

Petty Officer, 3rd Class, USNR, USS Massey, 1955-56; Reserves 1956-60.

Honors and Awards

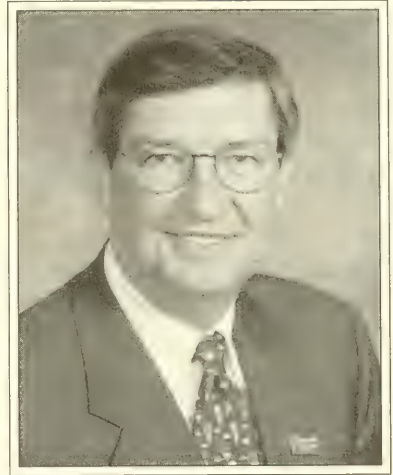
1983 N.C. Optometrist of the Year; 1999 Honorary Doctorate, Lenoir Rhyne; 2000 Optometrist of the South; 1995 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Nursing Association.

Personal Information

Married Betty Clodfelter Black of Matthews on May 13, 1955. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Matthews United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

The Speaker of the House appoints all committee memberships.



Joe Hackney **Speaker Pro-Tempore**

Democrat, Orange County

Twenty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Chatham and Orange counties

Early Years

Born in Siler City, Chatham County, on September 23, 1945, to Herbert Harold and Ida Lillian Dorsett Hackney.

Educational Background

Silk Hope High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1963-64; A.B. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-67; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, firm of Epting & Hackney; Assistant District Attorney, 15th District, 1971-74; Research Assistant to J. Frank Huskins, Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1970-71.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present.

Organizations

Orange County (Former President), N.C. and American Bar Associations; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Committee on Legislation and Law Reform, N.C. Bar; Former President, 15th District Bar; Former President, Orange-Chatham Legal Services; Conservation Council of N.C.; Sierra Club; N.C. Nature Conservancy; Appalachian Trail Conference; N.C. Cattlemen's Association.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc.; Former Member, Conservation Foundation of N.C.; Citizens Commission on Alternatives to Incarceration; Former Member, Governor's Crime Commission; Former Chair, Environmental Quality Committee, Southern Legislative Conference.

Honors and Awards

Recycling Merit Award, N.C. Recycling Association, 1991; Legislative Award, N.C. Pediatric Society, 1989; Legislative Award, N.C. Chapter, American Planning Association, 1989; Outstanding Service Award, Sierra Club, N.C. Chapter, 1988; Distinguished Service Award, Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, 1988.



Personal Information

Married Betsy Strandberg on September 15, 1979. Two children. Member, Hickory Mountain Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary I; Vice-Chair, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House; Member (Ex-officio of all committees), Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Technology.

Philip A. Baddour, Jr. **House Majority Leader**

Democrat, Wayne County

Eleventh Representative District: Portions of Lenoir and Wayne counties

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, on August 5, 1942, to Philip A. and Louise Farfour Baddour, Sr.

Educational Background

Goldsboro High School, 1960; A.B. in Economics, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill Law School, 1967.

Professional Background

Attorney, Baddour, Parker, Hine & Orander.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1992-93 and 1995-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association; Goldsboro Rotary Club; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Wayne County Chapter of the American Cancer Society (Board of Directors, 1968-82); Goldsboro Jaycees, 1968-78; Wayne County Sheltered Workshop (President, 1972-74).

Boards and Commissions

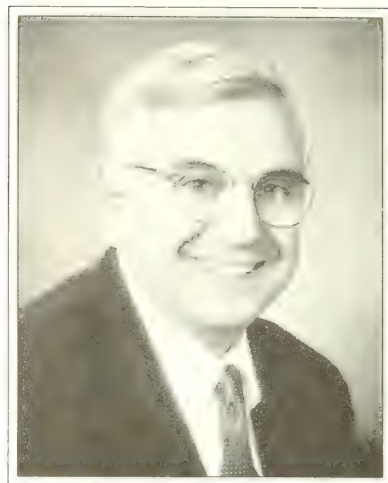
UNC Law Alumni Association, Board of Directors, 1983-86, 1992; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, Board of Directors, 1990; N.C. Board of Transportation, 1981-85; N.C. Board of Economic Development, 1977-81; Wayne Community College, Board of Trustees, 1986-92.

Military Service

Colonel, N.C. Army National Guard, HQ STARC; National Guard, 1967-99; Charles Dick Medal of Merit, 1998.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award as Outstanding Young Man of the Year, Goldsboro Jaycees, 1977; One of Ten Most Outstanding Young Democrats in N.C., 1968; Paul Harris Fellow, Goldsboro Rotary Club, 1986; Robert H. Futrelle Good Government Award, 1971; Neuse River Council of Governments, Outstanding Regional Citizen, 1991.



Personal Information

Married to Margaret Boothe Baddour. Three children. Member, St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-officio member of all committees; Chair, Judiciary IV.

Richard Timothy Morgan **House Minority Leader**

Republican, Moore County

Thirty-First Representative District: Portions of Moore County

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines on July 12, 1952, to Alexander (deceased) and Mary Katherine Crain Morgan.

Educational Background

Pinecrest High School, 1970; A.A. in Liberal Arts, Sandhills Community College, 1972; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974.

Professional Background

Owner, Richard T. Morgan & Associates; General Agent, Chubb Insurance Group; Registered Representative, District Manager, Chubb Securities Corporation; Southeastern Insurance Institute Certification, UNC-Greensboro School of Business and Economics; Licensed by the N.C. Department of Insurance for Life, Accident & Health, and Property & Casualty Insurance; Licensed by the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD); Licensed by the N.C. Real Estate Licensing Board as a Real Estate Broker; Business Insurance Certification; Personal Insurance Certification; Diploma in Life Insurance Marketing.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Organizations

Life Underwriter Training Council (LUTC); Professional Insurance Agents Association; Carolinas Association of Professional Insurance Agents, Independent Insurance Agents Association of America; Independent Insurance Agents Association of N.C.; National Association of Life Underwriters, Sandhills Association of Life Underwriters; Sandhills Area Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Moore County Capital Drive for Boy Scouts of America.

Boards and Commissions

Chairman, First Moore County Drug Task Force; Member, Moore County Drug Task Force; Chairman, Moore County Insurance Review Committee; Member, North Carolina Council on Status of Women; Member, North Carolina Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.



Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in North Carolina, 1991; Distinguished Service Award, 1991; Outstanding Young Men in America, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1981 editions; Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans, 1977; Distinguished Alumnus, Sandhills Community College, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Cynthia Sue Richardson of Carthage on May 28, 1988. Member, Community Presbyterian Church of Pinehurst.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Cultural Resources, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Pensions and Retirement, Welfare Reform.

Andrew Thomas Dedmon **House Majority Whip**

Democrat, Cleveland County

Forty-Eighth Representative District: Cleveland, Rutherford and Portions of Gaston and Polk counties

Early Years

Born in Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, on August 19, 1960, to Ned Dedmon and Deedie Bryant Dedmon.

Educational Background

Crest Senior High School, Shelby, 1978; Gardner-Webb University.

Professional Background

Real Estate, Century 21 Dedmon Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; President, Cleveland County Young Democrats.

Organizations

Cleveland County Association of Realtors; Project Graduation; Cleveland Lodge #202 Scottish Rite.

Boards and Commissions

Cleveland County Planning Board; Cleveland County Land Use Task Force.

Honors and Awards

Top Five Young Democrats in North Carolina, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Lisa Pearson Dedmon of Earl on December 22, 1985. One child. Member, New Hope Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-officio member of all committees; Chair, Law Enforcement, Local Government I; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Health, Highway Safety; Insurance, Judiciary II.



Beverly Earle

House Majority Whip

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

Sixtieth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on December 30, 1943, to Angelo Jr. and Edna Wilkins Miller.

Educational Background

Dudley High School, Greensboro, 1961; Social Science, N.C. A&T State University.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

National Conference of State Legislators; Democratic State Executive Committee; Women in Government; NAACP; National Council of Negro Women; Executive Committee, Third Ward Community Organization.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Nevins Center (Workshop for Developmental Disabilities); N.C. Council on Developmental Disabilities; Exceptional Children Assistance Council; Housing Partnership.

Honors and Awards

Advocate of the Year, Easter Seals N.C.; Person of Prominence, Char Post Publishing; Advocate of the Year, The ARC of North Carolina; Award of Excellence, N.C. Community Support Providers Council.

Personal Information

One child; Member, Christ the King Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-officio member of all committees; Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Welfare Reform; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Health, Insurance, Judiciary IV, Public Utilities, Transportation, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.



Julia C. Howard **House Minority Whip**

Republican, Davie County

*Seventy-Fourth Representative District: Davie
and Portions of Davidson counties*

Early Years

Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, on August 20, 1944, to Allan Leary and Ruth Elizabeth Snider Craven.

Education

Davie High School, 1962; RM, American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers; GRI, N.C. Association of Realtors.



Professional Background

Realtor/Appraiser; President, Howard Realty & Insurance Agency, Inc.; President, Davie Builders, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, NC House of Representatives 1989-Present (House Majority Whip, 1997-98; Commissioner, Town of Mocksville, 1981-88).

Organizations

Sertoma Club; Realtors Association; Davie County Board (President, 1972, State Director, 1973-85); AIREA-Southeastern Regional/ Review Appraiser.

Boards and Commissions

Davie County Hospital Board of Trustees, (Former chair, 1978-85).

Personal Information

Married to Abe Nail Howard, Jr., (deceased) on August 26, 1962. Two children. Member, First United Methodist Church, Mocksville.

Committee Assignments

Member, Ethics, Finance, Financial Institutions, Health, Insurance, Public Health.

Alma S. Adams

Democrat, Guilford County

Twenty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in High Point on May 27, 1946, to Benjamin (deceased) and Mattie Stokes Shealey.

Educational Background

West Side High School, Newark, N.J., 1964; B.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1969; M.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1972; Ph.D. in Art Education/Multicultural Education, Ohio State University, 1981.



Professional Background

Professor/Administrator, Bennett College (Chair, Visual Arts; Professor of Art).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1994-Present; Greensboro City Council, 1987-94; Greensboro City School Board, 1984-86.

Organizations

National Art Education Association; National Conference of Artists; Co-Founder and President of the Board, African American Atelier, Inc.; Former Second Vice-President, Greensboro Branch, NAACP; One Step Further Board; Former Board Member, Carolina Peacemaker; Former Founding Board Member, Greensboro Education Development Corporation; N.C. Equity; League of Women Voters.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Women's Legislative Caucus; NAACP Executive Board.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished W.K. Kellogg Fellow, 1990-93; Sojourner Truth Award, 1988; Woman of the Year, 1990; African American Woman of Distinction, 1994; Woman of Achievement in the Arts, 1992.

Personal Information

Two children. Member, New Zion Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Highway Safety; Vice-Chair, Welfare Reform; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Cultural Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Health, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Martha Bedell Alexander

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

Fifty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, on August 30, 1939, to Chester Bedell and Edmonia Hair Bedell.

Education

Robert E. Lee School, Jacksonville Florida, 1957; B.S. in Education, Florida State University, 1961; Master of Human Development and Learning, UNC-Charlotte, 1979.

Professional Background

Housewife.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Addiction Professionals of N.C.; Employee Assistance Professionals Association; American Counseling Association; Charlotte Junior League; Women Executives; World Service Council, YWCA; Companion Diocese Committee, Episcopal Church.

Boards and Commissions

Arts and Sciences Council; Crisis Assistance Ministry; Senior Resources Advisory Council; Advisory Budget Commission; Governor's Commission on Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention.

Honors and Awards

1999 State of the Art Martha Alexander Legislative Advocacy Award, Eastern Region, N.C. Division of MH/DD/SAS; 1999 Pete Peterson Distinguished Service Award, Mental Health Association of Mecklenburg County; 1999 C. Odell Tyndall Award, N.C. Rehabilitation Association; 1999 Advocate of the Year, National Association of Social Workers (NC PACE); 1997 Norbert R. Kelly Award, Addiction Professionals of N.C.

Personal Information

Married James Frosst Alexander on June 22, 1962. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery; Member, Appropriations, Cultural Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Health, Highway Safety, Judiciary I, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Welfare Reform.



Gordon Phillip Allen, Sr. **Democrat, Person County**

Twenty-Second Representative District: Person and Portions of Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Roxboro, Person County, on April 29, 1929, to G. Lemuel and Sallie Wilkerson Allen.

Educational Background

Roxboro High School, 1947; A.A. in Business, Mars Hill College, 1949.

Professional Background

Independent Insurance Agent, Thompson-Allen, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; N.C. Senate, 1969-1974 (Senate President Pro-Tem and Majority Leader, 1971-1974; Co-Chair, Legislative Research Committee; Co-Chair, Legislative Services Committee, 1971-1974).

Organizations

Chairman, Legislative Committee Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina; Director, Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina; Past President, Roxboro Kiwanis Club; Partners in Education; Chair, Economic Development Committee of Person County; President, Roxboro Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Downtown Re-development.

Boards and Commissions

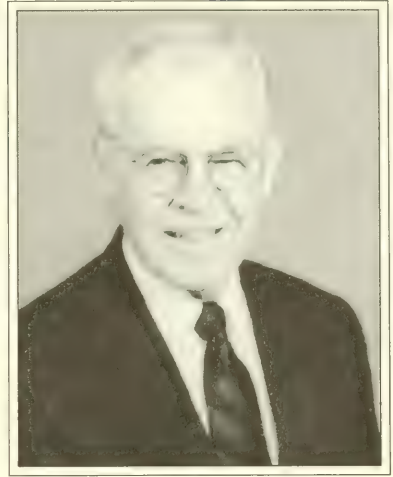
Chair, Board of Directors, Homesavings of Durham; Member, Board of Directors, Central Carolina Bank of Durham; Member, Board of Directors, Peoples Bank; Finance Chairman, Partners in Education; Founding Chairman, Piedmont Community College (Board Member for 30 years).

Military Service

1st Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1951-53; Served in the Korean War; Company Commander, North Carolina National Guard, 1954-58; Awarded Bronze Star while serving as Platoon Leader in Korean War, Korean Service Medal with Two Bronze Service Stars; United Nations Medal with Two Bronze Stars; Overseas Service Bar.

Honors and Awards

1999 Distinguished Service Award, Mars Hill College; Thirty Year Service Award, Piedmont Community College; 1959 Jaycees Distinguished Service Award.



Gordon Phillip Allen, Sr. (continued)
Democrat, Person County

Personal Information

Married Betsy Harris Allen of Roxboro on July 12, 1952. Five children. Sixteen grandchildren. Member, Long Memorial United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement; Member, Economic Growth and Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Small Business, Ways and Means.

Cary D. Allred

Republican, Alamance County

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born February 7, 1947, in Mebane, Alamance County, to Maurice Frank and Rosa Etta Frances Sykes Allred.

Educational Background

Southern Alamance High School, 1965; B.A. in Social Science, Elon College, 1970; Graduate School, Davidson Community College and UNC-Greensboro, 1974-75.

Professional Background

Founder, President and CEO, EconoMed Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-84.

Organizations

Former Member, Graham Jaycees; Former Member, Alamance County Heart Association; American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

Alamance County Board of Health; Chair, Special Gifts, Alamance County Heart Association; Chair, Alamance Recycling and Solid Waste Commission; Former Member, Board of Directors, Salvation Army; Member, Board of Directors, Alamance County Community Services Agency.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, NATO Special Forces, 1967-68; U.S. Naval Reserves.

Honors and Awards

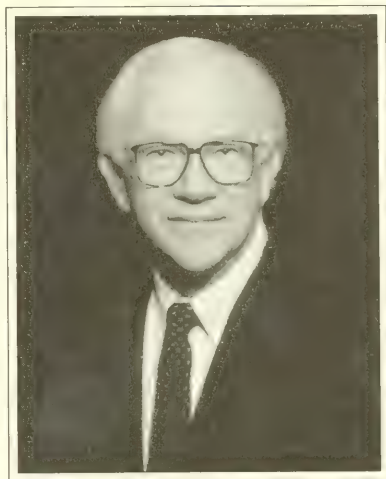
4-H Outstanding Alumnus Award for Alamance County; Free Enterprise Award for Alamance County, Graham Jaycees, 1979; N.C. Heart Association Founders Award, 1980; Outstanding Public Service Award; Service Award for Alamance County, Graham Jaycees, 1981.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Brown Allred of Burlington on November 5, 1967. One child.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Financial Institutions, Health, Highway Safety, Transportation.



Gene Grey Arnold

Republican, Nash County

Seventy-Second Representative District: Portions of Nash and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, on December 31, 1936, to Jacob Harboard and Bessie Lee Pittman Arnold.

Education

Rocky Mount Senior High, 1955; UNC-Wilmington, 1956.

Professional Background

Retired Executive, Hardee's Food System, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Past President, Management Development Institute, UNC; UNC Executive Program; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Kiwanis Club; Former Jaycee; Shriners; Bombay Bridge and Bicycle Club.

Boards

Nash Community College Foundation Board; NC Wesleyan College Board of Visitors; Cities in Schools Advisory Board, Nash County; Board of Visitors, UNC-Wilmington.

Personal Information

Married Lynne Shannon Arnold on June 23, 1957. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. Andrews Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Law Enforcement.



Rex Levi Baker

Republican, Stokes County

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in King, Stokes County, on June 9, 1938, to Henry Ralph and Mary Elizabeth Slate Baker.

Educational Background

King High School, 1956; B.B.A., Wake Forest College, 1963; M.B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965.

Professional Background

Owner, King Foods, Inc. (President, 1989-Present); Retired Executive, R.J. Reynolds.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Helen Virginia Wall of King on November 14, 1959. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, State Parks and Properties, Transportation, Travel and Tourism, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Bobby Harold Barbee, Sr. **Republican, Stanly County**

Eighty-Second Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus, Stanly and Union counties

Early Years

Born in Locust, Stanly County, on November 24, 1927, to Relus W. and Joy Hartsell Barbee.

Educational Background

Graduate, Stanfield High School, 1945.

Professional Background

Owner, Barbee Insurance and Associates; Land development and home-building with B.B.S. Construction.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-Present.

Organizations

President, West Stanly Colt Club, 1982-1985; Former Member, Locust Elementary P.T.A., President, 1964-66, 1984-85.

Boards and Commissions

Member, West Stanly High School Advisory Board, 1986-87; Member, Stanly County Community Schools Advisory Board, 1986-87; Board of Directors, Stanly Memorial Hospital Foundation, 1990-96.

Military Service

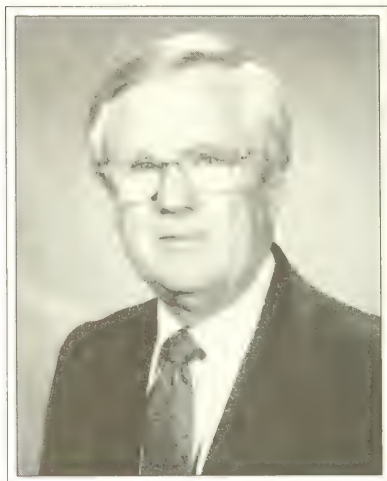
U.S. Army Air Force, 1945-47.

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Pethel Barbee of Kannapolis, August 12, 1962. Five children. Eight grandchildren. Member, Carolina Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Insurance, Local Government II, Pensions and Retirement, UNC Board of Governors Nominating,



Daniel Wilson Barefoot **Democrat, Lincoln County**

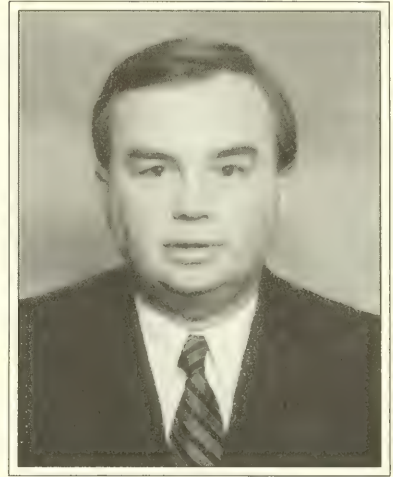
Forty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Gaston and Lincon counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on March 18, 1951, to Pressly Wilson and Ramona Jane Pennell Barefoot.

Educational Background

Graduate, Maiden High School, Maiden, 1969; A.B. in Political Science (Phi Beta Kappa), UNC-Chapel Hill, 1973; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1976.



Professional Background

Attorney/Author.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1998-Present.

Organizations

Lincolnton-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Lincoln County Bar Association; Past President, 27-B Judicial District Bar Association; President, Lincolnton Rotary Club; President, Lincoln County Public Education Foundation; Board of Directors, Christian Ministries of Lincoln County, Inc.; Past Vice-President, Lincoln County Historical Association.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, First Citizens Bank & Trust, Lincolnton; USS North Carolina Battleship Commission; Board of Directors, Vagabond School of Dance; Regional Advisory Board, Museum of the New South; Past Chair, Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission.

Honors and Awards

1997 Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service; 1998 North Carolina Historian of the Year, N.C. Society of Historians; History Book Award (1996, 1997, 1998), N.C. Society of Historians.

Personal Information

Married, Kay Anne Townsend Barefoot, 1974. One child. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Lincolnton.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Cultural Resources; Vice-Chair, Travel and Tourism; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Economic Growth and Community Development, Judiciary II, Local Government I, Public Health, State Parks and Properties.

Cherie Killian Berry **Republican, Catawba County**

*Forty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on December 21, 1946, to Earl Killian and Lena Carrigan Killian.

Education

Maiden High School, Maiden, 1965; Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1967; Gaston Community College, 1969; Oakland Community College, 1977.

Professional Background

Consultant, LGM, Ltd.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Organizations

American Business Women Association; Director/Producer, Reading Stage, Hickory Community Theatre; President, Local Michigan PTA Chapter; Member, Detroit Variety Club; Committee for Children's Charity.

Boards and Commissions

Member, North Carolina Economic Development Board; Co-Chair, Welfare Reform Study Commission; Member, Blue Ribbon Task Force on the Issue of the Potential Impact of Federal Block Grant Funding and Other Federal Actions on Medicaid in North Carolina; Member, Mental Health Study Commission; Member, Advisory Committee on Family-Centered Services; Member, Joint Legislative Study Commission on Job Training Programs.

Honors and Awards

1997 Friend of the Working People Award, N.C. State AFL-CIO; 1997 Chairman's Award, N.C. Employment Security Commission; 1998 Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Business; Taxpayers' Best Friend, Taxpayers United.

Personal Information

Married to Norman H. Berry, Jr. Four children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Cultural Resources, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Mental Health, Pensions and Retirement.



Daniel T. Blue, Jr.

Democrat, Wake County

Twenty-First Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, on April 18, 1949, to Daniel Terry, Sr., and Allene Morris Blue.

Education

Oak Ridge High School, Lumberton, 1966; B.S. in Mathematics, N.C. Central University, 1970; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1973; Certificate, National Institute of Trial Advocacy, 1977.

Professional Background

Attorney, Managing Partner, Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present (Speaker, N.C. House, 1991-94).

Organizations

President, National Conference of State Legislators, 1998-99; Executive Committee, Southern Legislative Conference; Executive Committee, State and Local Legal Center, Washington, D.C.

Boards and Commissions

Trustee, Duke University; Member, Board of Directors, Duke University Health Systems; Advisory Council, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, Washington, D.C.

Honors and Awards

Joseph Branch Professionalism Award, Wake County Bar Association; Recipient of eight honorary degrees.

Personal Information

Married, Edna Smith Blue on January 26, 1972. Three children. Member, Davie St. Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Small Business; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Judiciary I, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Donald Allen Bonner **Democrat, Robeson County**

Eighty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Hoke, Robeson and Scotland counties

Early Years

Born in Rowland, Robeson County, North Carolina on June 22, 1935, to Ernest and Catherine G. McGirt Bonner.

Educational Background

Southside High School, Rowland, N.C., 1951; B.S. in Biology/Physical Education, N.C. Central University, 1955; M.S. in Physical Education, N.C. Central University, 1964; Ed. Specialist, East Carolina University, 1982.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Robeson County Public Schools (Associate Superintendent, 1977-92).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Organizations

Life Member, NAACP; N.C. Association of Retired School Personnel; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Rowland Branch, Lumbee Guaranty Bank.

Military Service

Spec-4, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, 1958-60.

Honors and Awards

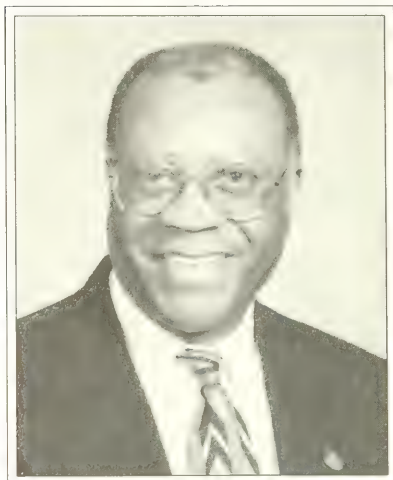
Andre' Nadeau Educator of the Year Award, 1988; NCHSAA Hall of Fame, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Elizabeth Parnell of Rowland on December 24, 1959. One child. Member, New Hope United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform; Vice-Chair, Local Government II; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Cultural Resources, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, State Parks and Properties, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Joanne W. Bowie **Republican, Guilford County**

Twenty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on June 18 to Phillip and Iona Brown Walker.

Education

B.A. in Fine Art, English, West Virginia University;
M.S. in Communication-Visual Aides, West Virginia University.

Professional Background

Public Relations Specialist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Greensboro City Council, 1977-88.

Organizations

Guilford County Medical Auxiliary, 1972-1984 (President, 1982); Greensboro Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors, 1986); Mother's March, March of Dimes (Chairman of Local March, 1974-75); Greensboro Symphony Guild; Greensboro Preservation Society.

Boards and Commissions

State Board of Community Colleges, 1985-88; National League of Municipalities Administration Commission, 1984-88; Guilford County Convention and Visitors Board, 1984-88; Trustee, Guilford Technical and Community College, 1978-1985; Governor's Appointee, Rail Passenger Service Task Force Committee, 1991.

Personal Information

Two children. Member, Saint Paul the Apostle Catholic Church, Greensboro.

Committee Appointments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Health, Judiciary IV, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.



Flossie Boyd-McIntyre **Democrat, Guilford County**

Twenty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Louisville, Mississippi, on December 22, 1937, to Bob and Dorothy Boyd Hickman.

Educational Background

Louisville High School, 1956; B.S. in Language Arts, Jackson State University, 1960; M.A. in English & Literature, Northwestern University, 1967; Ed.D. in English and Education, Rutgers University, 1975.



Professional Background

Owner and President, American Classic Realty, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present (Democratic Whip, 1997-98); First Vice-Chair, Legislative Black Caucus & Foundation, 1999-Present.

Organizations

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, High Point, Senior Club (President, 1985-87); National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE); Governing Member, National Women's Political Caucus; Founder and Chair, Jamestown-High Point Women's Council; Co-Chair, Agency Study, United Way of Greater High Point; Co-Chair, Academically-Gifted Committee, Model Schools Task Force; Life Member, NAACP (Executive Committee); Past President, Virginia Beach, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.; Member, High Point Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Workforce Development Board; Director, Board of Management, Hayes-Taylor YMCA; Board of Directors, Student Enrichment Foundation; Trustee Board, Western Conference, AME Church; National Committee Chair, National Order of Women Legislators.

Honors and Awards

1999 National Legislative Award and Tribute, Strong Women Inside and Out; 2000 Millennium Award, Bethel AME Church; 1999 Phenominal Women Recognition, Sinclair Media Group; 1998 A+ Award, National Association of Educators; 1997 National Sojourner Truth Meritorious Service Award, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club.

Personal Information

Married Charles McIntyre of Hollandale, Mississippi, on June 21, 1964. One child. One grandchild. Member, Bethel AME Church of Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Vice-Chair, Technology, UNC Board of Governors Nominating; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Ethics, Insurance, Judiciary I, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.

Jerry Braswell

Democrat, Wayne County

Ninety-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Duplin, Sampson and Wayne counties

Resigned February 11, 2000

Early Years

Born in Rosewood, Wayne County, on June 23, 1952, to Herbert Hoover Braswell and Ethel Eldridge Braswell.

Education

Goldsboro High School, 1967-1970; B.A. in Political Science and Business, Morehouse College, 1970-74; J.D., UNC School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974-77; Naval Justice School, 1978-79; Business Degree, University of San Diego School of Business, 1979-80.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-2000 (House Minority Whip, 1997-99); Wayne County Commissioner, 1988-92.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; American Trial Lawyers Association; Sertoma Club of Wayne County; Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Legal Services of N.C. (President), 1992-94; Advisory Board, Salvation Army; Board of Directors, Wayne County Boys and Girls Club; Board of Directors, Wayne Economic, Business and Professional Organization; Advisory Board, First Citizens Bank.

Military Service

Lieutenant, JAGC, U.S. Navy, 1977-1982; Reserves, 1973-77.

Personal Information

One child.



John Douglas Bridgeman

Democrat, Gaston County

Seventy-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties

Early Years

Born in Gastonia, Gaston County, to John Charles and Ruth Phillips Bridgeman.

Education

Ashley High School, Gastonia, 1962; Charlotte College, 1963; Gardner-Webb College, 1964.

Professional Background

Realtor and Consultant, Allen Tate Co.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present; Gastonia City Council (three terms).

Organizations

Gaston Association of Realtors (Past President); Gaston County Homebuilders Association; Gaston Jaycees (Past President); Gastonia Rotary Club; Chair, Historic Firestone Committee.

Boards and Commissions

Salvation Army Advisory Board; Gaston County United Way Board; N.C. Real Estate Commission (Past Chair); N.C. Economic Development Board.

Honors and Awards

1995 Realtor of the Year, Gaston County; 1996 Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 1975 Distinguished Service Award, Gastonia Jaycees.

Personal Information

Married to Nan Blythe Falls Bridgeman. Four children. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Gastonia.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Education, Finance, Financial Institutions, Small Business, State Parks and Properties, Transportation, UNC Board of Governors Nominating.

John Walter Brown **Republican, Wilkes County**

*Forty-First Representative District: Wilkes,
Yadkin and Portions of Alexander counties*

Early Years

Born in Taphill, Wilkes County, on September 12, 1918, to James Walter and Nora Blackburn Brown.

Education

Taphill High School, 1936; Appalachian State University, 1937; Virginia Trade School, 1940.

Professional Background

Farmer, Beef Cattle and Poultry.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1971, 1973-74, 1979-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Cattlemen's Association; Woodmen of the World; Farm Bureau; N.C. Grange.

Military Service

Private, Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, 1944-46, World War II.

Personal Information

Married, Ruth Hanks Brown of Wilkes County on September 14, 1941. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Charity United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Harold James Brubaker

Republican, Randolph County

Thirty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Randolph and Guilford counties

Early Years

Born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, on November 11, 1946, to Paul N. and Verna Mae Miller Brubaker.

Educational Background

B.S. in Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State University, 1969; Masters in Economics, N.C. State University, 1971.

Professional Background

President, Brubaker & Associates, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-Present (Speaker of the House, 1995-98; House Minority Leader, 1981-84; Joint Caucus Leader, Republican Members of the N.C. General Assembly, 1979-80); Co-Chairman, N.C. Reagan-Bush Committee, 1980.

Organizations

Randolph County Farm Bureau; Grange; N.C. Holstein Association; 4-H Club leader (Former President, N.C. Development Fund); Director, Salvation Army; Former Director, Westside Volunteer Fire Department; Randolph Technical College Foundation; National Conference on Citizenship; Former Vice-President, National FFA.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in N.C., 1981; Outstanding 4-H Alumni of N.C., 1981; Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

Personal Information

Married to Geraldine Baldwin, November, 1972. Two children. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Financial Institutions, Health, Insurance.



Charles Franklin Buchanan **Republican, Mitchell County**

Forty-Sixth Representative District: Avery, Mitchell and Portions of Burke, Caldwell and Catawba counties

Early Years

Born in Poplar, Mitchell County, on October 5, 1936, to Robert and Hattie Butler Garland Buchanan.

Education

Tipton High School; GED, 1958.

Professional Background

President and Owner, Poplar Creek Campground, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-92 and 1995-Present.

Organizations

Spruce Pine Moose Lodge; V.F.W.; D.A.V.; Bakersville Lions Club; Mountaineer Shrine Club; Bakersville Masonic Lodge #357; American Legion Post #29, Lenoir; Scottish Rite and York Rite, Asheville.

Boards and Commissions

Mitchell County Board of Commissioners, 1978-82 (Chair, 1981-82).

Military Service

A/1c, 63rd Transport Squadron, U.S. Air Force, 1958-62; Reserves, 1962-64.

Personal Information

Member, Freewill Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Wildlife Resources; Member, Agriculture, Cultural Resources, Finance, Financial Institutions, Local Government I, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Lanier M. Cansler

Republican, Buncombe County

Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of Buncombe County

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on July 17, 1953, to Carl E and Josephine Moose Cansler.

Educational Background

Bandys High School, Catawba, 1971; A.B. in Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1974.

Professional Background

Consultant/President, Partners Medical Management, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

American Institute of CPAs; N.C. Association of CPAs; Community Care Partners (Board Member/Past Chair); Asheville Civitan Club (Treasurer, 1993-95); Community Advisory Council, Junior League of Asheville.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Minority Youth and Family Resource Center; Chair (1996) and Member (1993-Present), Board of Trustees, Thoms Health Services Foundation; Past Board Member, Alliance of Business Leaders and Educators; North Carolina Institute of Medicine.

Honors and Awards

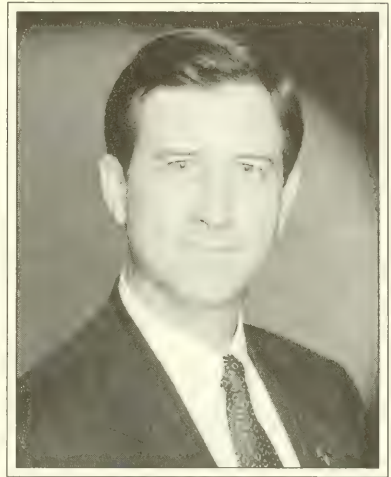
1999 State Representative Leadership Award, N.C. Council of Community Mental Health; 1998 Excellence in Public Service for Children Award, N.C. Pediatric Society; 1998 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Retail Merchants Association; 1997 Better Life Award, N.C. Health Care Facilities Association; 1996 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Low Income Housing Coalition.

Personal Information

Married Barbara Saunders Cansler on May 21, 1982. Four children. Two grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Asheville.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary II, Mental Health, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.



J. Russell Capps **Republican, Wake County**

Ninety-Second Representative District: Portions of Durham and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on February 26, 1931, to Jasper D. "Jack" and Flora Starling Capps.

Educational Background

Hugh Morson High School, Raleigh, 1949; Radio/Television Institute of Chicago, 1950; B.S. in Sociology, Wake Forest University, 1955; Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1957; City/County Government Administration, Institute of Government, 1969.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Wake County Taxpayers Association (President, 1992-Present); Former Volunteer and Chief Fireman, Wake New Hope Volunteer Fire Department; President, Wake County Firemen's Association.

Boards and Commissions

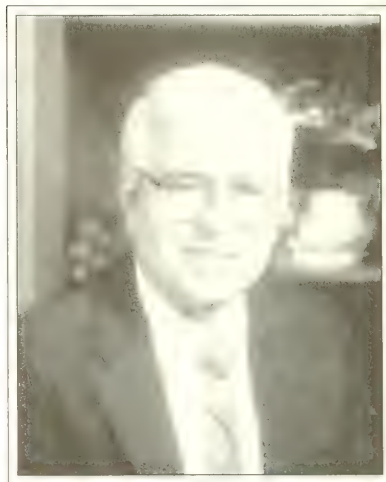
Trustee, Radio/Television Commission; Southern Baptist Convention (eight years).

Personal Information

Married Gayle McLaurin Capps of Fuquay-Varina. Two children. Member: Mid-Way Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Judiciary II, Law Enforcement, Local Government II.



James C. Carpenter **Republican, Macon County**

Fifty-Third Representative District: Cherokee, Clay, Macon and Portions of Jackson counties

Resigned May 3, 2000

Early Years

Born July 21, 1948, in Otto, Macon County, to Calvin and Nora Belle Carpenter.

Educational Background

Attended Gaston College (Civil Engineering Technical).

Professional Background

Building Contractor, 17 years; Cattle and Christmas Tree Farmer, 20 years; Former Owner, Neighbors Department Store, Highlands; Loan Officer and Adjustor, First Union Bank; Manager, Sears and Roebuck; Field Engineer and Master Draftsman, Southern Engineering of Georgia.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-2000; Macon County Commissioner, 1990-94.

Organizations

N.C. Lifetime Sportsman; National Wild Turkey Federation; Macon County Coon Hunter Club; Chair, N.C. Chapter, National Association of Sportsmen Legislators.

Boards and Commissions

Speaker's Appointee, Local Government Partnership Council; Strategic Welfare Planning Committee; Blue Ribbon Task Force on the Issue of the Potential Impact of Medicaid in North Carolina; Speaker's Appointee, Economic Development Board; Agriculture and Rural Development Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference.

Personal Information

Married to Margaret S. Carpenter for 27 years. Three children. Member, Coweeta Baptist Church.



Walter Greene Church, Sr. **Democrat, Burke County**

Forty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Burke County

Early Years

Born in Caldwell County, on June 30, 1927, to Anderson M. Church and Rosa Triplett Church.

Educational Background

Francis Garrou High, 1944-45; Amherst College, 1945-46; Banking and Finance, University of Wisconsin, 1962-64.

Professional Background

CEO, Western Carolina Savings and Loan (President and CEO, 1972-93).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1992-Present.

Organizations

Chair, Burke County Industrial Pollution Control Authority.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, United Fund; Board of Directors, Valdese Community Center; Member, Burke County Board of Elections; Former Member, S & L Commission, 1977-85 (Chair, 1984-85).

Military Service

Sgt. 1st Class, 8167th AW, U.S. Army, 1952-55, Far East Command.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Ribbon.

Personal Information

Married Verta Burns Church on June 8, 1957. Two children. Member, Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Financial Institutions; Member, Finance, Highway Safety, State Parks and Properties, Transportation.



Debbie A. Clary

Republican, Cleveland County

Forty-Eighth Representative District: Cleveland, Rutherford and Portions of Gaston and Polk counties

Early Years

Born in Shelby on August 29, 1959, to Steven B. (deceased) and Ann Clary.

Educational Background

Blacksburg High School, Blacksburg, S.C., 1977; Business Administration, Gardner Webb University, 1977-80.

Professional Background

President, Millennium Marketing Group.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Association of Broadcasters; Certified Marketing Consultants; Cleveland County Jaycees; Shelby Lions Club; Humane Society; Senior Center.

Boards and Commissions

Life Enrichment Center; Board of Directors, Adventure House; Advisory Board, Gardner-Webb University.

Honors and Awards

Home Care Legislator of the Year; Law Enforcement Legislator of the Year; Adult Day Care Honors; Drivers' Education Teachers' Education Award; Highway Safety Award, Graduated Driver's Licensing.

Personal Information

Member, Rock Springs Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Health, Judiciary I, Technology, Transportation, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Edward Nelson Cole **Democrat, Rockingham County**

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on March 29, 1937, to Marvin Reid Cole and Hazeline Cathey Cole.

Educational Background

North Mecklenburg High School, Huntersville, 1955; B.S. in Business Administration, University of South Carolina, 1962.

Professional Background

Owner and Auto Dealer, Nelson Cole, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1992-94 and 1996-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Automobile Dealers Association; National Automobile Dealers Association; Past President, Reidsville Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Reidsville Rotary Club; Founding Director, Habitat for Humanity, Reidsville; Reidsville Soup Kitchen.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Board of Directors, United Way.

Honors and Awards

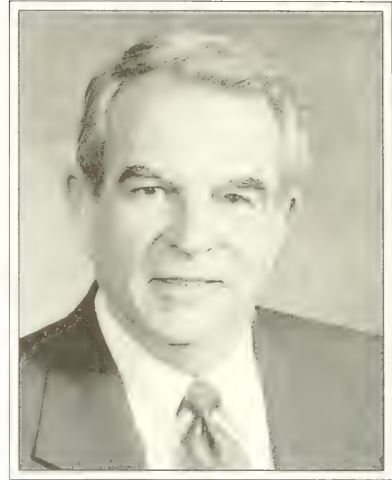
2000 Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Public Transportation Association.

Personal Information

Married Libby Lewter Cole of Durham on September 10, 1960. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Financial Institutions, Insurance, Judiciary III, Law Enforcement, Small Business, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



A. Leslie Cox, Jr.

Democrat, Lee County

Nineteenth Representative District: Harnett, Lee and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born January 1, 1950, in Sanford, Lee County, to Albert L. and Jeanette W. (deceased) Cox.

Educational Background

Sanford Central High School, Sanford, 1968; B.A. in English Literature, North Carolina State University, 1972.

Professional Background

Insurance Sales, AFLAC and Bankingport, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1998-Present.

Organizations

Sanford Kiwanis Club, 1972-82; President, Friends of Lee County Library, 1985; President, Temple Theatre, Inc., 1989; Rotary Club of Sanford (President, 1989-90); Charter Member and President, San-Lee Rotary Club, 1995; Member, Rotary Group Study Exchange to Sydney, Australia, 1975.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, N.C. State University Alumni Association, 1989-92; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. State University Humanities Foundation, 1986-92; Member, Local Board, First Union Bank.

Honors and Awards

1992 Distinguished Alumni Award, N.C. State University College of Humanities and Social Sciences Foundation.

Personal Information

Married to Joyce Cox. Two children. Member, Jonesboro United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Agriculture, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education Finance, Technology, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



James W. Crawford, Jr.

Democrat, Granville County

Twenty-Second Representative District: Person and Portions of Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on October 4, 1937, to James Walker and Julia Brent Hicks Crawford.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, Oxford, 1956; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960.

Professional Background

Businessman and Developer; Partner, Crawford Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1983-92 and 1995-Present; Oxford City Council.

Organizations

Education and Transportation Committees, N.C. Citizens for Business & Industry; N.C. Retail Merchants Association; National Federation of Independent Businesses; Member, Chambers of Commerce of Oxford/Granville County, Henderson/Vance County, Franklin, Roxboro/Person County and Roanoke Rapids/Halifax County; Former Chair, N.C. Taxpayers United.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Vance-Granville Community College Foundation; Chair, Oxford Zoning Board of Adjustment, Former Member, Board of Visitors, St. Andrews College; Chair, Granville Medical Center Foundation Board.

Military Service

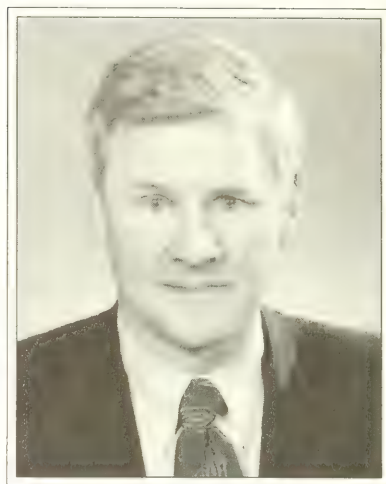
Lieutenant (j.g.), Operations Officer, U.S. Navy, 1960-62.

Honors and Awards

2000 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Transportation Association; 1995 Outstanding Volunteer, McFarland-Edgerton Award, N.C. Mental Health Association, 1989 Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Alliance for the Mentally Ill; 1986 Valand Award, Mental Health Association of N.C.; 1985 Carroll V. Singleton Award, Board of Realtors.

Personal Information

Married Harriet Coltrane Cannon Crawford on February 11, 1961. Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Oxford United Methodist Church.



Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Mental Health; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, State Parks and Properties, Transportation, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Billy James Creech **Republican, Johnston County**

Twentieth Representative District: Portions of Franklin, Johnston and Nash counties

Early Years

Born in Smithfield, Johnston County, on March 25, 1943, to Worley Nevelle and Geraldine Godwin Creech.

Educational Background

Wilson's Mills High School, 1962; Mount Olive College.

Professional Background

Owner and Operator, Specialty Lumber Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present.

Organizations

Southeastern Lumberman's Manufacturing Association; Member, Ducks Unlimited; Member, Keep Johnston County Beautiful, Inc.; Clayton Civitans.

Boards and Commissions

Community Resource Council, Johnston County Prison Unit; Farmers Home Administration (Chairman, 1985-86); Advisory Board, Bank of Pine Level; Board of Directors, Tobacco Farm Life Museum; Advisory Board, Paul A. Johnston Auditorium, Johnston Community College.

Military Service

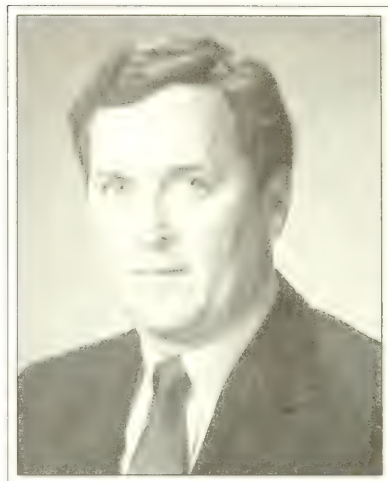
U.S. Army Reserve.

Personal Information

Married, Donna Arrants Creech of New Ellenton, S.C., 1977. Member, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Wilson's Mills.

Committee Assignments

Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Public Utilities.



Arlie Franklin Culp **Republican, Randolph County**

Thirtieth Representative District: Portions of Chatham, Guilford and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born in Badin, Stanly County, on April 9, 1926, to Arlie Franklin and Mary Eula Smith Culp, Sr.

Educational Background

Badin Public Schools, 1942; A.B. in Chemistry, Catawba College, 1950; B.S. in Plant Science, A&T State University, 1976.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; Randolph County Livestock and Poultry Association; Randolph Rotary Club (President, 1964-65); Co-Chair, Randolph County Mayors Committee for Disabled Persons; N.C. Zoological Society, Randolph County Forest Resources Association, Randolph County Farm Bureau.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Natural Resources Leadership Institute; Board of Directors, Yadkin-Peedee Lakes Project.

Military Service

Seaman 1st Class, U.S. Navy Air Force, 1944-46; Good Conduct Medal.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Asheboro Jaycees, 1959.

Personal Information

Married Daisy Mae Farlow (deceased) on June 22, 1950.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Environment and Natural Resources, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



William T. Culpepper, III **Democrat, Chowan County**

Eighty-Sixth Representative District: Chowan, Dare, Tyrrell and Portions of Perquimans and Washington counties

Early Years

Born in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, on January 23, 1947, to William T., Jr. and Shirley Perry Culpepper.

Educational Background

Elizabeth City High School, 1964; B.S. in History and Economics, Hampden-Sydney College, 1968; J.D., Wake Forest University, 1973.

Professional Background

Lawyer; County Attorney, Chowan County, 1979-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Edenton Rotary Club (President 1986-87); Edenton Historical Commission.

Personal Information

Married to Virginia Gardner Culpepper on October 30, 1983. Two children. St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Financial Institutions, Judiciary IV, Public Utilities.



William Pete Cunningham **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Monroe, Union County, on November 11, 1929, to John Wallace and Johnnie Mae Patterson Cunningham.

Educational Background

Winchester Avenue High School; A.E. Certificate, Coyne Electronic Institute, 1950; Johnson C. Smith University, 1950-52; Business Law, Florida Extension, Charleston A.F.B.



Professional Background

CEO, HKL, Inc, 1987-Present; President and Co-Owner, Hatchett and Cunningham Associates, 1973-84.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-Present (Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1995-96).

Organizations

Life Member, NAACP; NAACP Legal Defense Fund; VFW; American Legion Post 212; United Negro College Fund; Compassion International; Johnson C. Smith Alumni (100 Club), 1979-85; Charter Member, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, 1992-Present; Christian Children's Fund.

Boards and Commissions

Anita Stroud Foundation, 1982-Present (Chair, 1989-Present); Board of Directors, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1980-82; Member, NCCJ, 1992-Present; Advisory Board, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, 1996-Present; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University, 1996-Present.

Military

Radioman 1st Class, U.S. Navy, Retired, 1972; Good Conduct Medal, ETO (American Defense), Outstanding Awards, Leadership Certificates.

Personal Information

Member, Parkwood CME Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-officio member of all committees; Member, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.

Namon Leo Daughtry **Republican, Johnston County**

Ninety-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Johnston County



Early Years

Born December 3, 1940, in Newton Grove, Sampson County, to Namon Lutrell and Annie Cathleen Thornton Daughtry.

Educational Background

Hobpton High School, 1958; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1962; L.L.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1965.

Professional Background

Attorney, Daughtry, Woodard, Lawrence & Starling.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present (Majority Leader, N.C. House, 1995-1998; Minority Leader, N.C. House, 1999-Present); Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-92.

Organizations

Johnston County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Triangle Bank and Trust Company; Board of Directors, Retail Merchants Association; Board of Directors, World Trade Center; President, Smithfield Tobacco Board of Trade; Past Member, Board of Directors, Florence Crittenton Services.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, Europe, 1966-70.

Personal Information

Married to Helen Finch Daughtry of Smithfield. Two children. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Smithfield.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary III, Public Utilities, State Parks and Properties, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Donald Spencer Davis **Republican, Harnett County**

Nineteenth Representative District: Harnett, Lee and Portions of Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Hannibal, Missouri, on January 19, 1930, to Dean W. and J. Featherstone Davis.

Educational Background

Moberly, Missouri, High School, 1946; Attended University of Maryland and Austin Peay State Teachers College in Clarksville, Tennessee; Subsistence Technology School, Fort Lee, Virginia.



Professional Background

President and Chairman, Don-Ron Military Marketing.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Secretary and Treasurer, Armed Forces Marketing Council; Dunn Rotary Club; VFW; American Legion; Scottish Rite Mason; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions

National Board of Directors, American Logistic Association; Chair, Board of Trustees, Heritage Bible College, Dunn; Farm Labor Commission; Board of Directors, Rural Economic Center; Co-Chair, Downtown Revitalization Commission.

Military Service

Major, 82nd Airborne, 101st Airborne, 1st Cavalry Division, U.S. Army, 1946-66, Korea, Japan and Germany; Defense Personnel Support Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Honors and Awards

Department of the Army Accommodation Ribbon with Cluster; Department of Defense Accommodation Medal; Good Conduct Medal; Army Masters Parachutist Badge; Numerous Sales Awards; Honorary Doctorate in Humanities, Heritage Bible College, 1995.

Personal Information

Married Kellon Hamilton of Erwin on June 8, 1980. Three children. Member, Antioch Pentecostal Freewill Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Cultural Resources, Environment and Natural Resources, Financial Institutions, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Michael Paul Decker, Sr. **Republican, Forsyth County**

*Eighty-Fourth Representative District: Portions
of Forsyth and Guilford counties*

Early Years

Born in Red Bud, Illinois, on December 18, 1944,
to Harvey and Maxine Parvin Decker.

Educational Background

Central High School, Cape Girardeau, Missouri,
1962; Bachelor of Religious Education, Piedmont
Bible College, 1974; B.S. in Education, Winston-
Salem State University, 1976.

Professional Background

Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present.

Organizations

Little League Baseball (Board of Directors, 1981-84, Secretary, 1982-83, Coach, 1979-81); Arthritis Foundation of Winston-Salem; Arthritis Foundation of North Carolina.

Military Service

E-5, Submarine Service, U.S. Navy, 1962-68; National Defense, Good Conduct Medals.

Honors and Awards

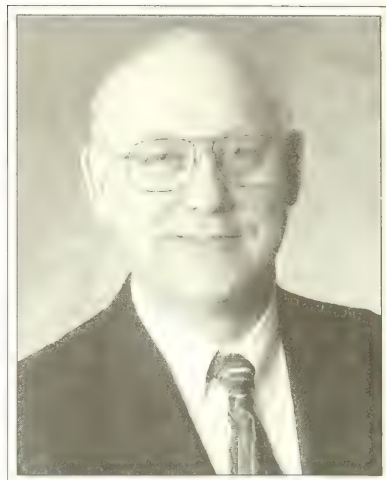
1998 Friend of the Family; 1997 Pro-Life Legislator of the Year; 1992 Friend of the Taxpayer; 1992 Guardian of Small Business, National Federation of Independent Business.

Personal Information

Married, Marlene Allen Decker of Creston on June 4, 1966. Three children. One grandchild. Member, Gospel Light Baptist Church, Walkertown.

Committee Assignments

Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Judiciary IV, Local Government I, Ways and Means.



Jerry Charles Dockham **Republican, Davidson County**

Ninety-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Davidson and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born in Denton, Davidson County, on March 22, 1950, to Elwood Charles and Opal M. Coggin Dockham.

Educational Background

Denton High School, 1968; B.S. in Business, Wake Forest University, 1972.

Professional Background

Insurance Agent, Nationwide Insurance Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1990-Present.

Organizations

Fellow, Life Underwriting Training Council; Denton Lions Club (25-year member); Thomasville Area Chamber of Commerce; Archdale/Trinity Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Trustee of Davidson County Community College, 1987-Present; Member, Board of Directors of Central Carolina Bank & Trust Co.

Honors and Awards

Legislator of the Year, N.C. College of Emergency Physicians; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Association of Anesthesiologists; Myers-Honeycutt Award for Excellence in Public Service.

Personal Information

Married, Louise Skeen Dockham of Denton on August 15, 1971. Two children. Member, Central United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Financial Institutions, Insurance, Public Health.



Ruth M. Easterling **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 26, 1910, to Benjamin Harrison and Lillie Mae Crawley Moss.

Educational Background

Centralized High School, Blacksburg, S.C., 1929; English, Math and History, Limestone College, 1932; Post-graduate studies in Business Law, Personnel and Business Administration, Queens College.

Professional Background

Representative, North Carolina General Assembly.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1977-Present; Charlotte City Council, 1972-73.

Organizations

Women's Forum of N.C.; Business and Professional Women (National President, 1970-71); League of Women Voters; N.C. Equity; American Association of University Women; N.C. Blumenthal Performing Arts Center, 1993-96; Trustee, Wildacres Retreat; Arts and Science Council, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, 1993-96.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations, 1991-94 and 1999-2000; Human Resources Committee, Southern Legislative Conference, 1991-94; Legislative Services Commission, 1987-88.

Honors and Awards

2000 Silver Medallion Award, Charlotte Region, National Conference for Community and Justice; 1999 James and Carolyn Hunt Early Childhood Award, Child Care Services Association; 1999 Lifetime Achievement Award, Council for Children, Inc.; Order of the Long Leaf Pine (Gov. Hunt, 1999; Gov. Sanford, 1964); 1995 and 1999 Baby Bootee Award, N.C. Perinatal Association.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church, Charlotte.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations; Member, Children, Youth and Families, Ethics, State Personnel.



Rick Louis Eddins **Republican, Wake County**

Sixty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on July 20, 1953, to Herbert L. and Flonnie Young Eddins.

Educational Background

Vaiden Whitley High School; ECPI, 1972.

Professional Background

Property Management and Retail Furniture Business Owner.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

President, Rolesville Business Association, 1993-94; National Management Association; Secretary and Treasurer, Wake Cross Roads Lake, Inc.; Committee Member, Boy Scout Troop 33; PTA; Junior Achievement.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Wake Taxpayers Association; John Locke Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Victims Assistance Network; Board of Directors, N.C. Retail Merchants Association.

Military Service

Army National Guard.

Personal Information

Married to Sharon Long Eddins of Winston-Salem on November 17, 1977. Two children. Member, North Raleigh Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Finance, State Personnel, Transportation, Ways and Means, Welfare Reform.

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr.
Democrat, Beaufort County

Second Representative District: Portions of Beaufort, Craven, Hyde and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Washington, Beaufort County to Zeno Lester, Sr. and Lucinda Sizemore Edwards.

Educational Background

Washington High School, Washington, 1944; Duke University, 1944 and 1946-48; D.D.S., University of Maryland School of Dentistry, 1952.

Professional Background

Retired Dentist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-96 and 1999-Present.

Organizations

American Dental Association; N.C. Dental Association; N.C. Society of Dentistry for Children; Rotary Club; Washington Yacht and Country Club; N.C. Grange.

Boards and Commissions

Washington School Board.

Military Service

Petty Officer 3rd Class, Electronics, U.S. Navy, 1945-46; American Theater.

Honors and Awards

Citizen of the Day; WNCT; FACD; Fellowship Academy General Dentistry; Beaufort County Republican of the Year (twice); Eagle Scout.

Personal Information

Married to Rosemarie Wilson. Four children. Methodist.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery, Public Health; Vice-Chair, Public Utilities; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance, Health, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



J. Samuel Ellis

Republican, Wake County

Fifteenth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on April 30, 1955, to Sam L. and Betty W. Hickman Ellis.

Education

Sanford Central High School, Sanford, 1974.

Professional Background

Electrical Contractor, 7-Electric.

Political Activities

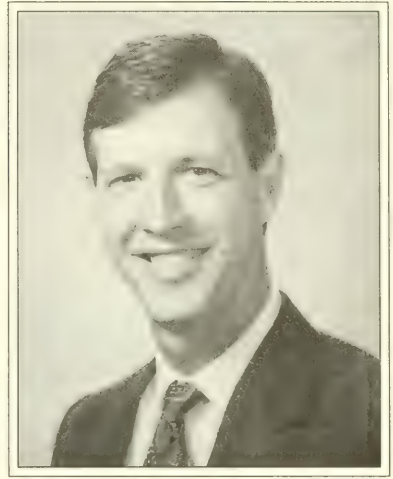
Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Personal Information

Married Cindy A. Harrell Ellis. Three children. Christian.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Judiciary I, Local Government I.



Theresa H. Esposito **Republican, Forsyth County**

*Eighty-Eighth Representative District: Portions
of Forsyth County*

Early Years

Born in Washington, D.C., on November 17, 1930, to H. Richard and Marie Theresa Burke Harlow (both deceased).

Educational Background

Saint Cecilia's Academy, 1948; G.P.N., National Institute of Practical Nursing, 1957; Additional Studies, Prince George Community College and Salem College.

Professional Background

Former Federal Government Employee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present (Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1990 and 1991-92).

Organizations

Officers' Wives Club, U.S. Air Force; Winston-Salem Tennis, Inc.; Amos Cottage Guild, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University; American Legion Auxiliary; Sir Walter Cabinet, St. Cecilia's Alumnae Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Epilepsy Institute of North Carolina; Forsyth County Infant Mortality Board; National Commission on Children; Retail Merchants Advisory Board; Advisory Board, Small Business Technology Center.

Honors and Awards

1999 Untiring Efforts Award, Group Homes of Forsyth County; 1996 Legislator of the Year, Autism Society of North Carolina; 1995 Exemplary Service Award, N.C. Veterans of Foreign Wars; 1995 Leadership Award, N.C. Council of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse; 1992 Award of Excellence, Easter Seals Society of N.C.

Personal Information

Married, Brigadier General Alfred L. Esposito, U.S.A.F. (Ret.). Three children. Seven grandchildren. Member, St. Leo the Great Catholic Church, Winston Salem.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Health, Insurance, Judiciary III, Mental Health, Public Health.



Milton F. Fitch, Jr.

Democrat, Wilson County

Seventieth Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, on October 20, 1946, to Milton Frederick and Cora Whitted Fitch.

Education

C.H. Darden High School, 1964; B.S., N.C. Central University, 1968; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present (Deputy House Minority Leader, 1997-98).

Personal Information

Member, Jackson Chapel Baptist Church, Wilson.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State Parks and Properties; Member, Agriculture, Finance, Judiciary III, Law Enforcement, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Jimmie Edward Ford **Democrat, Wayne County**

Ninety-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Duplin, Sampson and Wayne counties

Appointed on March 21, 2000 to replace Rep. Jerry Braswell.

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, to Charlie (deceased) and Elizabeth Howell Ford.

Educational Background

Dillard High School, Goldsboro, 1961; Business Administration and Mental Health, Wayne Community College, 1970-71; B.S. in Behavioral Science, Shaw University, 1984; Masters in Adult Education, North Carolina State University, 1985.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Wayne Community College.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2000-Present; Wayne County Commissioner, 1992-2000.

Organizations

Economic Development Commission of Wayne County; Mt. Olive Chamber of Commerce; Wayne Action Team for Community Health; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; MIZPAH Temple Prince Hall Shriners; Wayne Action Group for Economic Solvency; Community in School Board; Community Crisis Center Board.

Boards and Commissions

Wayne County Work First Committee; Board of Directors, Alpha Arms Apartments.

Military Service

Sergeant E-5, 2nd Infantry Battalion, U.S. Army, 1964-67.

Honors and Awards

2000 Civic Award, National Association of University Women; 1999 Honorary Chair, Relay for Life, American Cancer Society; 1995 Boss of the Year, Wayne Community College; 1994 Service to Mankind Award, Sertoma Club; 1994 Outstanding County Commissioner Award, Neuse River Council of Governments.



Personal Information

Married to Priscilla Spruill Ford. Two children. Member, Barnes Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Economic Growth and Community Development, Finance, Financial Institutions, Health, Judiciary II, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Public Utilities, State Personnel, Wildlife Resources, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Stanley Harold Fox

Democrat, Granville County

Seventy-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Granville, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Oxford, Granville County, on January 7, 1929, to Samuel H. and Minerva Berkowitz Fox.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1945; Davidson College, 1945; B.S. in Commerce, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1949.

Professional Background

President; Fox & Associates; Telfor Radio Network; President, L & W Advertising; F-H-Y Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Oxford City Council, five years; Mayor Pro-Tem of Oxford, two years.

Organizations

President, Granville County Chamber of Commerce; President, N.C. Merchants Association; President, Oxford Jaycees; Vice-President, N.C. Jaycees; President, Oxford Kiwanis Club; Mason; Vice-President, Oxford Future Industries; President, Thorndale Country Club; Chair, Century Club Boy Scout Drive.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Executive Board, Southern Regional Education Board, 1995-97.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Outstanding Jaycee State Chairman Award; Kiwanis Citizenship Award; Outstanding Service to Granville County Award.

Personal Information

Married to JoAnn Kousnetz Fox of Chicago, Illinois, on May 24, 1992. Seven children. Member, Beth Meyer Synagogue.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Welfare Reform; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Public Health, Small Business, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Charlotte A. Gardner

Republican, Rowan County

Thirty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Rowan County

Early Years

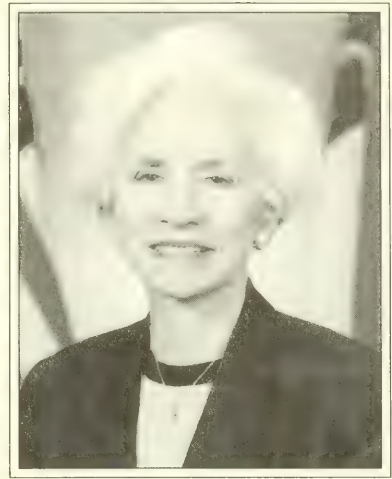
Born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 14, 1931, to Marcel and Charlotte Knapp Ancher.

Educational Background

Rockwell High School, 1949; A.B., Cum Laude, Catawba College, 1952.

Professional Background

Former High School Educator.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Secretary-Treasurer, Women's Legislative Caucus, 1999-Present.

Organizations

Leader, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America; N.C. Right to Life; Rowan County Humane Society; MADD (Director, 1984-85; Vice-President, 1982-84); Trustee and Vice-President, Rowan Advocates for the Mentally Ill; Chairman, Salisbury-Rowan Mayors Council for Persons with Disabilities; Choral Society; Altrusa.

Boards and Commissions

Corresponding Secretary, Region 3, National Order of Women Legislators; Advisory Board, Women's Network National Conference of State Legislators; Co-Chair, N.C. Study Commission on Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse; Director, Community Life Council; Community Resource Council for Piedmont Correctional Center.

Personal Information

Married Lester Gardner of Bellwood, Pennsylvania, on June 7, 1952. Six children. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Salisbury.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Financial Institutions, Judiciary I.

Pryor Allan Gibson, III **Democrat, Montgomery County**

Thirty-Third Representative District: Portions of Anson, Montgomery and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, to Pryor and Mary Pharr Gibson.

Educational Background

Bowman High School, Wadesboro, 1975; Biology and Chemistry, UNC-Wilmington, 1978; Engineering, UNC-Charlotte; Management, N.C. State University.

Professional Background

Development/Foundation Executive.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-91 and 1999-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Economic Developers Association; NC CBI; NC FREE; President and Deputy District Governor, Lions Club; Rotary Club; Anson/Montgomery Arts Booster Club; Anson/Montgomery Historical Booster Club; Board, Cape Fear Museum; Vice-Chair, Anson Planning Board.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Tourism Commission; Chair, Environmental Review Commission; Chair, State Employees Administrative Procedures; Consumer Protection Commission; Employment Security Commission.

Honors and Awards

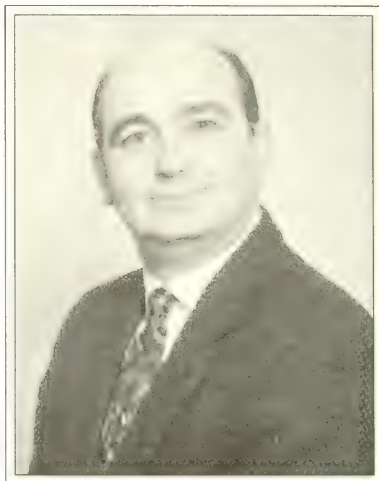
1990 Guardian of Small Business, National Federation of Independent Businesses; 1989 Outstanding Young Democrat, Young Democrats of North Carolina; 1991 Leadership Award, Citizens Committee of Anson County; 1990 Educators Award; 1981 Governor's Achievement Award.

Personal Information

Married to Barbara Barger Gibson. One child. Presbyterian.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Finance, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, State Personnel, Transportation, University Board of Governors Nominating, Ways and Means.



Robert Mitchell Gillespie **Republican, McDowell County**

Forty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Burke, McDowell and Yancey counties

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, to Billy Robert and Helen Marie Loftis Gillespie.

Educational Background

McDowell High School, Marion, 1977; A.A.S. in Civil Engineering, Wake Technical Community College, 1980.

Professional Background

Owner, Gillespie Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

Organizations

McDowell County Chamber of Commerce; Yancey County Chamber of Commerce; Pleasant Gardens Ruritan.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, McDowell Technical College; McDowell Economic Development Authority; Priority Council for Economic Development for McDowell County.

Honors and Awards

Selected for Spring, 1988, Class of Fellows of the N.C. Institute of Political Leadership.

Personal Information

Married to Barbara Nell Hollifield Gillespie. One child. Member, Pleasant Gardens Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, State Parks and Properties, Transportation.



George Wayne Goodwin **Democrat, Richmond County**

*Thirty-Second Representative District: Richmond
and Portions of Montgomery and Scotland counties*

Early Years

Born in Hamlet, Richmond County, North Carolina on February 22, 1967, to George Craig and Diane Riggan Goodwin.

Educational Background

Richmond Senior High School, Valedictorian, Rockingham, 1985; B.A. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1989; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Attorney, Goodwin Law Offices.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Richmond County Chamber of Commerce; Scotland County Chamber of Commerce; Richmond County Mental Health Society; Board, Dialectic & Philanthropic Societies; Rockingham Kiwanis Club; Board, N.C. Methodist Home for Children; President, Friends of Leath Memorial Library; Richmond County Historical Society; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Celebration Steering Committee, Richmond County.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Legislative Study Commission on Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse; Legislative Research Study Commission on the Immunity from Negligence in N.C.; Joint Legislative Study Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste; Civil Litigation Study Commission; Joint Legislative Public Assistance Commission.

Honors and Awards

John Motley Morehead Scholar, 1985-1989; U.S. Senate Youth/William Randolph Hearst Scholar, 1985-1986; Governor's Volunteer Award, 1993; Young Democrat of the Year in N.C., 1993; N.C. Jaycees' Outstanding Young North Carolinian, 1994.



Personal Information

Married to Melanie Wade Goodwin. Member, First United Methodist Church of Rockingham.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Highway Safety, Mental Health; Vice-Chair, Judiciary III; Member, Children, Youth and Families, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Wildlife Resources.

W. Robert Grady **Republican, Onslow County**

*Eightieth Representative District: Portions of
Onslow County*

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Onslow County, on April 30, 1950, to William R. and Minnie Hurst Grady.

Educational Background

Jacksonville Senior High; UNC-Chapel Hill; Campbell University.

Professional Background

Businessman.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-Present; Jacksonville City Council, 1981-87; Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Jacksonville, 1983-86.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Community College Trustees, 1997; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Educators, 1996; Political Action Award, N.C. Victim Assistance Network, 1993.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Financial Institutions, Insurance, Public Utilities, University Board of Governors Nominating.

Lyons Gray **Republican, Forsyth County**

Thirty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on October 28, 1942, to Bowman, Jr., and Elizabeth Christian Gray.

Educational Background

Wooster School, Danbury, Connecticut, 1961; University of North Carolina, 1966.

Professional Background

Businessman.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present.

Organizations

Director, Winston-Salem, Chamber of Commerce; Vice-Chair, Winston-Salem State University Foundation; Director, Pee Dee/Yadkin River Basin Commission; AIDS Care Service; Director, Winston-Salem Coliseum and Convention Center; Director, Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art; Director, Leadership Winston-Salem; President, North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation, Inc.; Director, N.C. Nature Conservancy.

Boards and Commissions

Vice-Chair, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities Commission; Board of Directors, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee on Fiscal Trends and Budget Reform.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Award, Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1995; Chairman's Award, N.C. Nature Conservancy, 1995; Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Business, 1996; Honorary Membership Award, N.C. Speech, Hearing and Language Association, Inc., 1996.

Military Service

E-6, U.S. Coast Guard, 1964-65, U.S.; Theater, U.S., 1965-70.

Personal Information

Married, Constance Fraser Gray of Winston-Salem on May 29, 1971. Two children. Episcopalian.

Lyons Gray (continued)
Republican, Forsyth County

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, State Parks and Properties; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Ethics, Finance, Highway Safety, Judiciary I, Pensions and Retirement, Technology, Travel and Tourism, University Board of Governors Nominating, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Jim Gulley **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

Sixty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on May 10, 1939, to Creighton Alexander and Mary Naomi Gulley.

Educational Background

East Mecklenburg High School, 1957; A.A. Charlotte College, 1961.

Professional Background

Retired Owner/President, Carolina Computer Systems.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present.

Organizations

Commissioner, Town of Matthews, N.C.

Personal Information

Married Suzanne Hargett Gulley of Matthews on November 27, 1958. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Matthews.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Wildlife Resources; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Robert Phillip Haire

Democrat, Jackson County

Fifty-Second Representative District: Portions of Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Madison and Swain counties

Early Years

Born in Caretta, W.Va., to Herman E. and Pauline Jackson Haire.

Educational Background

Beaver Creek High School, West Jefferson; B.A. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1958; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1961.

Professional Background

Attorney, Haire, Bridgers & Ridenour, PA.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 30th District Bar, Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, Jackson County Historical Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Governors, University of North Carolina; Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University; Western North Carolina Regional Economic Development Commission; Vagabond School of Drama; Advisory Council, Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation.

Military Service

Captain, 64th ADC, U.S. Air Force, 1962-65.

Honors and Awards

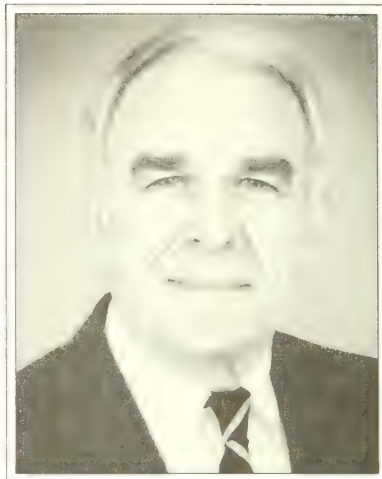
Distinguished Service Award, Jackson County Youth Sports; Chair, N.C. Conference of Bar Presidents; Distinguished Service Award, Jackson County Historical Association.

Personal Information

Married to Constance Mullinnix Haire. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, First United Methodist Church of Sylva.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Judiciary IV, University Board of Governors Nominating; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Education, Finance, Local Government II, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



John D. Hall
Democrat, Halifax County

Seventh Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin and Nash counties

Appointed February 4, 2000

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2000-Present.

Committee Assignments

Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Financial Institutions, Insurance, Judiciary III, Public Utilities, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

[Representative Hall declined to provide a photograph for this entry]

Thomas C. Hardaway **Democrat, Halifax County**

Seventh Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin and Nash counties

Resigned January 15, 2000

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on March 12, 1957, to Dr. Ernie and Claudette Cofield Hardaway, II.

Educational Background

Hillside High School, 1975; Bachelor's in Business Administration; Howard University, 1979; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1982.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Hardaway and Hardaway (Admitted to practice before the Eastern District of the U.S. District Court); Director, Cofield Funeral Home, Inc.; President, Cofield Mutual Burial Association; Director, Cofield Realty and Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-92 and 1997-2000.

Organizations

N.C. Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Halifax County Bar; Sixth Judicial Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.A.A.C.P.; Second Congressional District Black Leadership Caucus.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Halifax County Economic Development Commission; Member, Enfield Medical Advisory Board; Member, Halifax Community College, Small Business Advisory Board.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Man of America, 1984.

Personal Information

Member, New Bethel Baptist Church.



Robert J. Hensley, Jr. **Democrat, Wake County**

Sixty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on June 23, 1947, to Robert J. and Lelia Wise Hensley, Sr.

Educational Background

Cherryville High School, 1965; B.A. in History, UNC-Charlotte, 1969; Graduate Work for M.A. in Public Administration, N.C. State University, 1973; J.D., N.C. Central University, 1976.



Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Hensley, Bousman, Cargill & Bryant, P.L.L.C.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Academy of Criminal Trial Lawyers; Garner Optimist Club; Legal Counsel, Garner Citizens Against Drug Abuse; Garner Habitat for Humanity; Back-A-Child Program, Garner Road YMCA.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, White Plains Children's Center; Board of Directors, Yates Mill Restoration Project; Board of Directors, Rex Home Health Care; Chair, Legislative Committee, Swift Creek PTA.

Honors and Awards

J. Albert House/Gordon Gray Award (North Carolina's Most Outstanding Young Democrat), 1983.

Personal Information

Married Patricia F. Grainger of Raleigh on August 18, 1979. Three children. Member, First United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Alcoholic Beverage Control; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary II.

William S. Hiatt

Republican, Surry County

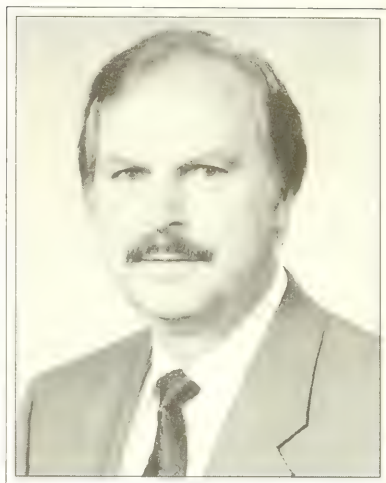
Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in Mt. Airy, Surry County, on February 15, 1932, to David L. and Ethel M. Puckett Hiatt.

Educational Background

Flat Rock High School, Mt. Airy, 1949; B.S. in Physical Education, Brigham Young University, 1953; Vocational Certification, N.C. State University, 1964; Post-Graduate Work on Masters in Administration, Appalachian State University; Government Executive Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985.



Professional Background

President and Secretary, Hiatt & Mason Enterprises, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1973-74, 1981-82 and 1995-Present; Commissioner, Division of Motor Vehicles, 1985-90.

Organizations

Region 2, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (President, 1989-90; Vice-President, 1989; Treasurer, 1988; Secretary, 1987); American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

State Tourism and Travel Board, 1995; N.C. Advisory Committee for Family-Centered Services, 2000-Present; Commission on the Family, 1995; Co-Chair, Guardian Ad Litem Study Commission, 1997-98.

Military Service

Spec-4, 2151 Headquarters, U.S. Army, 1953-55; Reserves, Five Years.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1990; Road Gang Award, N.C. Department of Transportation, 1990; Citation of Meritorious Service from Governor Holshouser, 1973; President's Citation for Employment of the Handicapped from President Nixon.

Personal Information

Married to Rita R. Atkins Hiatt of Mt. Airy on December 25, 1952. Five children. Ten grandchildren. Member, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Law Enforcement, Small Businesses, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.

Dewey Lewis Hill

Democrat, Columbus County

Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Robeson counties

Early Years

Born in Whiteville, Columbus County, on August 31, 1925, to Otto and Alatha Ward Hill.

Educational Background

Whiteville High School, 1943.

Professional Background

President and CEO, Hillcrest Corp.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Food Dealers Association; N.C. Whiteville Chamber of Commerce; National Grocers Association; Whiteville Rotary Club; Ambassador Camp; Boys and Girls Home of North Carolina; Columbus County Shrine Club; Governor's One-on-One Program.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Waccamaw Bank; President, Farmer's Market of Columbus County; Director, N.C. Retail Merchandise Association; Member, N.C. Food Dealers Executive Committee.

Military Service

Storekeeper H.A.2 1st class, Fleet Marines, U.S. Navy, 1943-46.

Honors and Awards

1996 Grocer of the Year; 1996 Nash Finch Century Club Award; 1994 Columbus County Child Care Award; 1992 Spirit of America Award; 1986 Brunswick County Shriner Award.

Personal Information

Married Muriel Ezzell Hill on December 31, 1982. Two children. Five grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Whiteville.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Agriculture; Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Judiciary III, Local Government I, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

George Milton Holmes **Republican, Yadkin County**

Forty-First Representative District: Wilkes, Yadkin and Portions of Alexander counties

Early Years

Born in Mt. Airy, Surry County, on June 20, 1929, to John William and Thelma Elizabeth Dobie Holmes.

Educational Background

Western High School, Washington, D.C.; Appalachian State University, 1954.

Professional Background

President, Holmes and Associates.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76 and 1979-Present (Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1981-82; Minority Party Joint Caucus Leader, 1983-84).

Organizations

Yadkin Masonic Lodge 162, A.E. & A. M.; Winston-Salem Consistory of Scottish Rite, 32nd Degree; Shriner, Oasis Temple; Past-President, Starmount High School Booster Club; Past-President, West Yadkin Volunteer Fire Department.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study Commission, 1976; Board of Directors, First Union National Bank, Yadkinville; Governor's Advisory Budget Commission, 1985-93 and 1995-97 (Vice-Chair, 1991 and 1996; Chair, 1992-93); Vice-Chair, Piedmont Triad Legislative Caucus, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Barbara Ann Ireland Holmes on June 30, 1956. One child. Three grandchildren. Member, Flat Rock Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Children, Youth and Families, Insurance, Judiciary III, Public Utilities, Technology, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



William James Horn

Democrat, Cleveland County

Forty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Cleveland, Gaston, Polk and Rutherford counties

Early Years

Born in Shelby, Cleveland County, on Sept. 13, 1935 to Charles Coleman and Sara Roberts Horn.

Educational Background

Shelby High School, 1953; B.A. in Social Studies Education, Wake Forest University, 1957; Masters in Public Affairs, North Carolina State University, 1977.



Professional Background

Retired, U.S. Courts.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

Organizations

Past President, Shelby Lions Club; Past Chair, CODAP; Past Chair, Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Cleveland County Life Enrichment Center.

Boards and Commissions

Past Chair, Shelby Parks and Recreation Commission; Director, Shelby Savings Bank.

Honors and Awards

Shelby Young Man of the Year; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; Cleveland County Sports Hall of Fame; Federal Probation Line Officer of the Year, Mid-Atlantic Region.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Kinlaw Horn. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Shelby.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Children, Youth and Families, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Education, Law Enforcement, Mental Health, Pensions and Retirement.

Howard J. Hunter, Jr. **Democrat, Northampton County**

Fifth Representative District: Gates, Northampton and Portions of Bertie and Hertford counties

Early Years

Born in Washington, D.C., on December 16, 1946, to Howard and Madge Watford Hunter, Sr.

Educational Background

C. S. Brown High School, 1964; M.S., North Carolina Central University, 1971.

Professional Background

Vice-President, Director and Partner/Owner, Hunter's Funeral Home, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Hertford County Commissioner, 1978-88.

Organizations

Life Member, Ahoskie Alumni Chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi; N.C. Funeral Home Association; N.C. Central University Alumni Association (President, Hertford County Chapter, 1971); Manager, Hobson Reynolds Elks National Shrine, Inc.; Former Chair, Choanoke Area Transit Authority; Member, Law and Justice Committee, National Conference of State Legislators.

Boards and Commissions

Past Chair, N.C. Black Legislative Caucus; President, Board of Directors, Hertford County United Way; Hertford County Chapter, Water Safety Commission; Chair, Hertford County Recreation Commission; Governor's Crime Commission, 1979.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Man of America; Distinguished Service, Murfreesboro Jaycees; Outstanding Citizen in N.C. in Human Relations; Outstanding Service and Distinguished Service awards, N.C. Central University Alumni Association; Compass Award, East Carolina Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Personal Information

Married Vivian Flythe Hunter on December 31, 1986. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Murfreesboro.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Children, Youth and Families; Member, Aging, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Economic Growth and Community Development, Local Government II, Travel and Tourism, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



John W. Hurley

Democrat, Cumberland County

Eighteenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Murfreesboro, Hertford County, on June 22, 1933, to J.B. and Daisy Fuqua Hurley.

Educational Background

Littleton High School, 1951; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1951-55; Louisburg College, 1952-53; CLU, American College, 1976.

Professional Background

President and Founder, Olde Fayetteville Insurance & Financial Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-1992 and 1995-Present; Mayor, City of Fayetteville, 1981-1987; Member, Fayetteville City Council, 1977-1981.

Organizations

Fayetteville Association of Life Underwriters (President, 1963); MDRT; CLU Society; Kiwanis Club; Life Member, Jaycees; Member, Fayetteville State University Foundation; Fayetteville Technical and Community College Foundation.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Fayetteville Chapter, International Association of Life Underwriters (President, 1963); Board of Trustees, Highsmith-Rainey Memorial Hospital, 1988; Former Member, Board of Directors, Region M Council of Government; Board of Directors, Fayetteville State University Foundation, 1997; Chair, Fayetteville Partnership, 1994.

Honors and Awards

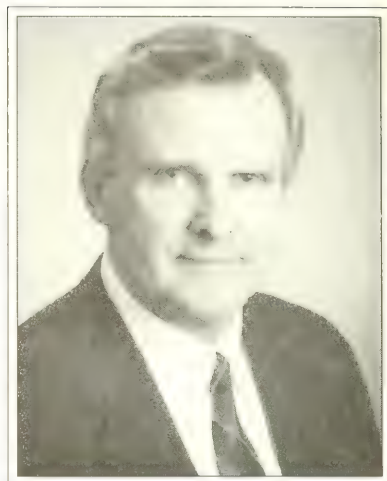
Realtors Cup Award, 1985; E. J. Wells Cup, 1978; Life Member, Jaycees, 1970; Recipient, Medallion for Public Service Contribution, Methodist College.

Personal Information

Married Sandra Huggins Hurley of Fayetteville on May 15, 1970. Three children. Six grandchildren. Member, Haymount United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Insurance; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Highway Safety, Judiciary III, Local Government II, Public Utilities, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Verla Clemens Insko

Democrat, Orange County

Twenty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Chatham and Orange counties

Early Years

Born in Decatur, Arkansas, on February 5, 1936, to Charles Verne and Leta Trook Clemens.

Educational Background

Thomas Downey High School, Modesto, California, 1954; A.B. in Biology, California State University at Fresno, 1959; M.P.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1993.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-present; Member, Orange County Board of Commissioners, 1990-1994; Member, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Education, 1977-1985; Chair, Orange Water and Sewer Authority Board, 1989-1990.

Organizations

American Society for Training and Developing (ASTD); Association for Psychological Type (APT); Facilitation and Organizational Development Group.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Global Center; Foundation for Community-Based Care; UNC-CH Board of Visitors; Latin American Resource Center; Richard Whitted Foundation.

Honors and Awards

2000 Legislator of the Year Award, National Alliance for the Mentally Ill; 2000 Responsible Choice Award, Planned Parenthood; 1998 Recognition Award, N.C. Teachers of English to Students of Other Languages; 1998 Sierra Club Award for Outstanding Achievement.

Personal Information

Married Chester (Chet) Insko of Augusta, Kentucky, on November 18, 1961. Two children. One grandchild. Member, Binkley Baptist Church, Chapel Hill.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Aging, Education Subcommittee on Universities, State Personnel; Vice-Chair, Health; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary I, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Mary Long Jarrell

Democrat, Guilford County

Eighty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on February 16, 1929, to David Allison, Jr., and Jennie Mae Fife Long.

Educational Background

Fairfax Hall High School, Waynesboro, Virginia, 1947; A.B. in English and Education, Queens College, 1951.

Professional Background

Former Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1991-94, 1997-Present; High Point City Council, 1977-81 (Mayor Pro-Tem, 1977-79).

Organizations

American Association of University Women; Chamber of Commerce; Former President, YWCA; Junior League of High Point; YMCA; Democratic Women of Guilford County; Historical Book Club of North Carolina; Friends of the Triad Park Amphitheater.

Boards and Commissions

Former President, YWCA; Former Vice-President, High Point Historical Society; Study Commission on the Future of Electric Service in North Carolina; Board of Directors, Task Force on Drug Abuse, 1979-81; Former Member, Historic Properties Commission.

Honors and Awards

Joyce Award, High Point Historical Society; Enterprise High Pointer of the Week; YWCA Women of Distinction Award; Jane Patterson Leadership Award.

Personal Information

Married Dr. Harold T. Jarrell on June 16, 1956. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, High Point Friends.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Economic Growth and Community Development, Local Government II; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Ways and Means.



Margaret A. Jeffus

Democrat, Guilford County

Eighty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on October 22, 1934, to Edward S. and Alyne B. Bowles Green.

Educational Background

Greensboro Senior High School, 1952; B.A. in Education, Guilford College, 1965; M.Ed., UNC-Greensboro, 1970; Selected for Phase I Leadership Training, Smith Richardson Foundation; Attended Model Development Reading School; Selected as Satellite Teacher.

Professional Background

Retired Teacher, Greensboro/Guilford County Schools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1990-94, 1996-Present.

Organizations

Past President, Altrusa International of Greensboro; Member, Phi Delta Kappa (Triad Chapter); Past District President and Past Local Unit President, N.C. Association of Educators (NCAE); League of Women Voters; Coordinator of the 1986 and 1987 United Way Campaigns for the Greensboro Public Schools; Fun Fourth Festival Advisory Board, 1995-2000; N.C. 2000 Committee, Chairman of Education Section (K-12) in Guilford County, 1981-82; Member Greensboro Visions, Education Committee, 1987-88; Member, Greensboro One Task Force Bond Committee, 1985.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, UNC-Greensboro Musical Arts Guild, 1995-99; Euterpe Club Board of Directors for 21 years (Vice-President, 1989-90, 1998-99); Member, Guilford County Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1987-90; Summit House Board of Directors, 1992-95; Central N.C. School for the Deaf Foundation Board of Directors, 1996-2000.

Honors and Awards

Greensboro Teacher of the Year, 1972-73; Beta Sigma Phi (Chapter) Woman of the Year, 1976-77; Beta Sigma Phi Outstanding Woman of the Year, 1981-82; 1998 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Coalition Against Sexual Assault; 1997-98 Outstanding Teacher of the Year, Phi Delta Kappa.



Margaret A. Jeffus (continued)
Democrat, Guilford County

Personal Information

Married Charles Oliver Jeffus (deceased July 4, 1983); Re-married December 29, 1991, to Ted J. Thompson. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Vice-Chair, Education; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Children, Youth and Families, Cultural Resources, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary IV, Travel and Tourism.

Larry Thomas Justus **Republican, Henderson County**

Fiftieth Representative District: Portions of Henderson and Polk counties

Early Years

Born in Hendersonville, Henderson County, on April 30, 1932, to Brownlow and Helen Stepp Justus (deceased).

Educational Background

Dana High School, 1950; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954; Navigation Flight School, Squadron Officers School, Defense Preparedness Staff College, Nuclear and Chemical Warfare School, Hazardous Waste and Spill Schools, U.S. Air Force.

Professional Background

Retired Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present; Member, Henderson County Board of Elections (three terms).

Organizations

American Legion; VFW; AARP; WNC Retired Officers Association; Former Director, N.C. Apple Festival Beauty Pageant; President, WNC Waste Water Treatment Association; Cub Scouts.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Vagabond School of Drama; Former National Board Member, Alliance for the Handicapped; Henderson County Emergency Preparedness Board; Felony Alternative Sentencing Program, 29th Judicial District; Former Chairman, N.C. Council on Developmental Disabilities.

Military Service

Lieutenant Colonel (ret.), U.S. Air Force, 1954-1982. Navigator, Squadron Commander, Executive Officer, Disaster Preparedness Officer, Information Officer, Protocol Officer; Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Presidential Unit Citation, Combat Readiness Ribbon, National Defense, Vietnam Service Ribbon, Reserve and Expert Marksman Medals.

Personal Information

Married Carolyn King Justus of Brevard. Four children. One grandchild. Refuge Baptist Church.



Larry Thomas Justus (continued)
Republican, Henderson County

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Financial Institutions, Health, Highway Safety, Judiciary IV, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Theodore James Kinney

Democrat, Cumberland County

Seventeenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Clio, S.C., on January 9, 1932, to Russell and Daisy Bethea Kinney.

Educational Background

Lincoln School, 1950; B.A. in Political Science, Shaw University, 1976.

Professional Background

Realtor, Cross Creek Realtors, LTD.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Executive Director, Cape Fear Community Development Corporation; Chair, Greater Fayetteville Area, United Negro College Fund, 1985-92; N.C. Association of Realtors; NAACP; SCLC; Cumberland County Black Caucus; Shaw University Alumni; VFW Post 6018; American Legion Post 202.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Cumberland County Joint Planning Board, 1986-90; Chair, Fayetteville Human Services Commission, 1983-86.

Honors and Awards

WTVD Community Service Award, 1997; A Patriot of '76 Award, National Sojourners, 1996; President's Career Service Award, Shaw University, 1993; Legislator of the Year Award, Operation Sickle Cell, 1994; Man of the Year Award, Phi Beta Sigma, 1985.

Personal Information

Married Thelma Hodges Kinney on April 7, 1967. One children. Member, John Wesley United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education, Transportation.



Joe Leonard Kiser **Republican, Lincoln County**

*Forty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Lincolnton, Lincoln County, on August 20, 1933, to Fitzhugh and Lorene Goodnight Kiser.

Educational Background

Union High School, Lincoln County, 1951; B.S. in Physics, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1954.

Professional Background

Former Sheriff, Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, 1989-94; Sixteen Years Engaged in Farming and Operating Kiser's Agricultural Supply; Eighteen Years High School Teacher and Coach.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Lincoln County Sheriff, 1989-94; Vice-Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 1986-89.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, 1973-80; Governor's Commission on Crime and Punishment, 1990-91; Lincoln County Board of Social Services, 1986-89; President, Advisory Council of the Lincoln County Extension Service, 1974-81; Governor's Crime Commission, 1987-89.

Honors and Awards

Lincoln County Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, 1994; Lincoln County Republican of the Year, 1986.

Personal Information

Married to Earlene Self Kiser (deceased) of Lincolnton on September 1, 1951. One child. Member, Palm Tree United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Judiciary II, Law Enforcement, Local Government I, State Personnel.



Paul Luebke

Democrat, Durham County

Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of Durham County

Early Years

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 18, 1946, to Paul T. and Eunice Elbert Luebke.

Educational Background

Germany Embassy School, Ankara, Turkey, 1959-62; B.A., Valparaiso University, 1966; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Professor of Sociology, UNC-Greensboro, 1982-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Raleigh-Durham International Airport Authority, 1987-91; Member, Board of Editors, *Perspectives on the American South: An Annual Review of Society, Politics and Culture*; Member, Board of Editors, *Research in Political Sociology*; Member, Board of Editors, *Election Politics*.

Personal Information

Married to Carol Gallione. Two children.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance; Member, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Environment and Natural Resources, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Mary E. McAllister

Democrat, Cumberland County

Seventeenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Johns Station, Robeson County, on April 20, 1937, to Alexander and Mary Benton McLaurin.

Educational Background

E.E. Smith Senior High School, Fayetteville, 1954; B.S. in Elementary Education, Fayetteville State University, 1958; M.S. Education Administration and Supervision, East Carolina University; New York University, N.Y.; Childhood Education, Wayne State University, Michigan.

Professional Background

Executive Director, Operation Sickle Cell, Inc., Fayetteville, 1975-Present; Educator, Fayetteville City Schools, Cumberland County Schools, Harnett County Schools, Warren County Schools and Detroit Public Schools, Michigan.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Organizations

Member, National Institute of Health Review Panel; National Association of Black County Officials; Past Chair, N.C. State Governor's Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome; Fayetteville State Alumni Association; Fayetteville Chapter, National Fayetteville State Alumni Association; Life Member, NAACP; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.; NOBCO, National AIDS Task Force; Robert Wood Johnson Advisory Panel.

Boards and Commissions

Mount Sinai Foundation (Mt. Sinai Homes); Z. Smith Reynolds Advisory Panel; The Rural Center Board of Directors; Board of Directors, National Organization of Black County Officials.

Honors and Awards

Human Relations Award, City of Fayetteville; The Fannie Black Award, Business and Professional Women's Club, Fayetteville; N.A.A.E.P.O. Award for Outstanding Fayetteville State University Alumni; Citizen of the Year, 1983, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Fayetteville; Achievement Award, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Fayetteville.

Personal Information

Married to Freddie D. McAllister. Three children. Member, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Fayetteville.



Committee Assignments

Chair, Public Health; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Financial Institutions, Local Government II, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Daniel Francis McComas **Republican, New Hanover County**

*Thirteenth Representative District: Portions of
New Hanover County*

Early Years

Born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 26, 1953,
to Hugh G. and Nilda Miro (deceased) McComas.

Educational Background

Perpetuo Socorro High School, San Juan, Puerto
Rico, 1972; B.B.A. in Finance, St. Bonaventure
University, 1976.

Professional Background

President, MCO Transport, Inc., 1985-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Board of Directors, N.C. Trucking Association; American Trucking Association;
Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; Rotary Club; Board of Directors, World Trade
Center of North Carolina; Executive Board, Cape Fear Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Coastal Entrepreneurial Council; Board of Directors, Coastal Land
Trust; Governor's Task Force on the Film Industry; N.C. Economic Development
Board; Study Commission on the Future of Electricity in North Carolina.

Military Service

U.S. Merchant Marine, 1971-76.

Honors and Awards

1998 Razor Walker Award, UNC-Wilmington School of Education; 1997 Convention
and Visitors Bureau Award.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Garcia McComas of Wilmington, N.C., November 24, 1979. Two
children. Member, St. Therese Catholic Church, Wrightsville Beach.

Committee Assignments

Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Economic Growth and Community
Development, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Highway Safety, Public
Utilities, Transportation.



Willard Eugene McCombs

Republican, Rowan County

Eighty-Third Representative District: Portions of Rowan County

Early Years

Born in Faith, Rowan County, on June 16, 1925, to Junius Ray and Ethel Irene Peeler McCombs.

Educational Background

Granite Quarry High School, 1942; Catawba College.

Professional Background

Retired Merchant.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Rowan County Commissioner, 1966-76; Chairman, Rowan County Commissioners Office, 1981-82; Faith Town Board, 1948-61 (Mayor, 1959-61).

Organizations

Life Member, Faith Jaycees; Faith Civitan Club; Man of the Year (twice); Faith American Legion Post 327; Rowan County Chamber of Commerce; Treasurer, Faith Fourth of July Committee, 1951-Present.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Rowan County Board of Health (Ten Years); Governor's Appointee, Law & Order Commission; Board of Human Resources.

Military Service

PFC, 31st Infantry, U.S. Army, 1943-1946.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Faith Jaycees; Faith Civitan Man of the Year (twice); Outstanding Service Award, Rowan Chamber of Commerce; President's Award, Council of Government.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Fisher McCombs on June 14, 1946. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Shiloh United Church of Christ.

Committee Assignments

Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Pensions and Retirement, Public Utilities, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, State Personnel, Ways and Means.

Paul Reeves McCrary

Democrat, Davidson County

Thirty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Davidson County

Early Years

Born in Lexington, Davidson, on February 19, 1930, to John Cletus and Flossie Catherine Reeves McCrary.

Educational Background

Lexington High School, 1948; B.A. in Science, Atlantic Christian College (New Barton College), 1952.

Professional Background

Retired Sheriff of Davidson County, 1974-1990.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Past President, N.C. Sheriffs' Association; N.C. Law Enforcement Association; Member, National Sheriffs' Association; Member, Lexington Kiwanis Club.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Court Commission; N.C. Sentencing Commission; Governor's Crime Commission; Davidson County Mental Health Board, Past Chair and Member, Executive Committee, N.C. Sheriff's Association.

Honors and Awards

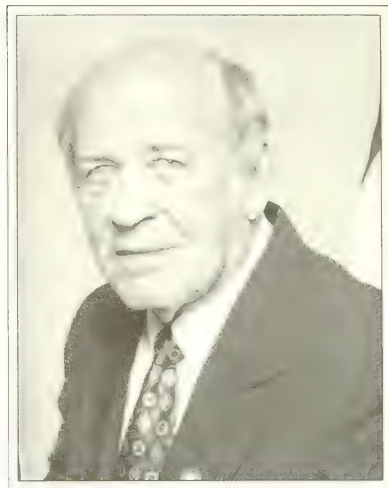
1990 Law Enforcement Award, N.C. Veterans of Foreign Wars; 1990 Nominee for J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal, Veterans of Foreign Awards, 1985 Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Amerson McCrary on May 10, 1953. Three children. Six grandchildren. Member, First United Methodist, Lexington.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Law Enforcement, Local Government I, Pensions and Retirement.



Marian Nelson McLawhorn

Democrat, Pitt County

Ninth Representative District: Portions of Greene and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, to Richard Alonza and Murle Chapman Harvey Nelson.

Educational Background

Grifton High School, Grifton, 1961; B.S. in Business Administration, East Carolina University, 1967; Masters in Library Science, ECU, 1988; Education Leadership and Supervision Certification, ECU, 1997.

Professional Background

Legislator.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House 1999-Present; Mayor, Town of Grifton, 1997-98; Commissioner, Town of Grifton, 1992-97.

Organizations

Business and Professional Women; N.C. Association of Educators; NC CBI; Winterville Historical Society; League of Women Voters of Pitt County; Grifton Lions Club; Greenville/Pitt County Chamber of Commerce; Grifton Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Sheppard Memorial Library Board, 1990-96 (Chair, 1993-95); Board of Directors, Grifton Civic Center Board, 1993-97 (Chair, 1994-96); Board of Directors, Grifton Library, 1990-92.

Honors and Awards

1999 N.C. Business and Professional Career Woman of the Year; 1995 and 1998 Educator Spotlight Award, Craven County.

Personal Information

Married to Richard Herman McLawhorn, III; Four children. Three grandchildren; Member, Grifton United Methodist Church.



Marian Nelson McLawhorn (continued)
Democrat, Pitt County

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Cultural Resources, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Financial Institutions, State Parks and Properties, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

William Edwin McMahan **Republican, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on August 13, 1944, to Carmon Houston and Julia Lenora Frady McMahan.

Educational Background

Lee H. Edwards High School, Asheville, 1962; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966.

Professional Background

Vice-Chair, Little & Associates Architects.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House 1994-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Representative, Southern Regional Economic Development; Former Chair, Crisis Assistance Ministry; Lay Leader, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, UNC Alumni Board.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Past Chair, Charlotte Zoning Board of Adjustment; N.C. Study Commission on Electric Deregulation; Board of Directors, Charlotte Blumenthal Theatre; Board of Directors, Charlotte Repertory Theatre.

Military Service

N.C. National Guard.

Honors and Awards

1999 Distinguished Service Award, N.C. AIA; Distinguished Leadership Award, N.C. Planning Association; 1998 Pinnacle Award, Carolina AGC; 1997 Citizen and Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. ASLA; 1972 Mortgage Banker of the Year for North Carolina and South Carolina.

Personal Information

Married to Evangeline Houser McMahan of Cherryville on December 19, 1965; Three children. One grandchild. Member, St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Environment and Natural Resources, Financial Institutions, Judiciary IV, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, University Board of Governors Nominating.



Olin Max Melton **Democrat, Union County**

Thirty-Fourth Representative District: Union County

Early Years

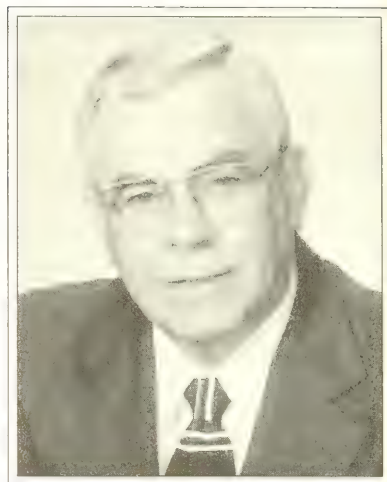
Born in Monroe, Union County, to Olin Wayne and Reecie Griffin Melton.

Educational Background

Prospect High School, Monroe, 1951; Textiles, North Carolina State University.

Professional Background

Retired, Hoechst-Celanese.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Union County Commissioner, Chairman, 1986-90; Union County Board of Education, 1978-86.

Organizations

American Association of Textile Color and Chemists (AATCC); Union County Chamber of Commerce; North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry; Monroe Luncheon Club, Rotary International; United Way of Central Carolinas; Gideons International; President (six years), Habitat for Humanity; Union County Council on Aging; Turning Point Shelter.

Boards and Commissions

Child Fatality Task Force; Resolution of Conflicts Between Boards of Education and County Commissioners; Improving the Academic Achievement of At-Risk Students.

Honors and Awards

1999 Union County Man of the Year; 1999 Service Above and Beyond the Call of Duty Award, N.C. State Firemen's Association; 1990 Certificate of Appreciation, United Way.

Personal Information

Married to Martha Francis Hunter Melton. Four children. Eleven grandchildren. Member, Monroe First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Appropriations, Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Financial Institutions, Health, Public Health, Wildlife Resources.

Henry M. Michaux, Jr. **Democrat, Durham County**

Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of Durham County

Early Years

Born in Durham on September 4, 1930, to Henry McKinley and Isadore Coates Michaux, Sr.

Educational Background

Palmer Memorial Institute, 1948; B.S., N.C. Central University, 1952; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1964; Graduate Studies, Rutgers University and N.C. Central University.



Professional Background

Attorney; Executive-Vice President and Director: Union Insurance and Realty Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-77 and 1985-Present. United States Attorney, Middle District of N.C., 1977-1981.

Organizations

N.C. State and National Bar Associations; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; George H. White Bar Association; National Association of Real Estate Brokers (General Counsel, 1966-77).

Military Service

Sgt., U.S. Army, 1952-54; Reserves, 1954-60.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Law, N.C. Central University and Durham College.

Personal Information

Married to June W. Michaux. Two children. Member, St. Joseph's AME Church, Durham.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Financial Institutions, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Ways and Means.

George W. Miller

Democrat, Durham County

Sixty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Durham County

Early Years

Born in Spencer, Rowan County, on May 14, 1930, to George W. and Blanche M. Iddings Miller.

Educational Background

Spencer High School, 1948; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1954-55.

Professional Background

Attorney, Haywood, Denny, Miller, Johnson, Sessoms & Patrick.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1971, 1973-Present.

Organizations

Durham County, N.C. and American Bar Associations; International Association of Insurance Counsels; Phi Alpha Delta; Sertoma Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, N.C. Central University School of Law; Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste; American College of Trial Lawyers; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors.

Honors and Awards

William C. Lassiter First Amendment Award, N.C. Press Association, 1989; Tar Heel of the Week, *News and Observer*, March 7, 1993; Alumni of the Year Award, UNC School of Law.

Military Service

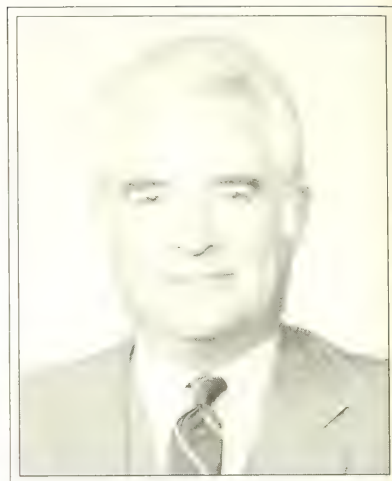
Sgt., U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-53.

Personal Information

Married to Eula Hux Miller on June 21, 1958. Three children. Member, Duke Memorial Methodist Church, Durham.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ethics, Finance; Vice-Chair, Alcoholic Beverage Control; Member, Insurance, Judiciary I, Public Utilities, Technology.



David Morris Miner

Republican, Wake County

Sixty-Second Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee, on December 23, 1962, to Morris Miner and Shirley Asher Miner.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High School, 1981; B.B.A., Campbell University, 1989.

Professional Background

Sales, The Management Group (Textiles).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Cary Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Americans for a Balanced Budget, 1989-Present.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Capital Planning Commission, 1995-Present; Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste, 1993-Present; N.C. Rail Council, 1995-Present; Transportation Committee, Southern Legislative Conference, 1995; Joint Legislative Transportation Oversight Committee, 1995-Present.

Personal Information

Member, Fuquay-Varina Baptist

Committee Assignments

Member, Cultural Resources, Economic Growth and Community Development, Finance, Judiciary III, Technology.



William Franklin Mitchell

Republican, Iredell County

Forty-Second Representative District: Portions of Iredell County

Early Years

Born in Statesville, Iredell County, on July 26, 1940, to Grady S. and Elsie Rash Mitchell.

Educational Background

Hampton High School, 1958; Tool-Making, Newport News Shipbuilding Apprentice School, 1964.

Professional Background

Farmer, Owner of Mitchell Machine Co.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Iredell County Commissioner, 1990-92.

Organizations

Olin Masonic Lodge No. 226.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Mitchell Community College; Statesville Airport Commission, 1990-92; Iredell County Fire Commission, 1990-92; Iredell County Jury Commission, 1988-90.

Personal Information

Married Gayle Johnson Mitchell on January 8, 1988. Five children. Two grandchildren. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Environment and Natural Resources, Public Utilities, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Richard Lee Moore

Democrat, Cabarrus County

Ninetieth Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus County

Resigned on May 7, 2000

Early Years

Born in Kannapolis, Cabarrus County, on January 14, 1971, to Zackie L. and Tobie J. Barbee Moore.

Educational Background

A.L. Brown High School, Kannapolis, 1989; B.A. in Public Policy Studies and History, Duke University, 1993; Education Certificate, Duke University, 1993.

Professional Background

Youth Pastor; President, Westside Group, L.L.C.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-2000.

Organizations

President, Cabarrus County Group Homes, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

Duke University Board of Trustees, 1993-96; Barber-Scotia College Board of Trustees, 1998-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Caroline Ramseur Moore. Member, Shadybrook Baptist Church.



Amelia A.H. Morris **Republican, Cumberland County**

Eighteenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

Born in Ibadan, Nigeria, on February 13, 1965, to Jeremy Thomas and Roseanne Elizabeth Thomas Harrison (deceased).

Educational Background

Presentation High School, San Francisco, 1982; B.A. in French and Philosophy, University of San Francisco, 1986; Fayetteville State University.

Professional Background

Substitute Teacher, Ft. Bragg Schools; Former Teacher, St. Louis High School, Honolulu, Hawaii; Dodds Schools, Wurzburg, Germany.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1996-Present.

Organizations

Fayetteville Business and Professional Women's Association; Military Affairs Council; Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Fascinate-U Children's Museum; March of Dimes; Dogwood Festival Committee; Friend of the Library; Fayetteville Museum of Art.

Boards and Commissions

All-Star Commission, CHL; Board of Directors, Boys and Girls Clubs.

Honors and Awards

Young Careerist; Who's Who in America; Young Republican Woman of the Year; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership.

Personal Information

Married to William H. Morris on May 27, 1989. Member, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Children, Youth and Families, Economic Growth and Community Development, Finance, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs; Small Business, Ways and Means.



Jane H. Mosley **Democrat, Wake County**

Sixty-Third Representative District: Portions of Durham and Wake counties

Deceased September 28, 1999

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on July 4, 1945, to James Thaw and Sarah Alford Hurley.

Educational Background

Cary High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1988; N.C. Wesleyan College, 1989-90; Pacific Western University.



Professional Background

State Coordinator and President, Cary Public Relations, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-94 and 1996-99.

Organizations

Member/Past President, N.C. Association of Government Information Officers; Past President, Wake County Unit/N.C. Division American Cancer Society; Member/Past President/Vice President/Regional Director, Cary Jaycettes and N.C. Jaycettes; Member, N.C. Society of Washington, D.C.; Member, N.C. Passenger Safety Association; Member, N.C. Employees for Traffic Safety (NETS); Member, N.C. Law Enforcement Officers Association; Past Member, Public Relations Society of America; Past Member, N.C. Community College Adult Educators Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, N.C. Community College Alumni Foundation, Inc.; Board Member, N.C. Operation Lifesaver, Inc.; Member, Board of Directors, Cary Chamber of Commerce; Former Board Member, Wake County Arts Council; Board Member, Rex Home Care, Raleigh.

Honors and Awards

N.C. State Highway Patrol Award for Safety, 1995; Governor's Certificate of Appreciation for Safety, 1995; N.C. Safety Award/Second in the Nation, N.C. Operation Lifesaver, Inc., 1990, 91, 94, 95; Tarheel of the Week, 1986; Citizen of the Year, Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1985.

Personal Information

Married to Jerry W. Mosley on August 19, 1967. Two children. Member, First United Methodist Church.

Charles B. Neely, Jr.

Republican Wake County

Sixty-First Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Resigned on April 7, 1999

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on December 11, 1943, to Charles Batcheller and Nancy Branch Maupin Neely.

Educational Background

Butler High School, Butler, New Jersey, 1961; B.A. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney, since 1970, and Chair of Executive Committee (1983-93), Maupin, Taylor, Ellis & Adams, P.A.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-99; Wake County Board of Elections, 1975-81.

Organizations

Chair, Section on Law Office Management, N.C. Bar Association, 1986-88; Chair, Wake County Bar Association Committee on Ethics, 1984; Director, Wake County Legal Aid Foundation/Wake County Legal Aid Society; Director, Wake County Bar Association; President, Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; President, Raleigh Kiwanis Club Foundation; President, Rex Hospital Foundation; Director, Triangle Community Foundation; Member, Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Governors, N.C. Bar Association; Member, Advisory Board, N.C. State University School of Management; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Honors and Awards

Silver Beaver Award, Boy Scouts of America, 1983; Distinguished Eagle Award, Boy Scouts of America, 1994.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1965-67; Captain, U.S. Naval Reserves, 1967-89.

Personal Information

Married to Laura Elizabeth Dalton Neely of Spindale on June 17, 1972; One child. Member, Christ Episcopal Church.



Martin Luther Nesbitt, Jr.

Democrat, Buncombe County

Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of Buncombe County

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on September 25, 1946, to Martin L., Sr., and Mary Cordell Nesbitt.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, 1964; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Attorney At Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-94 and 1997-Present; Buncombe County Board of Education, 1977-79.

Organizations

Buncombe County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Director, The Mediation Center, 1985-86.

Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Center for Nursing Advisory Council, 1991-92 and 1997-98; Chair, Asheville Communities in Schools, 1995-96; Advisory Board, Alliance of Business Leaders and Educators, 1992-93; Consumer and Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind, 1990-91; Director, Western N.C. Chapter, Alzheimer's Association, 1988-89.

Honors and Awards

Friend of Education Award (1985 and 1989), N.C. Association of Educators; Legislator of the Year (1989, 1997, 1999), N.C. Nurses Association; 1999 Public Service Award, Western North Carolina Coalition of Women; 1995 Legislative Service Award, Western North Carolina Central Labor Body, AFL-CIO; 1994 William S. McCord Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of the Deaf.

Personal Information

Married Deanne Seller Nesbitt on September 28, 1979. Two children. Member, St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ways and Means; Vice-Chair, Judiciary I; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Travel and Tourism, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Edd Nye

Democrat, Bladen County

Ninety-Sixth Representative District: Bladen and Portions of Cumberland, New Hanover, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Year

Born in Gulf, Chatham County, to Joseph Burke and Vera Johnson Nye.

Educational Background

Clarkton High School; A.A., Southeastern Community College, 1965-69; N.C. State University, 1970-73.

Professional Background

Insurance Executive.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1977-82, 1985-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1975-76.

Organizations

Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce; Bladen Masonic Lodge; Former Member, Jaycees and Lions Club.

Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee, Bladen Technical College; Former Trustee, Southeast Area Mental Health; Former President, Southeast Shelter Workshop.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force.

Personal Information

Married to Peggy McKee Nye of Clarkton. Three children. Member, Elizabethtown Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Small Business, Transportation, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.



Warren Claude Oldham **Democrat, Forsyth County**

Sixty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 10, 1926, to Philander and Minta Ann Smith Oldham.

Educational Background

Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1944; B.S. in Secondary Education, Bluefield State College, 1951; M.S. in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, West Virginia University, 1958.



Professional Background

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem State University.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Organizations

NAACP; Winston Lake YMCA; American Legion Post 220; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Inc., Bachelor Benefit Club.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 5 I/C, 1944-46, Pacific.

Personal Information

Married to Gladys Dandridge Oldham of Mayberry, West Virginia, on July 28, 1951. Two children. Member, United Metropolitan Missionary Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, University Board of Governors Nominating; Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Small Business, State Personnel, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

William Clarence Owens, Jr. **Democrat, Pasquotank County**

First Representative District: Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank and Portions of Perquimans counties

Early Years

Born in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, on April 2, 1947, to William C. and Hazel Marie Markham Owens.

Educational Background

Elizabeth City High School, 1965; College of the Albemarle, 1965-67.

Professional Background

Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Pasquotank County Board of Commissioners, 1976-95.

Organizations

Elizabeth City Rotary Club; Elizabeth City Area United Way; Pasquotank County Chapter, American Red Cross; Pasquotank County Chapter, American Cancer Society; Elizabeth City Boys and Girls Clubs, Inc.; Tidewater Girl Scout Council; Red Men; Moose; Elks.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, 1991-95; Board Member (1981-98) and Past Chair, Centura Bank, Elizabeth City; Board Member (1978-94) and Past Chair, Elizabeth City-Pasquotank Industrial Development Commission, Board of Trustees, College of the Albemarle, 1990-Present; Pasquotank-Camden EMS Board.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., Company C, 1st Battalion, 119th Mechanized Infantry, N.C. National Guard, 1967-92; Major, N.C. Militia, 1992-Present; N.C. Meritorious Service Award.

Honors and Awards

1993 County Commissioner of the Year; 1993 Pasquotank County Industrialist of the Year; 1980 VFW Citizen of the Year; 1977 Distinguished Service Award, Elizabeth City Jaycees.



Personal Information

Married to Cynthia L. Dail Owens of Elizabeth City on November 22, 1985. Two children. Member, Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Appropriations; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Local Government II, Ways and Means.

James Arthur Pope **Republican, Wake County**

Sixty-First Representative District: Wake County

Appointed on April 13, 1999

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, on May 5, 1956, to John W. and Joyce Wilkens Pope.

Educational Background

Asheville School, 1974; B.A. with honors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Businessman and Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1988-91 and 1999-Present.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; American Bar Association.

Boards and Commissions

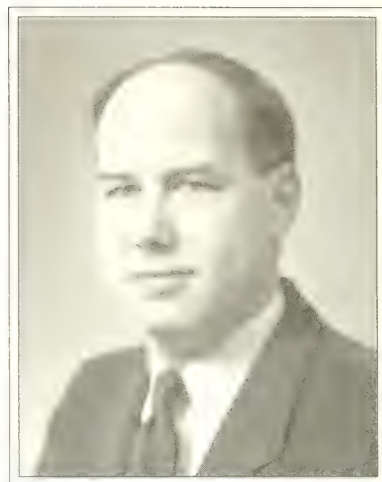
State Goals and Policy Board, 1985-89; Board of Directors, Institute of Humane Studies, George Mason University; Educational Foundation, UNC-Chapel Hill; Chancellor's Club, UNC-Chapel Hill; Board of Directors, John Locke Foundation.

Personal Information

Married to Alexandra M. Hightower Pope on September 29, 1984. Two children. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Ethics, Finance, Judiciary IV, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Jean Rouse Preston

Republican, Carteret County

Fourth Representative District: Carteret and Portions of Onslow counties

Early Years

Born in Snow Hill, Greene County, to Marvin Wayne and Emma Mae Kearney Rouse.

Educational Background

Snow Hill High School, 1953; Flora McDonald College, 1953-55; B.S. in Business Education, East Carolina University, 1957; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1973; Certificate, Public Manager Program, N.C. State Personnel Development Center, 1989.

Professional Background

Retired, DHR/DPI.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

American Legislative Exchange Council, 1994-Present; Carteret County Chamber of Commerce, 1995-Present; Onslow County Chamber of Commerce, 1995-Present; Swansboro Chamber of Commerce, 1995-Present; Richlands Chamber of Commerce, 1995-Present; N.C. Association of Educators, 1960-Present; N.C. State Employees Association, 1980-Present; Carteret County Domestic Violence Program, 1992-Present; Friends of Fort Macon and Hammock's Beach-Bear Island, 1993-Present.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Core Sound Waterfowl Museum, 1995-Present; Board of Directors, Public School Forum, 1995-98; N.C. School Improvement Panel, 1998-Present; Governor's Commission on Libraries, 1978; Governor's Right to Read Commission, 1975-76.

Honors and Awards

1998 Service Award, N.C. Association for the Gifted and Talented; 1994 World Who's Who of Women; 1993 N.C. Association of Fisheries Award; 1978 Outstanding Service to Mentally Handicapped Citizens and Their Families, Greene County Association of Retarded Citizens; 1975 Outstanding Exceptional Education Teachers.



Jean Rouse Preston (continued)
Republican, Carteret County

Personal Information

Widow. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, Cape Carteret Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Economic Growth and Community Development, Environment and Natural Resources, Health, Travel and Tourism.

Liston Bryan Ramsey

Democrat, Madison County

Fifty-Second Representative District: Graham, Haywood, Madison, Swain and Portions of Jackson counties

Early Years

Born in Marshall, Madison County, on February 26, 1919, to John Morgan and Della Lee Bryan Ramsey.

Educational Background

Madison County High School; Mars Hill College, 1938.

Professional Background

Retired merchant.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1961, 1963, 1967-Present (Dean, N.C. House of Representatives: Speaker, N.C. House, 1981-88); Board of Aldermen, Town of Marshall, 1949-60.

Organizations

Elk; Mason; American Legion (former Commander); Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Governmental Operations Commission, 1995-96 and 1999-2000; Co-Chairman, Joint Committee on Separation of Powers, 1982; Advisory Budget Commission, 1995-Present; Blue Ribbon Study Commission on Transportation, 1979-80; Co-Chairman, Legislative Services Commission 1981-88 (Member, 1971-76).

Military Service

Served, Army Air Corps, Pacific Theater, World War II.

Honors and Awards

First Annual Roy A. Taylor Service Award, 1978; Distinguished Service Award for Outstanding Alumni, Mars Hill College, 1979; Honorary Doctorate, Mars Hill College, 1988; Liston B. Ramsey Regional Activity Center, Western Carolina University, 1987; Certificate of Commendation, VFW, 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Florence McDevitt. One child.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Financial Institutions; Member, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Pensions and Retirement, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Ways and Means.



John M. Rayfield

Republican, Gaston County

Ninety-Third Representative District: Portions of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties

Early Years

Born February 11, 1926, in Belmont, Gaston County, to John Bruce and Bertha Robinson Rayfield.

Educational Background

Belmont High School, 1944; Attended Belmont Abbey, Gaston College and LaSalle Extension University.

Professional Background

Distribution Manager for Homelite; Director of Textron (35 years); Real Estate Broker, J. Rayfield Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Past Chair, Gaston Traffic Club; Past Chair, Charlotte Chapter, Delta Nu Alpha; Past Member, National Council of Logistic Management; Past President, Gaston Skills, Inc.; Past President, Gaston City Development Corporation.

Boards and Commissions

Past President, Gaston Economic Development Commission.

Military Service

Seaman 1st Class, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1944-46, Pacific Theater.

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Huggins Rayfield of Belmont on December 3, 1944. One child. Member, Ebenezer Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Ethics, Finance, Small Business, Transportation, Travel and Tourism.



Edward David Redwine

Democrat, Brunswick County

Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Robeson counties

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on September 12, 1947, to Edward Henry and Doris Frink Redwine.

Educational Background

Shallotte High School, Shallotte, 1965; A.B. in Political Science and History, East Carolina University, 1972.

Professional Background

Vice-President and Owner, Coastal Insurance and Realty, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present.

Organizations

Independent Insurance Agents of N.C.; South Brunswick Chamber of Commerce (President and Director, 1976-82); Shallotte Lions Club; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Council, BSA; Mason, 1976; Shrine Sudan Temple, 1976; N.C. Battleship Memorial Commission, 1982-83; North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Student Legislative Advisory Council; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Council; National Conference of State Legislators; Council of State Governments; Board of Advisors, N.C. Masonic Charities.

Honors and Awards

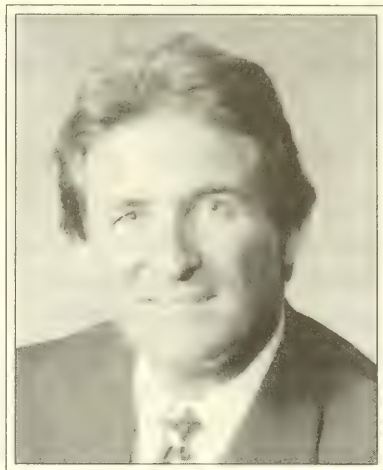
1984 Young Agent of the Year; 1982 Mr. Chairman Award, IIANC; 1991 Outstanding Legislator of the Year, N.C. Association of Registers of Deeds; Eagle Scout and God and Country Award, Boy Scouts of America; 1999 Friend of Education for Distinguished Service to Education.

Personal Information

Married Margaret Penelope Taylor Redwine of Monroe on September 23, 1972. Three children. Member, Shallotte Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations; Member, Health, Insurance, Judiciary I, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Richard Eugene Rogers **Democrat, Martin County**

Sixth Representative District: Portions of Bertie, Hertford, Martin, Pitt and Washington counties

Early Years

Born in Martin County on December 12, 1929, to Javan and Effie Green Rogers (both deceased).

Educational Background

Bear Grass High School, 1943-45; Williamston High School, 1945-46; Oak Ridge Military Institution, 1946-47; B.S. (1955) and Masters (1957) in Education, UNC-Chapel Hill; Six-Year Certification in Educational Administration, 1967.

Professional Background

Retired Superintendent, Martin County Schools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-Present.

Organizations

President, Williamston Kiwanis Club, 1982; Local District Committee, BSA, 1965-85; St. Pauls Jaycees, 1959-63 (President, 1962); Martin County Chamber of Commerce; Martin County Committee of 100.

Boards and Commissions

District Committee, Boy Scouts of America, 1986; Board of Directors, East Carolina Vocational Center, 1980-85; Board of Directors, N.C. High School Athletic Association, 1981-84; Board of Health, Martin-Washington-Tyrrell District, 1965-84; Board of Directors, N.C. Superintendents Division, NCAE, 1975-78.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard, 1951-54.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Boss of the Year Award; Superintendent Contributing Most to Athletics, Region 1.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Carole Griffin Rogers of Williamston on August 18, 1956. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member, Memorial Baptist Church of Williamston.



Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Cultural Resources, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Local Government I, Pensions and Retirement, Public Utilities, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Carolyn B. Russell

Republican, Wayne County

Seventy-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Greene, Lenoir and Wayne counties

Early Years

Born in Greenville, Pitt County, on June 19, 1944, to O.D. and Naomi Grey Jones Barnes.

Educational Background

Winterville High School, 1962; A.B. in Sociology and Psychology, East Carolina University, 1965; M.A. in Clinical Psychology, East Carolina University, 1967.

Professional Background

Personnel Manager; Psychologist at Sunland Training Center; Personnel Director, O'Berry Center, Goldsboro.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present (Speaker Pro-Tem, N.C. House, 1995-96).

Organizations

Cystic Fibrosis Campaign, 1975; Wayne County Medical Auxiliary, 1974-Present (Vice-President, 1976; President, 1977; Research and Education Foundation Committee Chair, 1978-80; Student Loan Chair, 1983-85); Parents Without Partners Consultant, 1977; Operation Santa Claus Chair, 1981; Girl Scouts of America Troop Leader, 1979; Workshop Leader and Speaker, Governor's Conference on Leadership Development for Women, 1980; Director, Seymour-Johnson Invitational Swim Meet, 1980; Honorary Chair, Walk-A-Thon, American Heart Association, 1992.

Boards and Commissions

Contemporary Art Museum Council; Wayne County Board of Directors, Mental Health Association, 1977-83; Wayside Fellowship Home, 1979-80; North Carolina State Medical Auxiliary; Wayne County Red Cross, 1980-82. Trustee, Methodist Home for Children, 1981-90 (Secretary, 1982-84; Vice-President, 1984-85; President, 1985-87, Executive Committee, 1982-90); Goldsboro Arts Council, 1983-87.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Individual Leadership Award, 1981, McPheeter's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Mental Health; Outstanding Professional Achievement Award, Federally Employed Women.

Personal Information

Married, Douglas M. Russell on June 24, 1967. Three children. Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church.



Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary II, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Drew Paschal Saunders **Democrat, Mecklenburg County**

Fifty-Fourth Representative District:
Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Lilesville, Anson County, to George W. and Annie Butler Saunders.

Educational Background

West End High School, West End, 1955; B.A. in Business, UNC-Charlotte, 1971; Babcock School, Wake Forest.

Professional Background

Retired, Carolina Tractor/CAT.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Mayor, Town of Huntersville, 1987-89; Mayor Pro-Tem, Town of Huntersville, 1985-87.

Organizations

President, Charlotte Area Personnel Association; Employers' Association; Lake Norman Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Lake Norman YMCA; President, Huntersville Lions Club; Board, Goodwill Industries of Metrolina; Governor's Committee on Jobs for Vietnam Veterans; Mayor's Committee on Jobs for Vietnam Veterans; Loaned Executive, United Way of Mecklenburg County.

Boards and Commissions

Charter Board Member, N.C. Industries for Technical Education; Advisory Board, Central Piedmont Community College; Advisory Board, Junior Achievement; Metropolitan Planning Organization, Civic Index Study of Charlotte/Mecklenburg.

Military Service

2nd Class Petty Officer, U.S. Navy, 1956-60.

Honors and Awards

1999 Extra Mile Award, N.C. Department of Transportation; 1971 Commendation, N.C. American Legion.

Personal Information

Married to Louise Baughn Saunders. Two children. Two grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Huntersville.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Technology, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Insurance, Local Government I, Public Utilities; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Judiciary IV.



Mitchell Smith Setzer **Republican, Catawba County**

Forty-Third Representative District: Portions of Catawba and Iredell counties

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County to William Neil and Dorothy Jane Annas Setzer.

Educational Background

Bandys High School, Catawba, 1983; A.A., Lees-McRae College, 1985; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Greensboro, 1987.

Professional Background

Vice-President, Smith Setzer & Sons, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Mayor, Town of Catawba, 1996-98; Commissioner, Town of Catawba, 1992-96.

Organizations

Riverside Masonic Lodge #606; Catawba Chapter #124, Order of the Eastern Star; Claremont Lions Club; Exchange Club of Mooresville.

Boards and Commissions

Catawba County ABC Board, 1993-98; Board of Directors, Exchange/Scan Center of Iredell.

Honors and Awards

1995 Merit Award, Riverside Masonic Lodge #606; 1994-95 Merit Award, Catawba Chapter #124, Order of the Eastern Star.

Personal Information

Member, Shiloh United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Local Government I, Small Business, Transportation.



Paul Wayne Sexton, Sr. **Republican, Rockingham County**

Seventy-Third Representative District: Portions of Forsyth and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on August 5, 1942, to Paul Rewben and Thelma Virginia Bolden Sexton.

Educational Background

Stoneville High School, 1960; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960-61; B.S. in Liberal Arts, State University of New York, 1988.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

North Carolina National Guard Association; National Guard Association of the United States; Past Member, Shiloh Volunteer Fire Department; Past Member, Shiloh Ruritan Club; Cub Scoutmaster, Pack 566, 1975-78.

Boards and Commissions

Rockingham County Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1982; Western Rockingham City Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1988; Rockingham County Consolidated Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1993; Board of Directors, HELP, Inc.

Military Service

Colonel (retired), Field Artillery, N.C. Army National Guard; Reserves, 1963-96; Intelligence and Security Officer for N.C. National Guard, Assigned to HQ Starc.

Honors and Awards

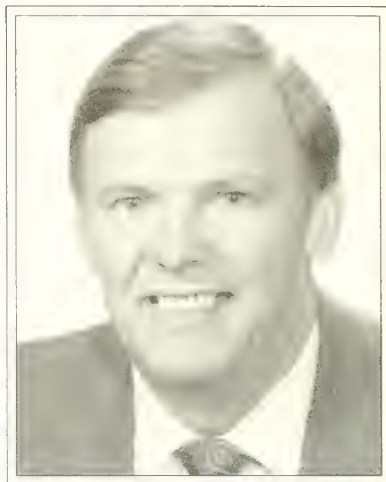
Army Commendation Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Legion of Merit.

Personal Information

Married, Janice Elizabeth Ore Sexton of Eden on October 2, 1966. Three children. Member, Hampton Heights Baptist.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Highway Safety, Local Government II, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Wildlife Resources.



Wilma M. Sherrill

Republican, Buncombe County

Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of Buncombe County

Early Years

Born in Yadkin County on August, 9, 1939, to W.H. and Mozell Johnson Money (both deceased).

Educational Background

West Yadkin High School, Hamptonville, 1957; Attended Elkin Business College and Wake Forest University.

Professional Background

Officer, Accelerated Personnel.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Asheville Business and Professional Women; Council of Independent Businesses; Asheville Chamber of Commerce; Asheville-Buncombe Symphony Guild; N.C. Humanities Council Advisory Board; Women's Correctional Center Community Resource Council; Riverlink Advisory Committee.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Partnership for Children; N.C. Commission on Domestic Violence; Legislative Services Commission; Board of Directors, Rural Economic Development.

Honors and Awards

Top 30 Most Influential Personalities in Asheville/Buncombe County; Woman of the Year, N.C. Foundation of Business & Professional Women's Organization; 1996 Honoree, Tribute to Women Leaders, N.C. Federation of Republican Women; 1998 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Humanities Council.

Personal Information

Married to Jerry L. Sherrill of Asheville on June 20, 1965. One child. One grandchild. Member, First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary II, State Personnel, Transportation.



Ronald Lynwood Smith **Democrat, Carteret County**

Fourth Representative District: Carteret and Portions of Onslow counties

Early Years

Born in Morehead City on July 7, 1940, to Charlie and Regina Salter Smith.

Educational Background

Morehead City High School, 1958; N.C. Institute of Government; Chicago School of Appraisal.

Professional Background

Semi-Retired Real Estate, Clam Rock, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-93 and 1997-Present.

Organizations

Beaufort Historical Society; Core Sound Waterfall Museum; Ducks Unlimited; Masonic Lodge and Shrine; Elks; Moose; American Legion; AARP; N.C. Historical Society.

Boards and Commissions

Carteret Transportation Board; Board of Directors, Maritime Museum.

Military Service

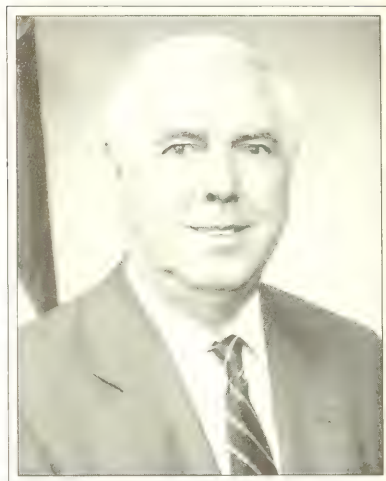
Specialist 4, 824 Heavy Boat, U.S. Army, 1963-69.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Jackson Smith of Atlantic Beach on November 17, 1978. Four children. Seven grandchildren. Member, Bogue Banks First United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Public Utilities; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, Financial Institutions, Insurance, Local Government II, Wildlife Resources.



Len Sossamon

Democrat, Cabarrus County

Ninetieth Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus County

Appointed May 17, 2000

Early Years

Born in Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus County, to Leonard, Sr., and Jeri Sossamon.

Educational Background

Mt. Pleasant High School, 1968; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Charlotte, 1975; M.A. in Geography, UNC-Charlotte, 1977.

Professional Background

Small Business Owner, Hunter & Brown, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2000-Present.

Organizations

Cabarrus Regional Chamber of Commerce; American Red Cross; Historic Cabarrus; American Diabetes Association; Coltrane LIFE Center; Cabarrus Victims Assistance Network.

Boards and Commissions

Regional Transportation Board.

Military Service

U.S. Marine Corps, 1970.

Honors and Awards

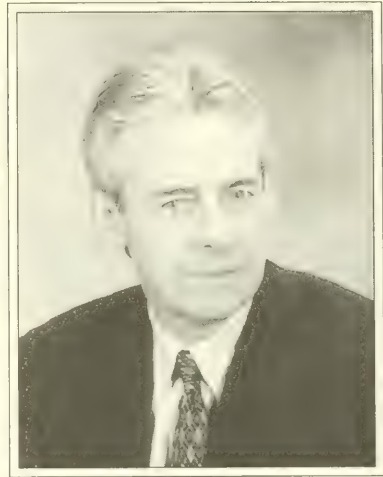
BPW Employer of the Year; Chamber of Commerce Lifetime Membership; 100 Most Influential People of Cabarrus County of the Last Century.

Personal Information

Married to Esther Jordan Sossamon. Member, Forest Hills Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Children, Youth and Families, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary I, Law Enforcement, Transportation.



Edgar V. Starnes

Republican, Caldwell County

Ninety-First Representative District: Portions of Alexander, Caldwell and Catawba counties

Early Years

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, on September 3, 1956, to Ray Coolidge and Sara Capshaw Starnes.

Educational Background

Granite Falls High, 1974; B.A. in History, Carson-Newman College, 1978.

Professional Background

Investment Broker, Bolick Investment Group; Owner of Old Farm Driving Range.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-88 and 1997-Present.

Organizations

Past President and Secretary, Granite Falls Rotary Club.

Boards and Commissions

ASCS State Committee, 1981-84.

Personal Information

Married Marilyn Coats Starnes on June 18, 1988. One child. Member, First Baptist Church of Granite Falls.

Committee Assignments

Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Finance, Financial Institutions, Public Utilities, Ways and Means.



Ronnie Neal Sutton

Democrat, Robeson County

Eighty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Hoke and Robeson counties

Educational Background

Magnolia High School; B.A. and M.S., University of West Florida Naval War College, 1970-77; M.A., Central Michigan University, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985.

Professional Background

Attorney, Ronnie Sutton Law Office; Retired Naval Officer.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; President, Kiwanis, 1990; Life Member, VFW.

Boards and Commissions

Board, N.C. Cancer Institution; Board, Lumbree River Legal Services.

Military Service

Aviator and Commander, U.S. Navy, 22 years; 600 combat hours, Vietnam; Two Air Medals. Enlisted, U.S. Air Force, four years.

Personal Information

Married Geneva Chavis Sutton on June 19, 1967. Two children. Attends New Prospect Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary III; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Ethics, Law Enforcement, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Transportation, Travel and Tourism, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Timothy N. Tallent **Republican, Cabarrus County**

Eighty-First Representative District: Portions of Union County

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, on November 9, 1949, to Johnny and Margaret Weaver Tallent.

Educational Background

Concord High School; University of South Carolina.

Professional Background

Owner, Tallent Properties & Investments; Owner, Metrolina Development Corp.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present.

Organizations

Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Former President, Gideons; President, Christian Businessmen; Kannapolis Chamber of Commerce; Concord-Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Lay Person of Cabarrus County.

Personal Information

Married to Dianne Cox Tallent of Concord on August 3, 1974. Two children. Member, Concord Bible Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Ethics, Finance, Financial Institutions, Judiciary IV, Small Business.



W.B. Teague, Jr.

Republican, Alamance County

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Alamance, Caswell, Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Liberty, Alamance County, to W.B. and Zora Marshall Teague.

Educational Background

Snow Camp High School, 1948.

Professional Background

Retired farmer.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Alamance County Commissioner (16 years).

Organizations

N.C. County Commissioners Association; National Board, County Commissioners Association; N.C. Agriculture Commission; Alamance War Memorial Committee; Alamance County Fire Department; Alamance County Senior Citizens; Alamance County Fire Service; Alamance County Health Department.

Boards and Commissions

BB&T; Fair Standers Sen. Standers; Alamance County Department of Social Services; Meals on Wheels; Chairman, REA Board.

Honors and Awards

1999 Alamance Center renamed W.B. Teague Agriculture Center; 1998 N.C. County Commissioner Association; 1985 N.C. Republican Hall of Fame.

Personal Information

Married to Betty Pike Teague. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, Pleasant Hill Christian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Law Enforcement, State Parks and Properties, Transportation, Travel and Tourism, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Scott E. Thomas

Democrat, Craven County

Third Representative District: Portions of Craven and Pamlico counties

Early Years

Born in New Bern, Craven County, to Joseph E. "Joe" and Linda Morris Thomas.

Educational Background

West Craven High School, Vanceboro, 1984; B.S. in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1988; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Attorney, Chesnutt, Clemmons, Thomas & Peacock.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Assistant District Attorney, Law Clerk to N.C. Supreme Court Justice John Webb.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Craven County Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Rotary Club; Chamber of Commerce; Masonic Lodge; Scottish Rite; Honorary Member and Past President, Vanceboro Volunteer Fire Department; Neuse River Foundation.

Boards and Commissions

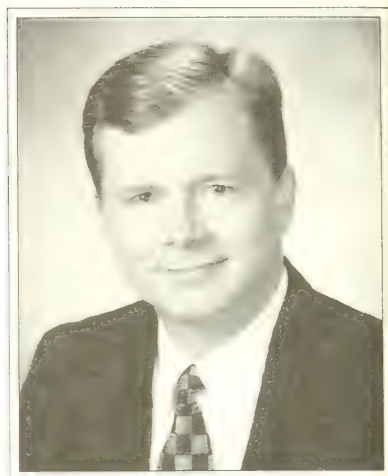
N.C. Small Business Council, 1998-99.

Personal Information

Married to Sherri Nichols Thomas. One child. Member, Holiness Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Judiciary IV; Member, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Environment and Natural Resources, Transportation, Ways and Means.



Gregory James Thompson **Republican, Mitchell County**

Forty-Sixth Representative District: Avery, Mitchell and Portions of Burke, Caldwell and Catawba counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte on June 3, 1964, to Robert D., Sr., and Doris Rhyne Thompson.

Educational Background

Mitchell High School, Bakersville, 1982; A.A., Montreat College, 1984; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Asheville, 1987; Graduate Studies in Public Administration, N.C. State University and Western Carolina University.

Professional Background

Public Official.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Member, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce; Member, Spruce Pine Kiwanis Club; Mitchell County Safe Place.

Honors and Awards

Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1988; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1988; Delegate to Japan/American Council of Young Political Leaders, 1993; President's Award, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce, 1995; East Delegate to Australia, 1999.

Personal Information

Married to Nancy Bradley Thompson. Member, First Baptist Church, Spruce Pine.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Environment and Natural Resources, Judiciary I, Law Enforcement, Wildlife Resources.



Joe P. Tolson

Democrat, Edgecombe County

Seventy-First Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Nash, Pitt and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born on April 15, 1941, in Tarboro, Edgecombe County, to T.L., Sr., and Effie Proctor Tolson.

Educational Background

South Edgecombe High School, Pinetops, 1959; B.S. in Biology, Atlantic Christian College, 1963; M.Ed. in Educational Administration, University of Virginia, 1969.

Professional Background

Retired Educator.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Organizations

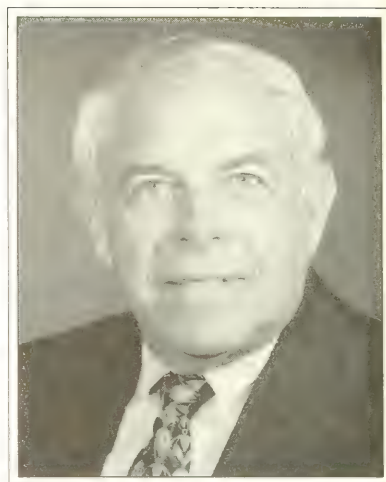
Edgecombe County Block Grant Advisory Committee; Pinetops Lions Club.

Personal Information

Married Janice Brafford Tolson of Pinetops on April 25, 1991. Three children. One grandchild. Member, Pinetops Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Technology; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Cultural Resources, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Travel and Tourism, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Russell E. Tucker

Democrat, Duplin County

Tenth Representative District: Portions of Duplin, Jones and Onslow counties

Early Years

Born in Magnolia, Duplin County, to Hubert Ellis and Emma Ola Boney Tucker.

Educational Background

James Kenan High School, Warsaw, 1962; B.S.B.A. in Accounting, East Carolina University, 1966.

Professional Background

Retired Government Finance Officer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present.

Organizations

Warsaw-Kenansville Rotary Club.

Boards and Commissions

Duplin Home Care & Hospice Foundation; Liberty Hall Historical Restoration Commission; Trustee, Smith Presbyterian Church.

Honors and Awards

1979 Outstanding County Finance Officer.

Personal Information

Married to Geraldine Williams Tucker. Two children. Four grandchildren. Member, Smith Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, State Personnel; Member, Agriculture, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Finance, Financial Institutions, Pensions and Retirement, Technology, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



William L. Wainwright **Democrat, Craven County**

Seventy-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Craven, Jones, Lenoir and Pamlico counties

Early Years

Born in Somerville, Tennessee, on October 19, 1947, to James and Daisy Wainwright.

Educational Background

Manassas High, 1965; B.S. in Business, Memphis State, 1970.

Professional Background

Minister; Presiding Elder, New Bern District Conference, AME Zion Church.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Organizations

Carteret County Head Start Program (Program Policy, Chair); Craven County NAACP; Craven County Voters League; Havelock/Cherry Point Ministerial Association; Craven County Ministerial Alliance; United Senior Services.

Boards and Commissions

Publishing House Board, A.M.E. Zion Church, 1992-Present; Craven County Board of Aging; N.C. Council of Churches; House of Delegates.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Member, Board of Directors, Carteret Community Action; Head Start Program, Inc.

Personal Information

Member, Piney Grove A.M.E. Zion Church; Pastor, 1985-1993.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Vice-Chair, Financial Institutions, Insurance; Member, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Cultural Resources, Health, Judiciary III, Technology, Transportation.



Trudi Walend

Republican, Transylvania County

Sixty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania counties

Early Years

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, to Rene Joseph and Elinor Arban Martin.

Educational Background

St. Pius X High School, 1961; B.S., Western Carolina University, 1977.

Professional Background

Computer Services.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Transylvania County Commissioner.

Organizations

American Association of University Women; Brevard-Transylvania Chamber of Commerce; Girl Scouts.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, American Red Cross; Chair, Transylvania County Welfare Reform Committee; Land-of-Sky Regional Technology Committee.

Personal Information

Married to Kenneth Frank Walend. Three children. Two grandchildren. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Small Business, Technology, Welfare Reform, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.

Alex Warner

Democrat, Cumberland County

Seventy-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland County

Early Years

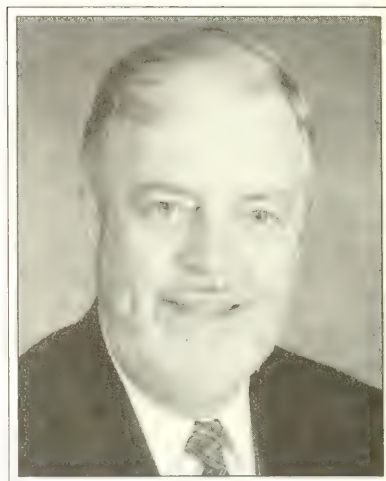
Born in Fayetteville on November 11, 1942, to Edward A. and Mae Pearl Green Warner, Sr.

Educational Background

A.B. in English, Campbell College, 1965; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1973.

Professional Background

Retired Public School Educator; Owner, Countryside Furniture Co.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1986-Present; Cumberland County Board of Education, 1980-86.

Organizations

Lebanon Lodge #No. 391, AF and AM; Sudan Temple; Hope Mills Chamber of Commerce; Hope Mills Kiwanis; Order of AHEPA; Assistant Coach, Hope Mills Recreation and Youth Association.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Teaching Fellows Screening Committee; Chair, Joint Committee to Study Military Counties.

Honors and Awards

1978 Man of the Year, Stedman Jaycees; 1997 Honorary Member, 82nd Airborne; 1997 Honorary Member, Purple Heart Association; 1976 Assistant Principal of the Year; Honorary Life Membership Award, North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers Association.

Personal Information

Married Jacquelyn Fredda Smith of Anderson, S.C., on October 13, 1979. Three children. Member, Hope Mills First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education; Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations, Environment and Natural Resources, Insurance, Law Enforcement.

Edith D. Warren

Democrat, Pitt County

Eighth Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Greene, Martin and Pitt counties

Early Years

Born in Edgecombe County to James Murray and Nora Elizabeth Downs Doughtie.

Educational Background

Bethel High School, Bethel, 1954; Primary Education, East Carolina University, 1960; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1974.

Professional Background

Retired Educator.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present; Pitt County Board of Commissioners, 1996-98.

Organizations

Farmville Chamber of Commerce; Former Member, Pitt County Principals Association; Pitt County United Way; Farmville Charitable Services; Farmville Community Arts Council; Farmville Dogwood Festival.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Principals/Assistant Principals; Farmville Community Arts Council.

Honors and Awards

1997 Farmville Citizen of the Year; 1990 Pitt County Principal of the Year.

Personal Information

Married Billy Nunn Warren. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Farmville.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Small Business; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Local Government II, Pensions and Retirement, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Nurham Osbie Warwick **Democrat, Sampson County**

Twelfth Representative District: Portions of Onslow, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Clinton on March 5, 1940.

Educational Background

Clinton High School; North Carolina State University; Post-Graduate Work at University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and Pennsylvania State University.

Professional Background

Retired Educator; Small Business Owner; Farmer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Mayor Pro-Tem, Grimesland.

Organizations

N.C. Vocational Teachers Association; National Vocational Teachers Association; Vocational Workers Council; N.C. State University Alumni Club; N.C. Jaycees; N.C. Farm Bureau; N.C. Symphony; PTA; Volunteer Fireman.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Local Civil Defense Board; Chair, Local Board, Boy Scouts of America.

Honors and Awards

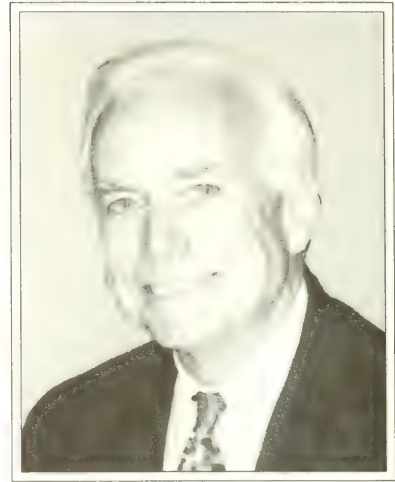
Outstanding N.C. Educator/Leader Award; Outstanding Freshman Award; Senator, Student Government Legislature; Outstanding Military Cadet Award; Smith Douglas Scholarship.

Personal Information

One child. Member, Mount Vernon Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Environment and Natural Resources; Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Aging, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Mental Health, Transportation, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Jennifer Weiss

Democrat, Wake County

Sixty-Third Representative District: Portions of Wake and Durham counties

Appointed on November 29, 1999

Early Years

Born in Somerville, New Jersey, to Burton Joseph and Nan Schleisner Weiss.

Educational Background

Princeton Day School, Princeton, N.J., 1977; A.B. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981; J.D., University of Virginia School of Law, 1986.

Professional Background

State Representative.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1999-Present.

Organizations

Safechild; The Women's Center; School Volunteer.

Honors and Awards

1980 Phi Beta Kappa; 1980 Order of the Golden Fleece, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1980 Order of the Valkyries, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1980 Order of the Old Well, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Personal Information

Married to Bruce Alan Hamilton. Two children. Member, Beth Shalom, Cary.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Highway Safety, Judiciary IV, Public Health, State Personnel, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.



Thomas Roger West **Republican, Cherokee County**

Fifty-Third Representative District: Portions of Cherokee, Clay, Jackson and Macon counties

Appointed on May 5, 2000

Early Years

Born in Murphy, Cherokee County, to Herman and Margie Bryson West.

Educational Background

Andrews High School, Andrews, 1967.

Professional Background

Contractor, Roger West Cont.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 2000-Present.

Military Service

E-5, MCB 121, U.S. Navy, 1969-71.

Personal Information

Married to Judy Ann Gaddis West. Two children. Member, Andrews United Methodist Church, Andrews.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Economic Growth and Community Development, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, State Parks and Properties, Wildlife Resources.



Constance K. Wilson

Republican, Mecklenburg County

Fifty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Mecklenburg County

Early Years

Born in Dayton, Ohio, on August 9, 1959, to Michael C. and Mona Miller Kramer.

Educational Background

LaPorte High School, LaPorte, Indiana, 1977; B.S. in Finance, Indiana University, 1981.

Professional Background

Banker, NationsBank.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-90.

Organizations

Junior Achievement; United Way; Arts and Science Council; PTA Treasurer; American Legislative Exchange; N.C. Institute of Politics, 1989; Darden School for Emerging Political Leaders, 1993.

Boards and Commissions

Charlotte Symphony; Institute of Policital Leadership; Charlotte Chamber/CMS Partners for School Reform, Governors Council on Literacy; Governor's Commission on Infant Mortality.

Personal Information

Married to Thomas S. Wilson of Roanoke Rapids on July 27, 1985. Four children.

Committee Assignments

Member, Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform, Finance, Health, Highway Safety, Insurance, Ways and Means, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

William Eugene Wilson **Republican, Watauga County**

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

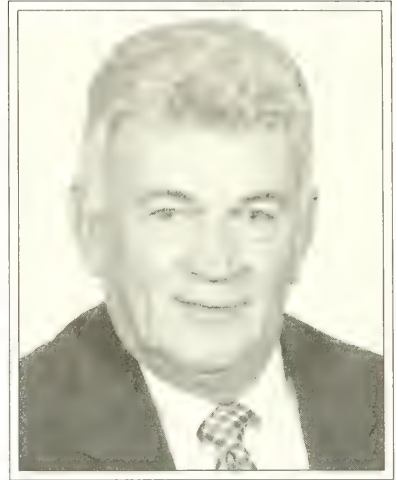
Born in Watauga County on May 5 to Calvin Ray and Myrtle Wilson.

Educational Background

Cove Creek High School.

Professional Background

Semi-Retired, Owner of Daniel Boone Inn Restaurant; Farmer.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-92, 1995-Present; Watauga County Commissioner, 1969-1976 (Former Chair, One Term).

Organizations

Boone Rotary Club; Blood Donor, American Red Cross; Past Boy Scout Leader; Helped Provide Food and Shelter to Victims of Red Springs Tornado; Chairman, Watauga County Project on Aging; Established First Watauga Senior Citizens Center; Lifetime Member, NRA; Member, National Federation of Independent Businesses.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1987-92; Local Prison Advisory Committee, 1984-95; Member, Board of Directors, Appalachian District Health Department (14 years); Board Member, Watauga Department of Social Services; Chairman, New River Mental Health Authority, 1968-present.

Honors and Awards

Community Services Volunteer Award, Human Resources; Lifetime Achievement Award, Appalachian State University/Watauga County Young Republicans, 1994.

Personal Information

Married to Odenia Little on August 13, 1950. Three children. Member, Greenway Baptist Church, Boone.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital, Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services, Local Government II, Pensions and Retirement.

Larry W. Womble

Democrat, Forsyth County

Sixty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth County

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on June 6, 1941, to Owen Luchion and Dorothy Gwyn Womble.

Educational Background

Atkins High School, Winston-Salem, 1959; B.S. in Education, Winston-Salem State University, 1963; Masters of Education Administration, UNC-Greensboro, 1975; Ed.S. in Education Administration, Appalachian State University, 1977.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools (Instructor, 1963-1973; Department Head, 1969-1973; Assistant Principal, 1974-1993).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Alderman, City of Winston-Salem, 1981-1993.

Organizations

National Education Association of Educators; Association of Classroom Teachers; N.C. League of Municipalities, 1981-1993 (Vice-Chair of Public Works, 1981-1985; Chair of Public Works, 1985-1989; Chair of Housing Committee, 1989-1993); Experiment in Self Reliance; Old Hickory Boy Scouts; NAACP; Salem Lake Road Community Crime Watch; Black Political Awareness League; Citizens United For Justice.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, National League of Cities, 1991-1992; Board of Directors, National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, 1987-1993; Board of Directors, Winston-Salem State University Library, 1987-91.

Honors and Awards

Black Political Awareness Award; State Human Service Award, N.C. Black Social Workers, 1992; Assistant Principal of the Year, 1980-1981; Man of the Year, Winston Salem Chronicle Newspaper, 1985; NAACP Award, 1993.



Larry W. Womble (continued)
Democrat, Forsyth County

Personal Information

One child. Member, Bethlehem Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Travel and Tourism; Vice-Chair, Cultural Resources, Economic Growth and Community Development; Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Finance, Health, Welfare Reform, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.

Stephen Wray Wood

Reform, Guilford County

Twenty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Guilford and Davidson counties

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on October 6, 1948, to Dock Wesley and Annie Harris Wood.

Educational Background

North Forsyth High School, 1966; Th.B. in Religion and History, John Wesley College, 1970; B.A. in History, Asbury College, 1973; M.A. in History, UNC-Greensboro, 1980; D. Min., Luther Rice Seminary, 1982; M.Div., Houston Graduate School of Theology; Post-Graduate Study, Princeton Seminary, UNC-Greensboro, Earlham School of Religion and Appalachian State University.

Professional Background

Singer, Songwriter and Consultant.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1984-86, 1989-Present (Speaker Pro-Tem, 1997-1999).

Organizations

American Legislative Exchange Council, American Legion; Oxford Roundtable on Education Policy, Oxford University, United Kingdom.

Military Service

E-3, 6th Artillery Group, U.S. Army, 1970-71.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 1970-80 Alumni of the Decade, John Wesley College; 1995 Honorary Sumo Wrestler, Japan.

Personal Information

Married, Starr Smith Wood on June 18, 1978. Two children. Member, N.C. Friends.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ethics; Vice-Chair, Agriculture, Finance, Financial Institutions; Member, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement.



Thomas Edward Wright **Democrat, New Hanover County**

Ninety-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender counties

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on August 7, 1955, to William Dallas, I, and Sarah Gibbs Wright.

Educational Background

John T. Hoggard High School, 1973; College Transfer, Southeastern Community College, 1973-75; Psychology and Biology, UNC-Wilmington, 1978-80; Paramedic, Coastal Carolina Community College, 1988.

Professional Background

Business/Instructor, Wrightway Safety & Health Co., Inc. (President and Owner); EMS Instructor, Cape Fear Community College; Past President, Co-Owner and Founder, Medical Transportation Specialist, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Wilmington City Council, 1990-93.

Organizations

National Association of EMS Instructors; N.C. Association of Paramedics; N.C. Association of Emergency Medical Technicians; Giblem Lodge #2 PHA, Mostac Chapter #9 HRAM; Herbert Bell Shaw Commandery #18, Knights Templar; King Solomon #2, Royal and Select Masons; Wilmington Consistory #63.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, New Hanover Community Health Center; Chair, N.C. Minority Health Advisory Council; Cancer Control and Coordination Commission; Chair, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus.

Personal Information

Married Joyce Nixon Wright of Wilmington on August 15, 1981. Four children. Member, Saint Mary Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital; Health; Vice-Chair, Travel and Tourism; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology, Economic Growth and Community Development, Ethics, Finance, Insurance, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, State Parks and Properties, Select Committee on Health Care Delivery.



Douglas Yates Yongue **Democrat, Scotland County**

Sixteenth Representative District: Portions of Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Robeson and Scotland counties

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, on March 20, 1937, to Robert Eugene, Jr., and Elizabeth Gibson Yongue.

Educational Background

Laurinburg High School, 1955; A.A., Edwards Military Institute, 1957; B.S. in Industrial Arts, East Carolina University, 1959; M.A. Degree in Industrial Arts and Administration, East Carolina University, 1960; Completed 45 hours at East Carolina University and Western Carolina University to obtain State Certification in Guidance and Counseling, 1965; Ph.D. in Education, Nova University, 1986.

Professional Background

Educator, Public Schools of Robeson County. President, Y and W Builders, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

American Association of School Administrators; Phi Delta Kappa; National Asbestos Council; North Carolina Asbestos Council; National Radon Association; Rotary Club, NRA.

Honors and Awards

1987 Administrator of the Year, Robeson County Association of Office Personnel of Robeson County Schools; 1972 Outstanding Young Educator, Maxton Jaycees; 1968 Outstanding Young Educator, Laurinburg Jaycees; 1994 A+ Legislator Award, North Carolina Association of Educators.

Personal Information

Married Mildred Hurley Yongue of Troy on August 20, 1961. Two children. Charter Member, Saint Luke United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Ethics, Law Enforcement, Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Pensions and Retirement, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Denise Gale Weeks

N.C. House Principal Clerk

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on July 22, 1955, to Mack and Winnifred Stephenson Weeks.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High, 1973; N.C. State University, 1973-74, 1978.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; General Partner, Family Business.

Political Activities

Principal Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Assistant Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1977-80; Computer Clerk, N.C. House, 1980-82; Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1985-88; Administrative Assistant, N.C. House, 1989-92.

Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (Secretary/Treasurer, 1997; President Elect, 1998; President, 1999); Administrator, N.C. Seafood Festival, 1988.

Personal Information

Married Henry J. Burke on August 3, 1996. Member, Western Boulevard Presbyterian Church.



Michael D. Frese

N.C. House Chaplain

Early Years

Born in Nevada, Iowa, to Robert and Gwendolyn Lehman Frese.

Educational Background

Nevada Community High School, 1983; B.A. in Religious Studies, University of Iowa, 1986; Masters of Divinity, Duke University, 1995.

Professional Background

Minister, Millbrook United Methodist Church.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

Boards and Commissions

Raleigh Board of Missions.

Honors and Awards

1986 Collegiate Scholar, University of Iowa; 1995 Phi Beta Kappa, Duke Divinity School.

Personal Information

Married to Patricia E. Lund Frese. Two children. Member, Millbrook United Methodist Church.



Robert Samuels

N.C. House Sergeant-at-Arms

Early Years

Born in High Point, Guilford County, on November 24, 1930, to Albert Phillip and Jocie Leona Samuels.

Educational Background

High Point High School, 1949; N.C. Highway Patrol School, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954.

Professional Background

Chief Deputy, Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Department, 1985-95; N.C. State Highway Patrol, 1954-85.

Political Activities

Sergeant-at-Arms, N.C. House of Representatives, 1999-Present.

Organizations

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; Mason, Southern Pines Lodge 484; Shriner Oasis Temple, Charlotte.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Commonwealth United Methodist Church, Charlotte.

Military Service

U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-54.

Personal Information

Married to Jackie Moore Samuels, 1955. Three children. Three grandchildren. Member, United Commonwealth Methodist Church, Charlotte.



1999-2000 N.C. House Committees

Representatives Hackney, Baddour, Cunningham, Dedmon and Earle are ex-officio members of all committees.

Aging

Chair: Insko

Members: Clary, Culp, Earle, Gardner, Gillespie, Horn, Hunter, Sossamon, Warwick

Agriculture

Chair: Hill

Vice-Chairs: Brown, Warwick, Wood

Members: Allred, Baker, Bonner, Buchanan, Cole, Cox, Culp, Davis, Eddins, Fitch, Kiser, McCrary, McLawhorn, Mitchell, Nye, Owens, Rogers, Russell, Teague, Tolson, Tucker, E. Warren, G. Wilson, Yongue

Alcoholic Beverage Control

Chair: Hensley

Vice-Chair: G. Miller

Members: Baker, Decker, Gibson, Hall, Hunter, McComas, Starnes, Wainwright

Appropriations

Chairs: Easterling, Redwine

Vice-Chair: Owens

Members: Adams, Alexander, Allred, Arnold, Baker, Barbee, Barefoot, Berry, Blue, Bonner, Bowie, Boyd-McIntyre, Brubaker, Cansler, Clary, Cole, Crawford, Culp, Culpepper, Daughtry, Dockham, Earle, Ellis, Esposito, Fox, Gardner, Gillespie, Grady, Gulley, Haire, Hall, Hensley, Hiatt, Holmes, Horn, Hunter, Hurley, Insko, Jeffus, Justus, Kinney, Kiser, McAllister, McCrary, McLawhorn, McMahan, Melton, Michaux, Mitchell, Morgan, Nesbitt, Nye, Oldham, Preston, Rogers, Russell, Saunders, Setzer, Sexton, Sherrill, Smith, Sossamon, Sutton, Teague, Thomas, Thompson, Tolson, Wainwright, Walend, Warner, E. Warren, Warwick, West, G. Wilson, Wright, Yongue

Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital

Chair: Wright

Members: Allred, Arnold, Berry, Boyd-McIntyre, Brubaker, Cole, Crawford, Culpepper, Daughtry, Earle, Fox, Grady, Haire, Holmes, Jeffus, Justus, Kinney, Kiser, McCrary, Nesbitt, Nye, Oldham, Owens, Rogers, Russell, Sherrill, Wainwright, G. Wilson

Appropriations Subcommittee on Education

Chairs: Boyd-McIntyre, Oldham, Rogers

Vice-Chair: Warner

Members: Bonner, Brubaker, Gardner, Gillespie, Holmes, Insko, Michaux, Morgan, Preston, Smith, Sossamon, Teague, Yongue

Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government

Chairs: Jeffus, Wainwright

Vice-Chair: McLawhorn

Members: Barefoot, Ellis, Hensley, Setzer, Sherrill, Thompson

Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services

Chairs: Earle, Nye

Vice-Chair: Alexander

Members: Adams, Cansler, Esposito, Walend, G.Wilson

Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology

Chair: Tolson

Vice-Chair: Saunders

Members: Arnold, Boyd-McIntyre, Cole, Crawford, Culp, Culpepper, Earle, Ellis, Fox, Grady, Gray, Gulley, Holmes, Jeffus, Justus, Kinney, McCrary, Nye, Oldham, Owens, Rogers, Wainwright, Walend, Wright

Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety

Chairs: Culpepper, Kinney, McCrary

Vice-Chair: Thomas

Members: Clary, Haire, Horn, Justus, Kiser, Sexton

Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources

Chairs: Fox, Owens

Vice-Chair: E. Warren

Members: Baker, Culp, Hunter, Mitchell, Russell, Tolson, Warwick, West

Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation

Chairs: Cole, Crawford

Vice-Chair: Melton

Members: Allred, Barbee, Blue, Bowie, Davis, Dockham, Gulley, Hall, Hiatt, Hurley, McAllister, McMahan, Saunders, Sutton

Children, Youth and Families

Chair: Hunter

Vice-Chair: Horn

Members: Boyd-McIntyre, Easterling, Goodwin, Hiatt, Holmes, Jeffus, McAllister, Morris, Sossamon

Cultural Resources

Chair: Barefoot

Vice-Chair: Womble

Members: Adams, Alexander, Berry, Bonner, Buchanan, Davis, Jeffus, McLawhorn, Miner, Morgan, Rogers, Tolson, Wainwright

Economic Growth and Community Development

Chair: Jarrell

Vice-Chair: Womble

Members: Allen, Arnold, Barefoot, Cansler, Ford, Fox, Goodwin, Hunter, Kinney, Luebke, McComas, Miner, Morgan, Morris, Preston, Walend, West, Wright

Education

Chairs: Warner, Yongue

Vice-Chair: Jeffus

Members: Adams, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bonner, Boyd-McIntyre, Bridgeman, Cansler, Cox, Crawford, Dedmon, Dockham, Edwards, Fox, Gillespie, Goodwin, Gulley, Haire, Hensley, Hiatt, Horn, Insko, Jarrell, Justus, Kinney, Luebke, McAllister, McCombs, McLawhorn, McMahan, Melton, Michaux, Morgan, Nesbitt, Nye, Oldham, Owens, Rayfield, Russell, Saunders, Sexton, Sherrill, Smith, Sossamon, Thomas, Thompson, Tolson, Tucker, Walend, E. Warren, Warwick, West, Womble

Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges

Chair: Tolson

Vice-Chairs: Bridgeman, McLawhorn

Members: Crawford, Dedmon, Dockham, Gillespie, Goodwin, McCombs, Oldham, Rayfield, Saunders, Sexton, Smith, Thomas, West, Womble

Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education

Chair: Bonner

Vice-Chairs: Horn, Melton, Tucker

Members: Allen, Arnold, Cansler, Cox, Edwards, Gulley, Hiatt, Jarrell, Jeffus, Kinney, Luebke, McAllister, Nesbitt, Nye, Russell, Sherrill, Sossamon, Walend, E. Warren, Warwick

Education Subcommittee on Universities

Chair: Insko

Vice-Chair: Haire

Members: Adams, Alexander, Boyd-McIntyre, Fox, Hensley, Justus, McMahan, Michaux, Morgan, Owens, Thompson

Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform

Chairs: Alexander, Bonner

Members: Berry, Decker, Dedmon, Goodwin, Hensley, Insko, Justus, Kiser, Luebke, Melton, Michaux, Nesbitt, Pope, Rogers, Thompson, C. Wilson

Environment and Natural Resources

Chairs: Gibson, Warwick

Vice-Chair: Cox

Members: Bonner, Brown, Creech, Culp, Daughtry, Davis, Gillespie, Hackney, Hill, Luebke, McComas, McCombs, McLawhorn, McMahan, Mitchell, Preston, Ramsey, Smith, Thomas, Thompson, Tolson, Tucker, Warner, Yongue

Ethics

Chairs: G. Miller, Wood

Members: Boyd-McIntyre, Easterling, Gray, Howard, Pope, Rayfield, Sutton, Tallent, Wright, Yongue

Finance

Chairs: Allen, Luebke, G. Miller

Vice-Chairs: Jarrell, Wood

Members: Bridgeman, Brown, Buchanan, Capps, Church, Cox, Creech, Decker, Dedmon, Eddins, Edwards, Fitch, Ford, Gibson, Goodwin, Gray, Hackney, Haire, Hill, Howard, McComas, McCombs, Miner, Morris, Pope, Ramsey, Rayfield, Starnes, Tallent, Tucker, Weiss, C. Wilson, Womble, Wright

Financial Institutions

Chairs: Church, Ramsey

Vice-Chairs: Wainwright, Wood

Members: Allred, Bridgeman, Brubaker, Buchanan, Cole, Culpepper, Davis, Dockham, Ford, Gardner, Grady, Hall, Howard, Justus, McAllister, McLawhorn, McMahan, Melton, Michaux, Smith, Starnes, Tallent, Tucker

Health

Chair: Wright

Vice-Chair: Insko

Members: Adams, Alexander, Allred, Bowie, Brubaker, Clary, Dedmon, Earle, Edwards, Esposito, Ford, Howard, Justus, Melton, Preston, Redwine, Wainwright, C. Wilson, Womble

Highway Safety

Chairs: Adams, Goodwin

Members: Alexander, Allred, Church, Dedmon, Gray, Hurley, Justus, McComas, Sexton, Weiss, C. Wilson

Insurance

Chair: Hurley

Vice-Chairs: Saunders, Wainwright

Members: Barbee, Boyd-McIntyre, Brubaker, Cole, Dedmon, Dockham, Earle, Esposito, Grady, Hall, Holmes, Howard, G. Miller, Redwine, Smith, Warner, C. Wilson, Wright

Judiciary I

Chair: Hackney

Vice-Chair: Nesbitt

Members: Alexander, Blue, Boyd-McIntyre, Clary, Ellis, Gardner, Gray, Insko, G. Miller, Redwine, Sossamon, Thompson

Judiciary II

Vice-Chair: Michaux

Members: Barefoot, Cansler, Capps, Crawford, Dedmon, Ford, Hensley, Jarrell, Kiser, Russell, Sherrill

Judiciary III

Chair: Sutton

Vice-Chair: Goodwin

Members: Cole, Daughtry, Esposito, Fitch, Hall, Hill, Holmes, Hurley, Miner, Wainwright

Judiciary IV

Chair: Baddour

Vice-Chairs: Haire, Thomas

Members: Bowie, Culpepper, Decker, Earle, Jeffus, Justus, McMahan, Pope, Saunders,
Tallent, Weiss

Law Enforcement

Chair: Dedmon

Members: Arnold, Capps, Cole, Fitch, Hiatt, Horn, Kiser, McCrary, Sossamon, Sutton,
Teague, Thompson, Warner, Yongue

Local Government I

Chair: Dedmon

Vice-Chair: Saunders

Members: Barefoot, Buchanan, Decker, Ellis, Hill, Kiser, McCrary, Rogers, Setzer

Local Government II

Chair: Jarrell

Vice-Chair: Bonner

Members: Barbee, Capps, Haire, Hunter, Hurley, McAllister, Owens, Sexton, Smith, E.
Warren, G. Wilson

Mental Health

Chairs: Crawford, Goodwin

Members: Berry, Cansler, Esposito, Horn, Warwick

Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs

Chair: Kinney

Members: Brown, Ford, Morris, Sexton, Sutton, Yongue

Pensions and Retirement

Chair: Michaux

Vice-Chair: Oldham

Members: Barbee, Berry, Gray, Horn, McCombs, McCrary, Morgan, Ramsey, Rogers, Tucker,
E. Warren, G. Wilson, Yongue

Public Health

Chairs: Edwards, McAllister

Members: Barefoot, Dockham, Esposito, Fox, Howard, Melton, Weiss

Public Utilities

Chair: Smith

Vice-Chairs: Edwards, Saunders

Members: Creech, Culpepper, Daughtry, Earle, Ford, Grady, Hall, Holmes, Hurley,
McComas, McCombs, G. Miller, Mitchell, Rogers, Starnes

Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House

Chair: Culpepper

Vice-Chair: Hackney

Members: Alexander, Allen, Boyd-McIntyre, Crawford, Cunningham, Fitch, Gibson, Gulley,
Hill, Jarrell, Luebke, McCombs, McMahan, Michaux, Nye, Ramsey, Tolson, Wood,
Wright, Yongue

Small Business

Chair: Blue

Vice-Chair: E. Warren

Members: Allen, Bridgeman, Cole, Fox, Hiatt, Morris, Nye, Oldham, Rayfield, Setzer,
Tallent, Walend

State Parks and Properties

Chair: Fitch

Vice-Chair: Gray

Members: Baker, Barefoot, Bonner, Bridgeman, Church, Crawford, Daughtry, Gillespie,
McLawhorn, Teague, West, Wright

State Personnel

Chair: Insko

Vice-Chair: Tucker

Members: Easterling, Eddins, Ford, Gibson, Kiser, McCombs, Oldham, Sherrill, Weiss

Technology

Chairs: Saunders, Tolson

Vice-Chair: Boyd-McIntyre

Members: Clary, Cox, Gray, Hackney, Holmes, G. Miller, Miner, Tucker, Wainwright, Walend

Transportation

Chairs: Buchanan, Saunders

Members: Adams, Alfred, Baker, Bridgeman, Brown, Church, Clary, Cole, Crawford, Culp, Earle, Eddins, Gibson, Gillespie, Hill, Holmes, Kinney, McComas, McLawhorn, Nye, Rayfield, Setzer, Sherrill, Sossamon, Sutton, Teague, Thomas, Wainwright, Warwick

Travel and Tourism

Chair: Womble

Vice-Chairs: Barefoot, Wright

Members: Baker, Gray, Hunter, Jeffus, Nesbitt, Preston, Rayfield, Sutton, Teague, Tolson

University Board of Governors Nominating

Chair: Oldham

Vice-Chairs: Boyd-McIntyre, Haire

Members: Barbee, Bridgeman, Gibson, Grady, Gray, Hurley, McMahan

Ways and Means

Chair: Nesbitt

Members: Allen, Blue, Bowie, Buchanan, Cox, Decker, Eddins, Fox, Gibson, Haire, Jarrell, McCombs, Michaux, Morris, Oldham, Owens, Pope, Ramsey, Redwine, Starnes, Thomas, E. Warren, Weiss, C. Wilson

Welfare Reform

Chairs: Earle, Fox

Vice-Chair: Adams

Members: Alexander, Eddins, Morgan, Walend, Womble

Wildlife Resources

Chair: Gulley

Vice-Chair: Buchanan

Members: Ford, Goodwin, Melton, Sexton, Smith, Thompson, West

Select Committee on Health Care Delivery

Chair: Edwards

Vice-Chair: Alexander

Members: Bowie, Cansler, Clary, Crawford, Earle, Ford, Hiatt, Hunter, Justus, McAllister,
Nye, Walend, Weiss, Wright

Select Committee on the Tobacco Settlement

Chairs: Alexander, Allen

Members: Adams, Baker, Blue, Bonner, Brown, Buchanan, Clary, Cole, Cox, Crawford,
Culp, Daughtry, Davis, Edwards, Ford, Fox, Gray, Haire, Hall, Hill, Holmes, Hunter,
Insko, Justus, McAllister, McLawhorn, Mitchell, Nesbitt, Oldham, Pope, Redwine,
Rogers, Russell, Sutton, Teague, Tolson, Tucker, E. Warren, Warwick, C. Wilson,
Womble, Wood

The Judicial Branch

North Carolina's court system had many levels before the judicial branch underwent comprehensive reorganization in the late 1960s. Statewide, the N.C. Supreme Court had appellate jurisdiction, while the Superior Court had general trial jurisdiction. Hundreds of Recorder's Courts, Domestic Relations Courts, Mayor's Courts, County Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts created by the General Assembly existed at the local level, almost every one individually structured to meet the specific needs of the towns and counties they served. Some of these local courts stayed in session on a nearly full-time basis; others convened for only an hour or two a week. Full-time judges presided over a handful of the local courts, although most were not full-time. Some local courts had judges who had been trained as lawyers. Many, however, made do with lay judges who spent most of their time working in other careers. Salaries for judges and the overall administrative costs varied from court to court, sometimes differing even within the same county. In some instances, such as justices of the peace, court officials were compensated by the fees they exacted and they provided their own facilities.

As early as 1955, certain citizens recognized the need for professionalizing and streamlining the court system in North Carolina. At the suggestion of Governor Luther Hodges and Chief Justice M.V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored an in-depth study that ultimately resulted in the restructuring of the court system. Implementing the new structure, however, required amending Article IV of the State Constitution. In November, 1962, the citizens of North Carolina approved an amendment authorizing sweeping changes in the state's judicial branch. There was not enough time between the passage of the amendment and the convening of the 1963 General Assembly to prepare legislation to implement the changes.

The General Assembly of 1963 created a Courts Commission and charged it with preparing the new legislation. The Courts Commission began its study soon after the adjournment of the session. The 1965 General Assembly approved legislation containing the commission's recommendations for structuring a new court system. The constitutional amendment and resulting legislation created an Administrative Office of the Courts and established the framework for the District Court Division.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Supreme Court of North Carolina was one of the busiest in the country. Faced with an increasing number of cases dealing with its customary judicial business and a number of post-conviction appeals based on constitutional issues resulting from recent United States Supreme Court

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

decisions, the court was becoming overburdened. This situation led the 1965 General Assembly to submit a proposed amendment to Article IV of the North Carolina Constitution. The new amendment authorized the creation of an intermediate court of appeals to relieve pressure on the N.C. Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. Voters overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November, 1965, election. The 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the North Carolina Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals became operational on October 1, 1967.

The constitutional changes and legislation of the 1960s created the state's current multi-level court system. The judicial branch now contains two trial divisions, the District Court Division and, above it, the Superior Court Division. The Appellate Division consists of two levels — the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts, which began operations in 1965, provides administrative support to the court system at all levels.

North Carolina's counties still play an important role in keeping the wheels of justice turning throughout the state. Prior to the reorganization of the judicial branch in the 1960s, counties had extensive funding responsibility for the operations of various courts and court officials. The court reforms established a unified General Court of Justice and the state assumed responsibility for funding and administering virtually all court operations. Some county responsibilities, however, remain. Each county has the duty to adequately furnish and maintain a courthouse with at least one courtroom and related facilities. In certain municipalities where the General Assembly has authorized additional district court seats, individual municipalities provide court facilities.

The sheriff of each county, or one of the sheriff's deputies, performs the duties of court bailiff. The bailiff opens and closes courts, carries out directions of the judge in maintaining order during court sessions, takes care of jurors when they are deliberating on a case and otherwise assists the judge. A court reporter records the proceedings in most of the cases tried in superior court.

Jurors are drawn for each term of court by an independent three-member jury commission in each county. The commissions select names at random from their county's voter registration records, the list of licensed drivers residing in the county and any other sources deemed reliable. Each name is given a number and the clerk of superior court draws prospective juror numbers at random from a box. Drawn numbers are matched to names held by the register of deeds and the sheriff summons jurors from the resulting list. No occupation or class of person is summarily excused from jury service. State law, in fact, specifically declares jury service an obligation of citizenship to be discharged by all qualified citizens. The chief district court judge hears all requests to be excused from jury service.

The state's court system currently contains the following judicial bodies:

Supreme Court of North Carolina

The Supreme Court, the highest court in North Carolina's state judicial branch, has functioned as an appellate court since 1805. Prior to 1819 the court's members also acted as trial judges, holding terms in the different counties. The Supreme Court does not use juries and it makes no determinations of fact. Instead the court focuses on claims of error in legal procedures or in judicial interpretation of the law. It hears oral arguments on the written record of cases previously tried by the superior courts, district courts and certain administrative agencies and commissions.

The only original case jurisdiction exercised by the N.C. Supreme Court involves the censure and removal of judges upon the non-binding recommendation of the Judicial Standards Commission. The N.C. Supreme Court hears all cases involving constitutional questions or in which there has been dissent among members of the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may, at its discretion, review Court of Appeals decisions in cases of significant public interest or cases involving legal principles of major significance. Appeals of first-degree homicide convictions where the defendant has been sentenced to death go automatically to the Supreme Court for review. Automatic review is also available in Utilities Commission general rate cases. In all other cases, appeals of lower-court or administrative agency decisions must be made to the Court of Appeals. The N.C. Supreme Court may, at its discretion, hear appeals directly from the trial courts in cases involving significant public interest, cases involving legal principles of major significance where delay would cause substantial harm or when the Court of Appeals docket is unusually full.

Since 1937 the N.C. Supreme Court has consisted of a chief justice and six associate justices. Prior to the reforms of the 1960s, the court's membership varied from only three members (1818-1868; 1875-1889) to as many as five members (1868-1875; 1889-1937). The chief justice and the associate justices are elected by the state's voters, each for an eight-year term. If a vacancy occurs during a term, the governor appoints an interim justice to fill the vacancy until the next general election.

The N.C. Supreme Court sits to hear oral arguments in its courtroom in the Justice Building in Raleigh with the chief justice presiding. The senior ranking justice presides when the chief justice is absent. The court sits en banc with all members present to hear each case. Associate justices are seated alternately to the right or left of the chief justice according to their seniority in years of service on the court. Administrative officers of the N.C. Supreme Court include the clerk, the librarian and the reporter, all of whom are appointed by the court and serve at its pleasure. The Appellate Division reporter prepares opinions of both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

For more information regarding this topic, please refer to Martin Brinkley's piece, *Supreme Court of North Carolina: A Brief History*, following this section.

North Carolina Court of Appeals

The 1965 constitutional amendment and legislation that established the Court of Appeals provided for a total of nine judges to be elected for eight-year terms. The General Assembly created three additional seats on the court in 1977, bringing the total number of judges to twelve. The bulk of the Court of Appeals' caseload consists of cases appealed from the trial courts. The court also hears direct appeals of certain administrative agency decisions. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of three judges. This arrangement allows the court to hear arguments in separate cases at the same time. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges of the Court of Appeals as chief judge. The chief judge assigns appellate judges to the four panels so that each will sit, as nearly as possible, an equal number of times with every other judge. The Court of Appeals sits primarily in Raleigh, although it may sit in other locations throughout the state as authorized by the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals appoints a clerk to serve at its pleasure. Opinions of the Court of Appeals are prepared by the Appellate Division reporter.

Superior Court

North Carolina's superior courts are the general jurisdiction trial courts for the state. The superior court has original jurisdiction in all felony cases and in certain misdemeanor cases. Most misdemeanants, however, are tried first in district court and convictions may be appealed to the superior court for trial *de novo* by a jury. Superior court also hears civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000 and it has jurisdiction over appeals from most administrative agencies. Regardless of the amount in controversy, the original civil jurisdiction of the superior court does not include domestic relations cases, probate and estates matters. Likewise, it does not hear certain special proceedings that are instead heard first by the clerk of superior court. Rulings of the clerk, however, are within the appellate jurisdiction of superior court.

North Carolina's 100 counties are grouped into superior court districts. Each district has at least one senior resident superior court judge who has certain administrative responsibilities for his or her home district. Resident superior court judges are elected by statewide ballot to office for eight-year terms. In addition, the governor may appoint a limited number of special superior court judges pursuant to statute.

Superior court districts are grouped into eight divisions for the rotation of superior court judges. Within each division, resident superior court judges are required to rotate among the superior court districts and hold court for at least six months in each, then move on to their next assignment. Special superior court judges may be assigned to hold court in any county. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court, assisted by the Administrative Office of the Courts, makes all assignments of superior court judges. North Carolina's constitution requires that at least two sessions of superior

court be held in each county every year. The vast majority of counties have more than the constitutional minimum, with many larger counties having superior court sessions nearly every week in the year.

District Court

The court reorganization in three phases of the 1960s established a uniform system of district courts throughout the state. In December of 1966, district court was activated in 22 counties, followed by an additional 61 counties in December, 1968, and the remaining 17 counties in December, 1970. As district courts opened in each judicial district, all courts below the level of superior court were abolished. All cases pending in the abolished courts were transferred to the dockets of the district court for trial. All records of the abolished courts were transferred to the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, who is required to maintain a system of consolidated records of both superior court and district court. Counties were relieved of all expenses incident to the operation of the courts except the expense of providing adequate physical facilities.

The General Assembly has grouped North Carolina's 100 counties into district court districts. District court must sit in at least one place in each county. District court has exclusive original jurisdiction of virtually all misdemeanors and infractions (non-criminal violations of law not punishable by imprisonment), probable cause hearings in felony cases, all juvenile proceedings and mental health hospital commitments, as well as domestic relations cases. It also exercises jurisdiction over civil cases where the amount in dispute is \$10,000 or less. District courts provide jury trial upon demand in civil cases. Appeals of civil case decisions go to the Court of Appeals on questions of law only. District courts are not authorized to empanel juries in criminal cases. Appeals of district court decisions in criminal cases are for trial *de novo* before a jury in superior court.

One or more district court judges are elected to four-year terms in each district. In multi-judge districts, the chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges as chief district court judge. Subject to supervision by the chief justice, chief district court judges exercise administrative supervision and authority over the operation of the district courts and magistrates in the district. District court judges serve full-time.

Magistrates

With the establishment of district courts in all of the state's counties, the office of justice of the peace was abolished and replaced by the newly-fashioned position of magistrate. Magistrates function within district court as subordinate judicial officials. Appointed by the senior resident superior court judge upon recommendation of the clerk of superior court, magistrates serve a term of two years. The chief district court judge supervises magistrates in his or her particular district. Magistrates exercise

extensive authorities within the district court division. Magistrates try certain misdemeanor worthless check cases and civil suits designated as small claims cases. They may also accept written appearances, waivers of trial and pleas of guilty or admissions of responsibility in certain misdemeanor and infraction cases, as well as conduct initial appearances, grant bail before trial in non-capital cases and issue arrest and search warrants.

District Attorneys

North Carolina is divided into prosecutorial districts, each of which has a district attorney who is elected to a four-year term. District attorneys represent the state in criminal actions brought in the superior and district courts in the district and in juvenile cases. District attorneys are also responsible for ensuring that infraction cases are prosecuted efficiently. In addition to prosecutorial functions, the district attorney in each district is responsible for calendaring criminal cases for trial.

Public Defenders and Appellate Defenders

There are 11 public defender offices covering 13 counties. In these jurisdictions most representation of indigent persons who are entitled to state-appointed counsel is handled by the public defender. Public defenders are appointed by the senior resident superior court judge to four-year terms. The office of the appellate defender provides legal defense services for indigent persons who appeal their convictions to the North Carolina Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The appellate defender also maintains materials and provides consulting services to assist court-appointed attorneys and recruits members of the bar to represent capital defendants in post-conviction proceedings. The appellate defender is appointed by and is under the general supervision of the chief justice.

Clerks of Superior Court

A clerk of superior court is elected to a four-year term in each county. The clerk hears and decides special proceedings such as adoptions, condemnations, partitions and foreclosures. The clerk also serves as ex-officio judge of probate and performs record-keeping and administrative functions for both the superior and district courts of the county.

Trial Court Administrators

Across 13 superior court districts, 11 trial court administrators assist in managing the day-to-day administrative operations of the trial courts. Their responsibilities include civil case calendaring, improving jury utilization and establishing and managing local court rules. Trial administrators are appointed and supervised by the senior resident superior court judge.

In 1994 Chief Justice James G. Exum appointed the Commission for the Future of Justice and the Courts in North Carolina, chaired by John Medlin, chairman of Wachovia Corporation. The commission's mission was to undertake the most comprehensive review of the state courts since the present structure was established in the 1960s. The commission's membership and operation were deliberately designed to ensure that its examination would be fresh and independent and the 27-member commission included no active member of the judiciary. The commission met for two years and issued a final report on their study, *Without Favor, Denial or Delay*, in December, 1996. The commission concluded that sweeping reforms were needed to restructure the court system to allow the most effective use of existing resources, to support cost-efficient investments in new support personnel and technology, to clearly assign responsibility and provide accountability, to better address the legal problems of families, to protect the judiciary from politics, to include citizens in the governance of the courts and to provide flexibility for change in an unpredictable future. Many of the commission's recommendations are subjects of legislative interest and consideration.

Several on-going commissions are important to the work of the Judicial Branch:

Judicial Standards Commission

This seven-member commission exists as the appropriate agency to investigate complaints about the qualifications or conduct of any justice or judge. Upon recommendation of the commission, the Supreme Court may censure or remove a judge or, when an action less severe than censure or removal is justified, issue a private admonition.

Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission

Created in 1990, the Sentencing Commission recommends modifications of sentencing laws and policies and for the addition, deletion or expansion of sentencing options. The commission's prior work led to the passage and implementation of the Structured Sentencing Act, which prescribes sentencing options for the court based on the severity of the offense and the prior record of the offender. The commission consists of 29 members drawn from all three branches of government, from all areas of the criminal justice system and from the public.

Courts Commission

The 28-member Courts Commission consists of court officials, attorneys, legislators and the public. It exists to study the structure, organization, jurisdiction, procedures and personnel within the North Carolina court system and to recommend to the General Assembly any changes that will facilitate the administration of justice.

Judicial Council

The new, legislatively-created Judicial Council convened for the first time in 2000. The council, modeled after similar bodies in other states, is comprised of 17 members appointed by various authorities. The council studies the judicial system, reviews budgets and budget priorities, studies judicial salaries and benefits and recommends the creation of judgeships.

For more information about North Carolina's court system, call North Carolina Supreme Court: (919) 733-3723, North Carolina Court of Appeals: (919) 733-3561 or N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts Public Information Office: (919) 733-7107. You can also visit the Administrative Office of the Courts Web site at www.aoc.state.nc.us.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina: A Brief History

Contributed by Martin H. Brinkley

The legal and historical origins of the Supreme Court of North Carolina lie in the State Constitution of 1776, which empowered the General Assembly to appoint “Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity” and “Judges of Admiralty.” Until 1799, however, North Carolina had no appellate court. That year, two of the state’s four superior court judges were commissioned to gather at Raleigh to dispose of appeals involving disputed questions of law that had arisen on the judicial circuits. Although this twice-yearly gathering of trial judges, later named the “Court of Conference,” carried a short docket, its decisions were important to North Carolina’s infant public institutions. In 1805, for example, the Court of Conference declared unconstitutional an attempt by the General Assembly to deprive the University of North Carolina of property it had acquired through its right to escheats (*Trustees of the University of North Carolina v. Foy*, 5 N.C. (1 Mur.) 58 (1805)). The court’s invocation of the due process (or “law of the land”) clause of the state Declaration of Rights to invalidate a legislative enactment recalled a celebrated *en banc* Superior Court case that had established the power of judicial review in North Carolina. (*Bayard v. Singleton*, 1 N.C. (Mart.) 5 (1787)). Together, these two holdings assured the supremacy of the North Carolina Constitution as the fundamental law of the state.

By an 1805 statute the Court of Conference was renamed the “Supreme Court,” although its composition remained the same: a quorum of Superior Court judges sitting *en banc* to review their own decisions. In 1810, the court became a tribunal of public record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and deliver them *viva voce* (orally) in open court, for which they were paid an additional \$50 per year. They were also authorized to elect from their number a chief justice. John Louis Taylor, a twelve-year veteran of the North Carolina Superior Court bench, was chosen for this position. By the same act, the governor was directed to procure a seal and motto for the court. Any party in an action adjudicated in the Superior Court could appeal the resulting decision.

Acting upon a bill introduced by William Gaston of New Bern, the General Assembly in November, 1818, created the separate Supreme Court contemplated by the 1776 Constitution. The new tribunal was to be composed of a chief justice and two “judges,” and was commissioned to exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over questions of law and equity arising in the Superior Courts. The legislators elected John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson and John Hall the first members of the N.C. Supreme Court. Empowered to elect their own chief justice, Judges Henderson and Hall chose Taylor to fill his old post. The first meeting of the court took place on January 1, 1819. The court began holding two sittings, or “terms”, per year. The first

sitting began on the second Monday in June and the second on the last Monday in December. This schedule endured until the Constitution of 1868 prescribed the first Mondays in January and July for the sittings. Vacancies on the Court were filled temporarily by the governor, with the assistance and advice of the Council of State, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly's creation of an independent appellate judiciary ran counter to the reforming democratic spirit of Jacksonian North Carolina. From the beginning opponents objected to the judges' salaries, which at \$2,500 per year were considered extravagant (the governor's salary was only \$2,000). The provision allowing judges to "hold office during good behavior" — a virtual guarantee of life tenure — angered reformers, who thought the Court an elitist institution too far removed from the people. The growing population of the western counties, naturally given to criticizing an unresponsive, distant state government dominated by eastern planters, protested the long journeys their lawyers had to undertake in order to argue cases appealed from the overburdened western circuits to the Supreme Court. Superior Court judges who resented being reversed on appeal added their voices to the chorus of opposition. The enemies of the Court, Senator Gaston predicted in 1821, sought to "make a mob court of it by getting the [Superior Court] judges on it and thus destroying its most valuable features, its perfect separation from the tribunals whose decisions it revises."

Throughout the 1820s, legislators who believed that the chief justice and the two judges should be elected at large by the people leveled regular attacks at the Supreme Court. The thin reed of legislative support for the Court nearly snapped in 1832, when a bill was introduced to reduce the salaries of the judges from \$2,500 to \$2,000. This measure and others sponsored by populist politicians throughout the 1820s and 1830s — including a proposed 1835 constitutional amendment dissolving the court outright — were defeated in large measure due to the personal prestige of the judges themselves. The election of former Superior Court Judge and State Bank President Thomas Ruffin to the bench in 1829 effectively ensured the Court's survival. Ranked by Harvard Law School Dean Roscoe Pound as one of the ten greatest jurists in American history, Ruffin singlehandedly transformed the common law of North Carolina into an instrument of economic change. His writings on the subject of eminent domain — the right of the state to seize private property for the public good — paved the way for the expansion of railroads into North Carolina, enabling the so-called Rip Van Winkle State to embrace the Industrial Revolution. Ruffin's opinions were cited as persuasive authority by appellate tribunals throughout the United States. The influence his decisions exercised upon the nascent jurisprudence of the states then known as the Southwest (Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi), which were settled by emigrating North Carolinians in large numbers, made Ruffin a celebrated figure at home. Public veneration of the "stern prophet," as Ruffin was called, preserved his Court from destruction.

The accession of William Gaston, who had sponsored the 1818 Supreme Court bill in the General Assembly, to the high bench in 1833 silenced all but the most radical democrats from openly declaring their opposition to the Court. More statesman than legal technician, Gaston's concurrence lent weight to Ruffin's elaborate expressions in politically-charged cases such as *Hoke v. Henderson*, 15 N.C. (4 Dev.) 1 (1833) in which the Court held that a public office such as that of Supreme Court judge was "property" protected by the "Law of the Land" clause of the State Constitution. The respect Ruffin commanded led the Court to avoid overruling *Hoke*, which many thought an incorrect decision, until 1903, more than three decades after his death. Together Gaston and Ruffin, whom his colleagues elected chief justice in 1833 (by a coin toss, according to a popular but probably apocryphal account), dominated their less-talented brother judges, rendering treatise-like opinions that inspired one contemporary to exclaim: "No State of the Union . . . not even the United States, ever had a Superior Bench; few ever had its equal."

The N.C. Supreme Court survived the Civil War, during which its docket was greatly diminished, under the able, if somewhat domineering leadership, of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson. Four major reforms befell the Court as a result of North Carolina's adoption of a new constitution in 1868. First, in an extensive revision of the judicial article, the Court became a constitutional tribunal that owed its existence to the fundamental law of the state rather than to a legislative enactment. (Although it can be argued that the 1776 Constitution had commanded the creation of a Supreme Court, such an interpretation apparently was never advanced by the Court's proponents during the antebellum period.) Second, the number of judges was increased from three to five, with the chief justice retaining his title and his brethren receiving the appellation "associate justices." Third, the selection of Supreme Court judges was removed from the General Assembly and entrusted to popular sovereignty. The justices, including the chief justice, were to be elected by the people to eight-year terms. In the event of a vacancy, the governor was to appoint a *locum tenens* (temporary judge) to sit until after the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Finally, in a progressive move, the new judicial article merged the formerly separate law and equity jurisdictions of the Court into a single "form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs."

The final decades of the nineteenth century witnessed rapid change in the Court's membership as conservative Democrats regained political hegemony following the Republican domination of Reconstruction. Additional constitutional amendments reduced the Court's membership back to three in 1876. By 1888, however, the court's crushing workload, made public by the early death of Justice Thomas S. Ashe from sheer exhaustion, led North Carolinians to ratify an amendment restoring the Court's number to five.

By placing the selection of Supreme Court justices in the hands of the populace, the 1868 Constitution presaged — and perhaps rendered inevitable — the appellate judiciary's descent into partisan politics. In the elections of 1894 and 1896, two Republicans, David M. Furches and Robert M. Douglas (son of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln's principal opponent in the presidential election of 1860) were elected to the Court. In 1900 the justices, by a vote of four to one, declared unconstitutional important legislation enacted by the Democratic General Assembly in 1899. The following year Furches, whom Republican Governor Daniel L. Russell appointed chief justice in 1900 upon the death of Chief Justice W.T. Faircloth, and Douglas were jointly impeached by the House of Commons for issuing an allegedly unconstitutional writ of mandamus ordering the state treasurer to pay out money. The indictment was sustained by a majority of the Senate, but did not receive the two-thirds vote necessary to convict and remove the justices from office. Furches and Douglas each served out his elected term and retired from the Court.

The N.C. Supreme Court sat in the State Capitol at Raleigh throughout most of the nineteenth century, retreating to the meeting house of Raleigh's First Presbyterian Church after the Capitol burned in 1831. The General Assembly passed legislation in 1846 that required the Court to hold an August Term in Morganton for the convenience of lawyers from the western counties. This practice ceased when the outbreak of war in 1861 made travel increasingly dangerous. For the rest of the nineteenth century, "Morganton decisions," rendered in the absence of a law library, were widely disparaged by the bar. Lawyers sometimes pointed to their provenance as evidence of inferior quality. From 1888 until 1940, the justices successively occupied buildings on the north and south edges of Raleigh's Union Square. The present courtroom, conference room and the chambers of the justices are on the third floor of the Justice Building (completed in 1940), where the members of the Court work throughout the year.

The lengthy tenures of two chief justices, Walter Clark (1903-24) and Walter P. Stacy (1925-51), saw the Supreme Court through the first half of the Twentieth Century. In 1936 the judicial article of the State Constitution was amended to provide that the Court should consist of a chief justice and not more than six associate justices. The General Assembly enacted enabling legislation the following year that authorized the governor to appoint two additional associate justices, bringing the membership of the Court to its current composition of seven members.

The Twentieth Century has called upon justices to delineate the responsibilities and limitations of a burgeoning state bureaucracy. Many of these governmental controversies have at their root questions regarding separation of powers: the principle that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government should be, in the words of the North Carolina Declaration of Rights, "forever separate and distinct." At

the same time, the Court has continued to labor in the vineyards of the common law, expanding it as required, to meet the demands of a rapidly-changing state. Justices in recent years have occasionally interpreted the State Constitution as a more capacious vessel of individual rights than its federal counterpart.

Public interest in the N.C. Supreme Court as an institution has risen over the last three decades as a series of “first” justices mounted the bench. In 1970 Governor Robert W. Scott appointed his predecessor in the Executive Mansion, Daniel Killian Moore, associate justice. Moore became the first former governor to serve on the Supreme Court. The election of Susie Marshall Sharp — the first woman in North Carolina history to become a judge of Superior Court and an associate justice of the Supreme Court — as chief justice in 1974 marked the first election of a woman to the highest judicial post of any state. In 1983 Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed Henry E. Frye, a Greensboro lawyer, associate justice. Frye is the first African-American to serve on the Court. Justice Frye made history a second time in 1999 when he became the first African-American to serve as chief justice of the Court.

At the suggestion of Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr., and others, the General Assembly in 1987 established a Judicial Selection Study Commission to review North Carolina’s method of judicial selection and retention. This commission recommended that Supreme Court justices be appointed rather than elected and proposed a constitutional amendment creating an appointive system. An amended version of this plan has passed the Senate repeatedly in recent years, but has failed to garner the necessary three-fifths vote in the House of Representatives. Efforts to eliminate the practice of electing appellate judges will likely continue in forthcoming legislative sessions.

The primary function of the N.C. Supreme Court is to decide questions of law that have arisen in the lower courts and before state administrative agencies. The justices spend most of their time outside the courtroom reading written case records, studying briefs prepared by lawyers, researching applicable law and writing opinions exposing the reasoning upon which the Court’s determinations are based. The concurrence of four justices generally is required for a decision. Each of the seven justices participates in every case, except in unusual situations in which a justice may feel compelled to recuse himself or herself from sitting.

In addition to cases awaiting decision, justices consider numerous petitions in which a party seeks to bring a case before the Court for adjudication. Although most such requests are denied, the justices read hundreds of records and briefs and spend many hours in conference deliberating their merits. Each justice writes several hundred printed pages of opinions each year. These opinions are published in the North Carolina Reports and in several unofficial publications and may be found in major law libraries throughout the world.

The North Carolina Supreme Court Historical Society, Inc., was chartered as a non-profit corporation in 1992 to preserve and celebrate the history of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as well as heighten public appreciation of the history and achievements of North Carolina's entire judicial system. The society is composed of judges, court officials, lawyers and laypersons and membership is open to the public. Contact the Supreme Court Librarian for more information.

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Walter Clark, *History of the Supreme Court of North Carolina*, 177 N.C. 617 (1919).

John V. Orth, *The North Carolina State Constitution: A Reference Guide* (1993).

Henry E. Frye **Chief Justice,** **N.C. Supreme Court**

Early Years

Born in Ellerbe, Richmond County, on August 1, 1932, to Walter A. and Pearl Motley Frye (both deceased).

Educational Background

Mineral Springs School; B.S. with Highest Honors, North Carolina A&T State University, 1953; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1959.

Professional Background

Chief Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1999-Present (appointed September 1, 1999, to succeed Chief Justice Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.); Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1983-1999 (appointed, February, 1983 to replace J. Phil Carlton; elected, 1984 and 1992); Practicing Attorney, 1959-1963, 1967-1983; Former Professor, N.C. Central University Law School, 1965-1967; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1963-1965.

Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; National Bar Association; Kappa Alpha Psi; Conference of Chief Justices.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1973-1983; Board of Directors, Greensboro National Bank, 1971-1983 (President, 1971-81); Chair, Board of Directors, American Judicature Society 1995-97; Board of Directors, Leadership North Carolina; Director, Community Foundation of Greater Greensboro.

Honors and Awards

1986 Distinguished Alumnus Award, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1988 Lawyer of the Year, N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; 1989 Appellate Judges Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1991 Brotherhood Award, National Conference of Christians & Jews; 1991 Greensboro Business Leaders Hall of Fame, Jr. Achievement of Central N.C.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, 1953-1955.

Personal Information

Married E. Shirley Taylor Frye on August 25, 1956. Two children. Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.



Sarah E. Parker

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on August 23, 1942, to Augustus and Zola Elizabeth Smith Parker (deceased).

Educational Background

Garinger High School, Charlotte, 1960; Meredith College, 1960-1962; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; Institute of Judicial Administration Appellate Judges Seminar, 1987.



Professional Background

Associate Justice N.C. Supreme Court, 1993-Present (re-elected, November 5, 1996); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1985-1993 (appointed, December 28, 1984; elected, November 4, 1986; re-elected, November 6, 1990); Attorney in Private Practice, 1969-1984; Volunteer, U.S. Peace Corps, Ankara, Turkey, 1964-1966.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1987-88); American Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Mecklenburg County Bar (Secretary-Treasurer, 1982-1984; Executive Committee, 1976-1978); N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; National Association of Women Judges; Institute of Judicial Administration; Raleigh Executives Club; North Carolina International Women's Forum.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; N.C. Courts Commission; Former Member, Advisory Council, N.C. Correctional Center for Women; Director, Charlotte YWCA.

Honors and Awards

1998 Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Queens College; 1997 Woman of Achievement Award, General Federation of Women's Clubs; 1997 Gwyneth B. Davis Public Service Award, N.C. Women Attorneys Association; Distinguished Woman of North Carolina Award.

Personal Information

Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

I. Beverly Lake, Jr. **Associate Justice,** **N.C. Supreme Court**

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, in 1934 to Justice and Mrs. I. Beverly Lake, Sr.

Educational Background

Wake Forest Grammar and High Schools; Mars Hill College, 1951; B.S. in History and English, Wake Forest University, 1955; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1960; National Judicial College, 1987.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1995-Present (elected 1994); Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1992 (appointed 1992); Judge, Superior Court, 1985-1991; Governor's Legislative Liaison and Chief Lobbyist, 1985 Session; Private Practice, 1976-1985; Deputy Attorney General, 1974-76; Assistant Attorney General, 1969-74; Private Practice, 1960-69.

Organizations

Member, N.C. Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners; Phi Alpha Delta; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, 1977-83; Masons; Shriners; American Legion; AMVETS; Navy League.

Boards and Commissions

National Advisory Board, Monitor Research and Recovery Foundation, 1975-79; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1995-Present; Advisory Board, Occaneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Advisory Board, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Military Service

Intelligence Staff Officer, U.S. Army, 1956-58; Member, Staff and Faculty, U.S. Army Reserve School, 1960-68 (Captain); N.C. State Militia, State Staff Judge Advocate, 1989-92 (Colonel).

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Laws, Campbell University; 1976 N.C. Consumer Council Commendation for Effectiveness in Representing the Public, as Deputy Attorney General, in Utility Rate Cases; 1958 and 1964 Commendation for Meritorious Service, U.S. Army; 1955 Scabbard and Blade, National Honorary Military Association; 1948 Eagle Scout.

Personal Information

Married to Susan Deichmann Smith Lake of New Bern. Four children. Member, Ridge Road Baptist Church, Raleigh.



Robert F. Orr

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born October 11, 1946, in Norfolk, Virginia, to Robert K. and Minnie Sue Orr.

Educational Background

Hendersonville High School, 1964; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-68, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1995-Present; Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1986-94; Attorney, Private Practice, Asheville, N.C., 1975-86; Adjunct Professor, N.C. Central University School of Law, 1989-Present.

Organizations

Einstein Institute for Science, Health and the Courts; Chair, Planning Committee, Southeastern States Conference on Genetics and the Courts, 1999-2000; N.C. Bar Association, NCBA Vice President, 1991-92; Historic Preservation Foundation of N.C., Inc. (Board of Directors, 1980-84); 28th Judicial District Bar Association; Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County (President, 1976-78).

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Crime Commission, 1998-Present; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1996-99; N.C. Commission on the Delivery of Civil Legal Services, 1998; Board of Visitors, N.C.C.U. School of Law, 1993-Present; National Park System Advisory Board, 1990-94 (Elected Chair, August 1992).

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1968-71.

Personal Information

Married, Louise H. Wilson Orr. Four children. Member, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Raleigh.



Mark D. Martin

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born April 29, 1963, to Dr. M. Dean (deceased) and Ann Martin.

Educational Background

B.S.B.A., Summa Cum Laude, Western Carolina University, 1985; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1988; LL.M., University of Virginia School of Law, 1998.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1999-Present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1994-99; Resident Judge, Superior Court, Judicial District 3-A (Pitt County), 1992-94; Legal Counsel to Gov. James G. Martin, 1991-92; Attorney, McNair Law Firm, 1990-91; Law Clerk, Clyde H. Hamilton, U.S. District Judge, 1988-90; Editor-in-Chief, N.C. Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation, 1987-88.

Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; Minorities in the Profession Committee and Multidisciplinary Task Force; Wake County Bar Association; Greenville Noon Rotary, 1993-94; Office Coordinator, United Way Annual Combined Campaign, 1990-91; State Employees Association of North Carolina; Volunteer, Habitat for Humanity; Business Manager, Western Carolinian Newspaper, 1985.

Boards and Commissions

Secretary, North Carolina Judicial Conference, 1997-99; Member, Appellate Courts Computer Commission; Member, N.C. Council for Women, 1992-93; Member, N.C. Department of Correction Master Plan Advisory Commission, 1992.

Honors and Awards

1992 Order of the Long Leaf Pine; 1995 Distinguished Alumnus Award, Western Carolina University; 1992 Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; 1990 Honorary Member, Beta Gamma Sigma Business Fraternity; 1988 Davis Society Inductee.

Personal Information

Married to Kym Lake Martin of Wake County.



George L. Wainwright, Jr.
Associate Justice,
N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, to George L., Sr., and Susan Mitchell Wainwright.

Educational Background

Fike High School, Wilson, 1962; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1984.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1998-Present.

Organizations

Lookout Rotary, Morehead City; N.C. Bar Association.

Military Service

E-3, U.S. Coast Guard.

Honors and Awards

Morehead Scholar.

Personal Information

Married to Carol McChesney Wainwright. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Morehead City.



Franklin E. Freeman, Jr.

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Dobson, Surry County, on May 5, 1945, to Franklin E., Sr., and Clara E. Smith Freeman.

Educational Background

Surry Central High School, Dobson, 1963; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1999-Present (appointed by Gov. James B. Hunt in September, 1999); Chief of Staff/Legislative Counsel for Governor James B. Hunt, 1997-99; Secretary, N.C. Department of Corrections, 1993-97; Director, Administrative Office of the Courts, 1981-93; District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, 1979-81; Assistant Director, Administrative Office of the Courts and Administrative Assistant to Chief Justices William Bobbitt and Susie Sharp, 1973-78; Executive Secretary to the Judicial Council, 1973-78; Assistant District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, 1971-73; Research Assistant, Associate Justice Dan K. Moore, 1970-71.

Organizations

Association of State Correctional Administrators, 1993-97; N.C. Correctional Association, 1993-97; Raleigh Host Lions Club (President-Elect, 1994; President, 1995); Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA)(President-Elect, 1992-93; Board of Directors, 1987-90); 10th District Bar; North Carolina State Bar; N.C. Bar Association.

Boards and Commissions

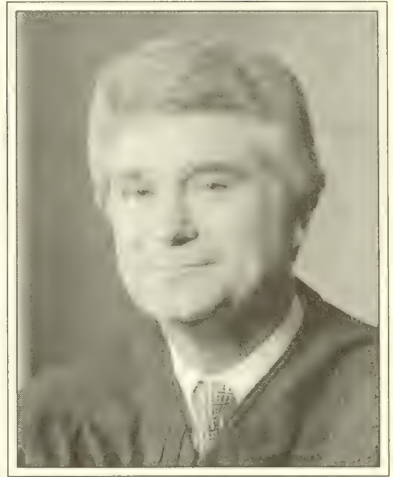
North Courts Commission, 1981-93; Governor's Crime Commission, 1981-97; State Chair, State Employees Combined Campaign, 1996.

Honors and Awards

Service Awards from Conference of Superior Court Judges, Conference of District Court Judges, N.C. Clerks of Superior Courts Association and N.C. Magistrates associations; 1981 Tarheel of the Week.

Personal Information

Married to Katherine Lynn Lloyd Freeman in August, 1978. Six children. Member, Hayes Barton United Methodist Church.



The Administrative Office of the Courts

As part of a unified judicial system, the North Carolina Constitution (Article IV, Section 15) provides for "an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article." The General Assembly has established the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) as the business and administrative arm of the judicial branch.

The director of the AOC is appointed and serves at the pleasure of the chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. The director has the duty to carry out the many functions and responsibilities assigned by statute to the director or to the AOC.

The assistant director of the AOC is also appointed by the chief justice and serves as administrative assistant to the chief justice. The assistant director's duties include assisting the chief justice with assignment of Superior Court judges, assisting the Supreme Court in preparing calendars of Superior Court sessions and performing other duties as assigned by the chief justice or the director of the AOC.

The basic responsibility of the AOC is to maintain an efficient and effective court system by providing administrative support statewide for the courts and for court-related offices. Among the AOC's specific duties are the following:

Establish fiscal policies for and prepare and administer the budget of the judicial branch.

Prescribe uniform administrative and business methods, forms and records to be used by the clerks of Superior Court statewide.

Procure and distribute equipment, books, forms and supplies for the court system.

Collect, compile and publish statistical data and other information on the judicial and financial operations of the courts and related offices.

Determine the state of the dockets, evaluate the practices and procedures of the courts and make recommendations for improvement of the operations of the court system.

Investigate, make recommendations concerning and provide assistance to county authorities regarding the securing of adequate physical facilities for the courts.

Administer the payroll and other personnel-related needs of all judicial branch employees.

Carry out administrative duties relating to programs for legal representation of indigents.

Administer various court-based programs.

Arrange for the printing and distribution of the published opinions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

To accomplish these objectives, the AOC is organized into four divisions, in addition to the director's office. Responsibilities of the Administrative Services Division include preparing the budget and managing appropriations for the entire judicial branch, supervising the accounting system, procuring equipment and supplies, and printing forms used throughout the court system. The Court Management and Information Services Division supports the information processing needs of the judicial branch, including comprehensive data processing, communications and decision support. The Legal Services and Programs Division is responsible for case management services, including arbitration, custody mediation, management policies, jury management, drug treatment court and family court, as well as research services. This division also house the statewide guardian ad litem program, which provides trained volunteer guardians ad litem and attorney advocates to represent children who are allegedly abused, neglected or dependent. Also administered within the Legal Services and Program Division is Sentencing Services, comprised of local programs that prepare community-based sentencing plans for eligible offenders. Because the judicial branch is not subject to the mandates of the State Personnel Office, which serves the executive branch, the Human Resources Division exists to administer the recruitment, training, salary, benefits, employee relations and personnel information systems of the judicial branch. The director's office includes the public information office, grants management and judicial training coordination. Prior to 1999 the AOC also housed the Juvenile Services Division, which administered the statewide system of juvenile intake, probation and aftercare services for juveniles before the court for delinquency or undisciplined matters. Effective January 1, 1999, the Juvenile Services Division merged with the Division of Youth Services of the Department of Health and Human Services to form a new Office of Juvenile Justice in the Governor's Office.

Thomas Warren Ross **Director, Administrative** **Office of the Courts**

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, to Charles B., Jr., and Mary Franklin Ross.

Educational Background

Grimsley High School, Greensboro, 1968; B.A. in Political Science, Davidson College, 1972; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Judge of Superior Court, 18th Judicial District, 1984-Present.



Organizations

N.C. Bar Association, American Bar Association; Conference of Superior Court Judges; UNC-Greensboro Board of Visitors; Center for Creative Leadership Board of Associates; Creseent Rotary Club of Greensboro; Old North State Council, Boy Scouts of America (Chair, Eagle Scout Board); Board of Governors, Summit House, Inc.; Southern Conference Basketball Tournament Host Committee Chair, 1997-98.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission (Chair, 1990-99); N.C. General Assembly Judicial Selection Study Commission, 1988-89; National Association of Sentencing Commissions, 1995-Present; Guilford County Community Corrections Commission, 1993-99; Advisory Board, University of Minnesota Institute on Criminal Justice (1997-98).

Honors and Awards

1999 Distinguished Eagle Scout Award; 1996 Outstanding North Carolina Trial Judge Award; 1995 Foundation for the Improvement of Justice Award; 1984 *Governing* Magazine National Public Official of the Year; 1984 Greensboro Jaycees Distinguished Service Award.

Personal Information

Married to Susan Donaldson Ross. Two children. First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro.

Sidney Smith Eagles, Jr.

Chief Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, on August 5, 1939, to Sidney S., Sr., and Mildred T. Brite Eagles.

Educational Background

Gordon Military College, 1957; B.A. in History, Wake Forest College, 1961; J.D., Wake Forest School of Law, 1964.

Professional Background

Chief Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1998-Present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1983-98; Adjunct Professor of Law, Campbell University, 1977-Present; Attorney, Eagles, Hafer & Hall, 1981-82 (Sole Practitioner, 1976-1980); Assistant/Deputy Attorney General, 1967-1976; Counsel to House Speaker, 1976-1980; Instructor, Institute for Judicial Administration, New York University, 1994-99.

Organizations

Wake County Bar Association (former Chair, Executive Committee); N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1989-90); N.C. State Bar; American Bar Association; Wake County Academy of Criminal Defense Attorneys; American Law Institute; Executives Club of Raleigh (President, 1986); Raleigh Kiwanis Club (President, 1987; Carolinas District Distinguished Lieutenant Governor, 1995-96); American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Wake Forest University, School of Law Board of Visitors, 1983-Present; Member, House of Delegates, ABA 1992-Present; Vice-Chair, Barton College Board of Trustees; Chair, N.C. Judicial Standards Commission, 1994-97; Uniform Laws Commission, 1967-Present (Life Member, 1998).

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1964-1967; Colonel (retired), U.S. Air Force Reserves, 1967-1991; Air Force Commendation Medal, 1966; Meritorious Service Medal, 1980; Legion of Merit, 1991.

Personal Information

Married Rachel Phillips Eagles of Nashville, Tennessee, on May 22, 1965. Two children. Member, Hillyer Memorial Christian Church of Raleigh.



K. Edward Greene

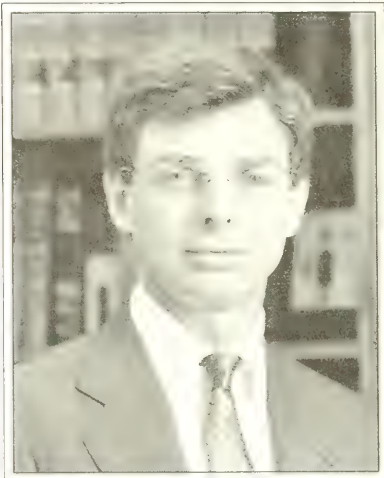
Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Biscoe, Montgomery County, on June 27, 1944, to Jonah and Helen Latham Greene.

Educational Background

East Montgomery High School, 1962; A.B. in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1966; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; Master of Laws in the Judicial Process (LL.M), University of Virginia School of Law, 1990; Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law & Institute of Judicial Administration, 1991.



Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1986-Present; District Court Judge, Eleventh Judicial District, 1979-1986; Attorney, 1969-1979; Adjunct Professor, Children in the Legal System and Family Law, Campbell University School of Law, 1985-Present; Adjunct Professor, Family Law and Children in the Legal System, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1992-Present.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Harnett County Bar Association; Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Delta Phi; Dunn Jaycees, 1972-75.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, East Carolina University, 1996-Present; Board of Trustees, East Carolina University, 1972-79; Dunn Area Chamber of Commerce, 1972-75, President, 1973; Harnett Primary PTA, President, 1986.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1969-85, Military Police.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Appellate Judge Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1996; James Fredell Award, Phi Alpha Delta James Fredell Chapter, Campbell University School of Law, 1994; Dean's Award for Teaching Excellence, Campbell University School of Law, 1993; Outstanding Young Man of Dunn, 1973; Outstanding Senior in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1966.

Personal Information

Married Joan Ellen Powell Greene of Alexandria, Virginia, on August 6, 1966. Two children.

John Baker Lewis, Jr. **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, on September 21, 1936, to John B. and Mary Anderson Lamar Lewis.

Educational Background

Farmville High School, 1954; A.B. in European History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1958; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1961 (President, Third-Year Class).

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1989-Present (Elected November, 1988; Re-elected, 1992); Special Superior Court Judge, 1982-1988 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt; Re-appointed by Governor James G. Martin, 1987); Attorney, Lewis & Rouse, 1966-82, Farmville, N.C.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; 3rd District Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Pitt County Bar Association (President, 1971); President, Badger-Iredell Foundation, Inc., 1997; President, Farmville Child Developmental Center (Charter Member).

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1978-1981 (Chair); Board of Directors, N.C. Arts Council, 1981-1987; Wake Forest University Law School Board of Visitors; Board, N.C. Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts; Board, Raleigh Oratorio Society.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1961-1966, Japan, Vietnam; Reserves, 1966-91; Military Judge, Retired; Captain JAGC.

Honors and Awards

Man of the Year, Farmville, 1979.

Personal Information

Married Kay Ellen Isley Lewis of Burlington on February 25, 1967. Two children. Member, Farmville Presbyterian Church.



James Andrew Wynn, Jr. **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in Robersonville, Martin County, on March 17, 1954, to James A., Sr., and Naomi Lynch Wynn.

Educational Background

Robersonville High School, 1972; B.A. in Journalism, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; J.D., Marquette University School of Law, 1979; LL.M., Judicial Process, University of Virginia, 1995.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1990-Present; Fitch, Butterfield & Wynn, 1984-90; N.C. Assistant Appellate Defender, 1983-84; U.S. Navy JAG Corps, 1979-83.

Organizations

Treasurer, N.C. Judicial Conference; ABA Appellate Judges Conference, Executive Board; ABA Appellate Judges Education Committee; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers (Judicial Division); Wisconsin State Bar; Naval Reserve Association; Master Mason; Life Member, Kappa Alpha Psi, Sigma Phi Pi (Gamma Boule).

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Courts Commission, N.C. Supreme Court Permanent Family Task Force; Trustee, Pitt Community College; Trustee, N.C. Health Care Advisory Board.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Active Duty 1979-83; Reserves, 1983-Present; Current Rank, Captain; Present Reserve Duty, Commanding Officer, NR Legal Service Office, Jacksonville, FL 0108; Navy Commendation Medal; Meritorious Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Naval Reserve Medal; 1996 Admiral Hugh Howell Senior Judge Advocate of the Year Award.

Honors and Awards

1996 MLK Achievement Award, General Baptist Convention of North Carolina; 1995 Appellate Judge of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1995 Chief Justice Warren Burger Scholarship for the John Marshall Harlan Symposium on Comparative Law.

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Dee Rollins Wynn of Raleigh. Three children. Member, Providence Missionary Baptist Church, Robersonville.



John Charles Martin

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, on November 9, 1943, to C.B. and Mary Blackwell Pridgen Martin.

Educational Background

Durham High School, 1961; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1965; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals; 1985-88, 1993-Present; Judge, N.C. Superior Court, 1977-84; Attorney, Maxwell, Martin, Freeman & Beason, 1988-92; Attorney, Haywood Denny and Miller, 1969-77.



Organizations

North Carolina State Bar; Tenth Judicial District Bar; Durham County Bar Association (Board of Directors, 1991-92); Wake County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association (Vice-President, 1997-98; Chair, Administration of Justice Study Committee, 1990-92; Convention Planning Committee; Administration of Justice Task Force; Bench, Bar and Law School Liaison Committee); American Bar Association (Judicial Administration Division); Chair, Leadership Course, Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1974; Phi Delta Phi.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986-Present; Alumni Council, Wake Forest University, 1993-96; N.C. Council of Superior Court Judges, 1977-84 (Pattern Jury Instructions Drafting Committee, 1978-84; Trial Judges' Bench Book Drafting Committee, 1984-87); Legislative Research Commission Study Committee on the Rules of Evidence, 1980; State-Federal Judicial Council of N.C., Chair 1987, Judges' Bench Book Committee.

Military Service

1st Lt., Military Police Corps, U.S. Army, 1967-69; Army Commendation Medal.

Honors and Awards

1976 Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Durham; Who's Who in American Law; Who's Who in the South and Southwest.

Personal Information

Married Margaret Rand Martin on September 4, 1993. Three children. Member, Hayes-Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh.

Joseph R. John, Sr. **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in East Chicago, Indiana, October 13, 1939.

Educational Background

Belmont Abbey College, 1958; A.B. in English (Minor in Political Science), UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960; Combined Fulbright Commission and French Government Grant Recipient, University of Paris, France, 1962-63; Summer Diploma, University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1964; M.A. in Comparative Literature, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; Certificate, Course for Prosecuting Attorneys, Northwestern University School of Law, 1975; Granted Membership, N.C. College of Advocacy, 1979; Certificate, Justice Executives Program, Institute of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1984; Diploma, General Jurisdiction Course, National Judicial College, 1985.

Professional Background

Appellate Court Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1992-Present; Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1984-92 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, 1984; Re-elected, 1988); Appointed Chief District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, by N.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Branch, 1984; District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1980-84; Partner, Pell, Pell, Weston & John, 1978-80; Attorney, Pell, Pell & Weston, 1977-78; Admitted to practice in U.S. Supreme Court of the United States, 1977; Admitted to practice in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of N.C., 1976; Chief Assistant District Attorney, 18th Judicial District, 1975-77; Assistant District Attorney, 18th Judicial District (Guilford County), 1972-77; Admitted to practice in courts of North Carolina, 1971; Staff Attorney, Greensboro Legal Aid Foundation, 1971-72.

Organizations

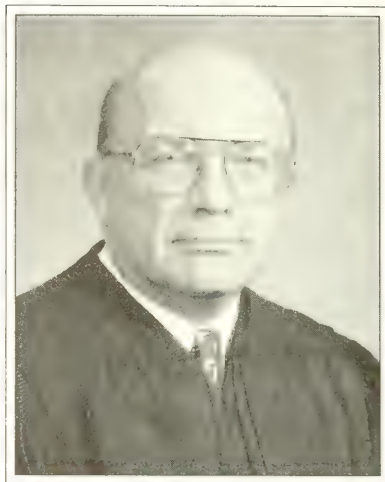
Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; National District Attorneys Association; N.C. Association of District Attorneys; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Greensboro Defense Lawyers Association; N.C. District Judges Association; N.C. Conference of Superior Court Judges; American Judges Association; Judicial Conference of North Carolina.

Boards and Commissions

Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Greensboro YMCA Annual Fund Raising Committee; Rotary Club of Raleigh; Crescent Rotary Club; Board of Directors, Greensboro Center for Creative Arts.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Evelyn Jones Johns of Lexington. Three children. Member, Church of the Nativity Episcopal, Raleigh.



Ralph A. Walker

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

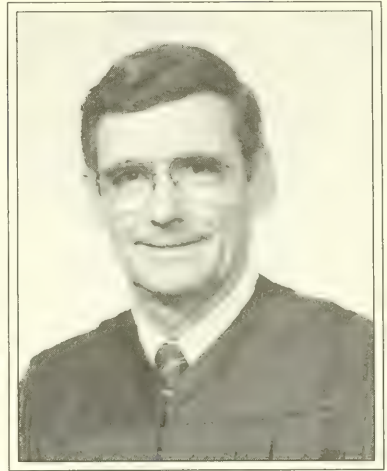
Born January 23, 1936, in Morganton, Burke County, to Tilman R. and Parilee B. Walker.

Educational Background

Salem High School, Morganton, 1954; B.B.A., Wake Forest University, 1958; LL.B.-J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1963; National Judicial College, 1976.

Professional Background

Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1995-Present; Judge, Guilford County Superior Court; Judge, Guilford County Domestic Relations Court; County Attorney for Guilford County; Practicing Attorney.



Organizations

Greensboro and Wake County Bar Associations; N.C. State Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Arbitration Association; Private Adjudication Center.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Kiwanis International; Board of Directors, Greensboro Urban Ministry; Board of Directors, LINKS Substance Abuse Program; Chairman, Dispute Resolution Commission; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest Law School.

Military Service

U.S. Army; Reserves, N.C. National Guard.

Honors and Awards

1972 Outstanding County Attorney; 1993 Douglas Award for Service to the Judiciary, Lincoln Forum.

Personal Information

Married to Charlotte Walker of Greensboro on January 15, 1961. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

Linda M. McGee

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on September 20, 1949, to Jean Hogan and Cecil Adam Mace.

Educational Background

Marion High School, 1967; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1995-Present (appointed in January, 1995, by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); Partner, di Santi, Watson & McGee, Boone, NC, 1980-95; Associate, di Santi & Watson, 1978-80; First Executive Director of N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1973-78.

Organizations

N.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; Women's Forum of North Carolina; Co-Founder, Blue Ridge Dispute Settlement Center; Trustee, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1981-89; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys (Past Treasurer); Watauga County Bar Association (Past President); Legal Services of the Blue Ridge (Past President).

Boards and Commissions

Past Board Member, N.C. Board of Law Examiners, 1986-93; N.C. Bar Association Board of Governors, 1983-86; Past Board Member, Legal Services of North Carolina.

Honors and Awards

1996 Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; 1992 Pro Bono Award, N.C. Bar Association; 1980 BPW State Young Careerist.

Personal Information

Married to B. Gary McGee. Two children. Member, Northminster Presbyterian Church, Hickory.



Patricia Timmons-Goodson **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born September 18, 1954, in Florence, S.C., to Edward M. (deceased) and Beulah Tindal Timmons.

Educational Background

Pine Forest High School, Fayetteville, 1972; B.A. in Speech-English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1979.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1997-Present (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); District Court Judge, Twelfth Judicial District, 1984-97 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., in 1984; Re-elected, 1986, 1990 and 1994); Staff Attorney, Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc., 1983-84; Assistant District Attorney, Twelfth Judicial District, 1981-83; District Manager, U.S. Census Bureau, 1979-80.



Organizations

Co-Producer and Co-Host, "Dimensions of Justice" Television Program; Volunteer Reading Tutor, Van Story Elementary School; North Carolina Bar Association; N.C. Judicial Conference; N.C. Association of District Court Judges; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; National Bar Association; Link, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission; North Carolina Supreme Court Dispute Resolution Committee; Past Board Member, North Carolina Courts Commission; Past Board of Directors, UNC-Chapel Hill General Alumni Association (Regional Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee); Past Member, Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Honors and Awards

1996 Governor's Award, Outstanding Volunteer of the Year; 1996 Service Award, Fayetteville Chapter, NAACP; 1995 Leadership Award, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus; 1993 Legal/Justice Award, Minority Business and Professional League; 1992 Distinguished Young Alumnus Award, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Personal Information

Married to Dr. Ernest J. Goodson of Kannapolis on November 17, 1984. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville.

Clarence E. Horton, Jr. **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

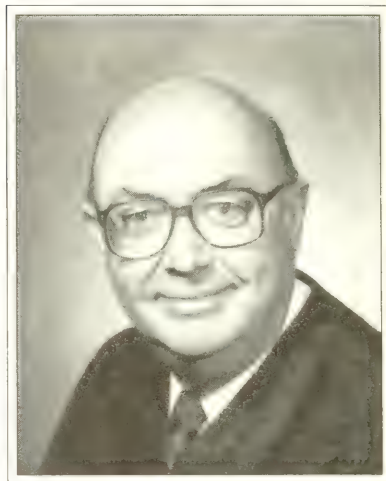
Born May 4, 1940, in Cabarrus County.

Educational Background

A.L. Brown High School, Kannapolis, 1958; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1962; Law Degree, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1965.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1998-Present (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); District Court Judge, Nineteenth Judicial District, 1981-98 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); Private Law Practice.



Organizations

Faculty Member, Leadership Kannapolis; Faculty Member, Leadership Cabarrus; Faculty Member, Meet the Courts; Boy Scouts of America (Teaches three Citizenship merit badges).

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Historic Cabarrus, Inc.; Board of Directors, Cabarrus Genealogy Society; Board of Directors, Kannapolis History Associates; Co-Chair, Cabarrus County Bicentennial Committee, 1989-94; Member, Cabarrus Morehead Selection Committee.

Honors and Awards

1989 and 1997 Service Award, North Carolina District Judges Association; 1991 Communication Achievement Award, Toastmasters International; 1996 Historic Preservation Award, Historic Cabarrus, Inc., and Kannapolis History Associates; 1997 Historic Preservation Award, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Personal Information

Married to Marlene Johnson Horton in 1967. Two children. Two step-children. Three step-grandchildren. Member, Methodist Church.

Robert Carl Hunter

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in McDowell County on January 14, 1944, to L. Penn and Lucy Turner Hunter.

Educational Background

Glenwood School; Marion City Schools; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1998-Present; Attorney; Former Assistant District Attorney, 29th Judicial District.



Organizations

Member and Past President, McDowell County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; Past President, 29th Judicial District Bar Association; Former Member, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Former Member and Former Director, N.C. Victims' Assistance Network; Member and Past President, Marion Rotary Club; Former Member and Former Director, McDowell Economic Development Association; Former Member, Past President and Past Secretary, Marion Jaycees.

Boards and Commissions

Former Director, McDowell Arts & Crafts Association; Former Chair, Southern Legislative Conference; Southern Legislative Conference Executive Committee; Former Chair, Executive Committee, Council of State Governments; Former Member, North Carolina Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee.

Honors and Awards

McDowell County Citizen of the Year, 1984; Marion Civitans Citizen of the Year, 1988-89; Region C Law Enforcement Association Legislator of the Year, 1994; Outstanding Public Official, National Association of County Parks & Recreation Departments, 1992; Recipient, Award for Contribution to Criminal Justice, North Carolina District Attorneys Association, 1986.

Personal Information

Married Nancy Hinson Hunter on August 22, 1970. Two children. Member, First Baptist Church, Marion.

Robert Holt Edmunds, Jr. **Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals**

Educational Background

Cum Laude Graduate, Woodberry Forest School, Woodbury Forest, Va., 1967 (National Merit Scholarship Finalist); Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, 1967-69; B.A. in English, General Honors Graduate, Vassar College, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1999-Present; U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1986-93; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1982-86; Assistant District Attorney, Eighteenth Judicial District, Guilford County, 1978-82.

Organizations

North Carolina State Bar; Virginia State Bar; N.C. Bar Association (Appellate Rules Study Committee); American Bar Association; Former Member, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Member and Past Secretary, Greensboro Bar Association; United States District Court for the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts of North Carolina; United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; National Association of Former United States Attorneys.

Boards and Commissions

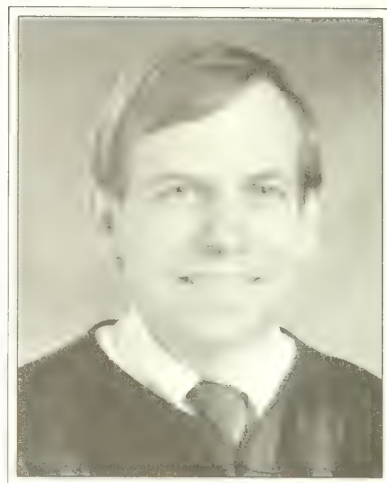
Former Member and Secretary, Board of Directors, Greensboro Criminal Defense Lawyers Association; Guilford Inn of Court.

Military Service

Ensign, U.S. Navy, 1975-77.

Honors and Awards

1987 Prosecutor of the Year, Third Place, International Association of Credit Card Investigators; 1988 Prosecutor of the Year, Carolinas Chapter of the International Association of Credit Card Investigators; 1990 Certificate of Appreciation, Drug Enforcement Administration; 1993 Award, U.S. Department of Justice; 1993 Award, Internal Revenue Service.



Donald L. Smith **Emergency Recall Judge,** **N.C. Court of Appeals**

Early Years

Born in Sampson County on March 25, 1939, to Curry Lee (deceased) and Blanche Strickland Smith (now Shipp).

Educational Background

Lumberton High School, 1957; UNC-Chapel Hill and Pembroke University; Wake Forest School of Law, 1964.

Professional Background

Emergency Recall Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1995-Present; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1988; Superior Court Judge, 1973-87; Private Law Practice.

Organizations

Tenth District Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Municipal Attorneys Association; N.C. Conference of Superior Court Judges; N.C. Judicial Conference; Lincoln Forum; Raleigh Kiwanis Club.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Law and Order Committee, 1973-76; Chair, Pre-Adjudication Subcommittee; Governor's Standards Policies and Goal Commission, 1986-88.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church, Lumberton.



N.C. Superior Court Judges as of 2000

Resident Judges

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	J. Richard Parker*	Manteo
	Jerry R. Tillett	Manteo
2	William C. Griffin, Jr.*	Williamston
3A	W. Russell Duke, Jr.*	Greenville
	Clifton W. Everett, Jr.	Greenville
3B	James E. Ragan, III*	Oriental
	Benjamin G. Alford	New Bern
4A	Russell J. Lanier, Jr.*	Kenansville
4B	Charles H. Henry*	Jacksonville
5	Ernest B. Fullwood*	Wilmington
	W. Allen Cobb, Jr.	Wilmington
	Jay D. Hockenbury	Wilmington
6A	Richard B. Allsbrook*	Halifax
6B	Cy Anthony Grant, Sr.*	Windsor
7A	Quentin T. Sumner*	Rocky Mount
7B	George K. Butterfield, Jr.	Wilson
7BC	Frank R. Brown*	Tarboro
8A	Paul L. Jones*	Kinston
8B	Arnold O. Jones*	Goldsboro
9	Robert H. Hobgood*	Louisburg
	Henry W. Hight, Jr.	Henderson
9A	W. Osmond Smith, III*	Yanceyville
10	Henry V. Barnette, Jr.*	Raleigh
	Donald W. Stephens	Raleigh
	Narley L. Cashwell	Raleigh
	Stafford G. Bullock	Raleigh
	Abraham Penn Jones	Raleigh
	Howard E. Manning, Jr.	Raleigh
11A	Wiley F. Bowen*	Dunn
11B	Knox V. Jenkins, Jr.*	Smithfield

*Senior Resident Superior Court Judge

Resident Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
12	E. Lynn Johnson*	Fayetteville
	Gregory A. Weeks	Fayetteville
	Jack A. Thompson	Fayetteville
	James F. Ammons, Jr.	Fayetteville
13	William C. Gore, Jr.*	Whiteville
	D. Jack Hooks, Jr.	Whiteville
14	Orlando F. Hudson, Jr.*	Durham
	A. Leon Stanback, Jr.	Durham
	Ronald L. Stephens	Durham
	David Q. LaBarre	Durham
15A	J. B. Allen, Jr.*	Burlington
	James Clifford Spencer, Jr.	Burlington
15B	Wade Barber, Jr.*	Hillsborough
16A	B. Craig Ellis*	Laurinburg
16B	Dexter Brooks*	Pembroke
	Robert Floyd, Jr.	Lumberton
17A	Melzer A. Morgan, Jr.*	Wentworth
	Peter M. McHugh	Reidsville
17B	Clarence W. Carter*	King
	Moses Massey	Mount Airy
18	W. Douglas Albright*	Greensboro
	Thomas W. Ross	Greensboro
	Howard R. Greeson, Jr.	High Point
	Catherine C. Eagles	Greensboro
	Henry E. Frye, Jr.	Greensboro
19A	W. Erwin Spainhour*	Concord
19B	Russell G. Walker, Jr.*	Asheboro
19C	Larry G. Ford*	Salisbury
20A	Michael Earle Beale*	Wadesboro
20B	William H. Helms*	Monroe
	Sanford L. Steelman, Jr.	Monroe

Resident Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
21	Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.* William H. Freeman William Z. Wood, Jr. L. Todd Burke	Winston-Salem Winston-Salem Winston-Salem Winston-Salem
22	C. Preston Cornelius* Mark E. Klass	Mooreville Lexington
23	Michael E. Helms*	Wilkesboro
24	James L. Baker, Jr.*	Marshall
25A	Claude S. Sitton* Beverly T. Beal	Morganton Lenoir
25B	L. Oliver Noble, Jr.* Timothy S. Kincaid	Hickory Hickory
26	Shirley L. Fulton* Robert P. Johnston Marcus L. Johnson Raymond A. Warren W. Robert Bell Richard D. Boner	Charlotte Charlotte Charlotte Charlotte Charlotte Charlotte
27A	Jesse B. Caldwell, III* Timothy L. Patti	Gastonia Gastonia
27B	Forrest Donald Bridges* James W. Morgan	Shelby Shelby
28	Dennis Jay Winner* Ronald K. Payne	Asheville Asheville
29	Zoro J. Guice, Jr.* Loto Greenlee Caviness	Rutherfordton Marion
30A	James U. Downs*	Franklin
30B	Janet Marlene Hyatt*	Waynesville

*Senior Resident Superior Court Judge

Special Superior Court Judges

Steve A. Balog	Burlington
David H. Beard, Jr.	Murfreesboro
Jerry Braswell	Goldsboro
Richard L. Doughton	Sparta
Marvin K. Gray	Charlotte
Thomas Haigwood	Greenville
Charles C. Lamm, Jr.	Boone
Ola M. Lewis	Southport
Gary Trawick	Burgaw
Ben F. Tennille	Greensboro
Carl L. Tilghman	Beaufort
James R. Vosburgh	Washington

For more information on the N.C. Superior Court call (919) 733-7107

N.C. District Court as of 2000***District Court Judges***

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	Grafton G. Beaman*	Elizabeth City
	C. Christopher Bean	Edenton
	J. Carlton Cole	Hertford
	Edgar L. Barnes	Manteo
2	James W. Hardison*	Williamston
	Samuel G. Grimes	Washington
	Michael A. Paul	Washington
3A	David A. Leech*	Greenville
	James E. Martin	Greenville
	Patricia G. Hilburn	Greenville
	Joseph A. Blick, Jr.	Greenville
	George Galen Braddy	Greenville
3B	Jerry F. Waddell*	New Bern
	Cheryl Lynn Spencer	New Bern
	Kenneth F. Crow	New Bern
	Paul M. Quinn	New Bern
	Karen A. Alexander	New Bern

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
4	Wayne G. Kimble, Jr.*	Jacksonville
	Leonard W. Thagard	Clinton
	Paul A. Hardison	Jacksonville
	William M. Cameron, III	Jacksonville
	Louis E. Foy, Jr.	Pollocksville
	Sarah C. Seaton	Jacksonville
	Henry L. Stevens, IV	Warsaw
5	John W. Smith*	Wilmington
	Elton Glenn Tucker	Wilmington
	Julius H. Corpening, II	Wilmington
	Shelly S. Holt	Wilmington
	Rebecca W. Blackmore	Wilmington
	John J. Carroll, III	Wilmington
	James H. Faison, III	Wilmington
6A	Harold P. McCoy, Jr.*	Halifax
	Dwight L. Cranford	Halifax
6B	Alfred W. Kwasikpui*	Jackson
	Thomas R. J. Newbern	Aulander
	William Robert Lewis, II	Ahoskie
7	Albert S. Thomas, Jr.*	Wilson
	Sarah P. Bailey	Rocky Mount
	Joseph John Harper, Jr.	Tarboro
	John L. Whitley	Wilson
	John M. Britt	Tarboro
	Pell Cooper	Rocky Mount
	Robert A. Evans	Rocky Mount
8	Rodney R. Goodman*	Kinston
	Joseph E. Setzer, Jr.	Goldsboro
	David B. Brantley	Goldsboro
	James W. Copeland, Jr.	Goldsboro
	Lonnie W. Carraway	Walstonburg
	Robert L. Turner	Kinston

*Denotes Chief District Court Judge

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
9	Charles W. Wilkinson, Jr.*	Oxford
	J. Larry Senter	Franklinton
	H. Weldon Lloyd, Jr.	Henderson
	Daniel Frederick Finch	Oxford
	J. Henry Banks	Henderson
9A	Pattie S. Harrison*	Roxboro
	Mark E. Galloway	Roxboro
9B	J. Henry Banks	Henderson
10	Russell G. Sherrill, III*	Raleigh
	Joyce A. Hamilton	Raleigh
	Fred M. Morelock	Raleigh
	James R. Fullwood	Raleigh
	Anne B. Salisbury	Raleigh
	William C. Lawton	Raleigh
	Michael R. Morgan	Raleigh
	Robert Blackwell Rader	Raleigh
	Paul G. Gessner	Raleigh
	Ann Marie Calabria	Raleigh
	Alice C. Stubbs	Raleigh
	Kristen Ruth	Raleigh
	Craig Croom	Raleigh
11	William A. Christian*	Sanford
	Edward H. McCormick	Lillington
	Samuel S. Stephenson	Angier
	T. Yates Dobson, Jr.	Smithfield
	Albert A. Corbett, Jr.	Smithfield
	Franklin F. Lanier	Buies Creek
12	Robert L. Anderson	Clayton
	A. Elizabeth Keever*	Fayetteville
	John S. Hair, Jr.	Fayetteville
	Robert J. Stiehl, III	Fayetteville
	Edward A. Pone	Fayetteville
	C. Edward Donaldson	Fayetteville
	Kimbrell Kelly Tucker	Fayetteville
	John W. Dickson	Fayetteville
	Cheri Beasley	Fayetteville
	Dougald Clark, Jr.	Fayetteville

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
13	Jerry A. Jolly*	Tabor City
	Napoleon B. Barefoot, Jr.	Bolivia
	Thomas V. Aldridge, Jr.	Whiteville
	Nancy C. Phillips	Elizabethtown
	Douglas B. Sasser	Whiteville
14	Kenneth C. Titus*	Durham
	Richard G. Chaney	Durham
	Elaine M. O'Neal	Durham
	Craig B. Brown	Durham
	Ann E. McKown	Durham
	Marcia H. Morey	Durham
15A	James Kent Washburn*	Graham
	Spencer B. Ennis	Graham
	Ernest J. Harviel	Graham
	Bradley R. Allen	Graham
15B	Joseph M. Buckner*	Chapel Hill
	Alonzo Brown Coleman, Jr.	Hillsborough
	Charles T.L. Anderson	Hillsborough
	M. Patricia DeVine	Hillsborough
16A	Warren L. Pate*	Raeford
	William C. McIlwain, III	Wagram
	Richard T. Brown	Laurinburg
16B	Gary L. Locklear*	Lumberton
	J. Stanley Carmical	Lumberton
	John B. Carter, Jr.	Lumberton
	Herbert L. Richardson	Lumberton
	William Jeffrey Moore	Lumberton
17A	Richard W. Stone	Wentworth
	Frederick B. Wilkins, Jr.	Wentworth
17B	Otis M. "Bud" Oliver*	Dobson
	Charles Mitchell Neaves, Jr.	Dobson
	Spencer G. Key, Jr.	Dobson

*Denotes Chief District Court Judge

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
18	Lawrence C. McSwain*	Greensboro
	E. Raymond Alexander, Jr.	Greensboro
	Sherry Fowler Alloway	Greensboro
	Susan E. Bray	Greensboro
	William L. Daisy	Greensboro
	Wendy M. Enochs	Greensboro
	Thomas G. Foster, Jr.	Pleasant Garden
	A. Robinson Hassell	Greensboro
	Patrice A. Hinnant	Greensboro
	Harold Thomas Jarrell, Jr.	Greensboro
	Joseph E. Turner	Greensboro
19A	William G. Hamby, Jr.*	Concord
	Donna Hedgepeth Johnson	Concord
	Randall R. Combs	Concord
19B	William M. Neely*	Asheboro
	Vance B. Long	Asheboro
	Michael A. Sabiston	Troy
	Jayrene Russell Maness	Carthage
	Lillian B. Jordan	Asheboro
	Lee W. Gavin	Asheboro
19C	Anna Mills Wagoner*	Salisbury
	Theodore A. Blanton	Salisbury
	Charles E. "Charlie" Brown	Salisbury
	William C. Kluttz, Jr.	Salisbury
20	Tanya T. Wallace*	Albemarle
	Susan C. Taylor	Albemarle
	Joseph J. Williams	Monroe
	Christopher W. Bragg	Monroe
	Kevin M. Bridges	Oakboro
	Lisa D. Thacker	Wadesboro

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
21	William B. Reingold*	Winston-Salem
	Roland H. Hayes	Winston-Salem
	Chester C. Davis	Winston-Salem
	Ronald E. Spivey	Winston-Salem
	William Thomas Graham	Winston-Salem
	Victoria Lane Roemer	Winston-Salem
	Laurie L. Hutchins	Winston-Salem
	Lisa Menefee	Winston-Salem
22	Samuel A. Cathey*	Statesville
	James M. Honeycutt	Lexington
	Jimmy L. Myers	Mocksville
	Jack E. Klass	Lexington
	Martin J. Gottholm	Statesville
	Mark S. Culler	Mocksville
	Wayne L. Michael	Lexington
	George T. Fuller	Lexington
23	Edgar B. Gregory*	Wilkesboro
	David V. Byrd	Wilkesboro
	Jeanie R. Houston	Wilkesboro
	Mitchell L. McLean	Wilkesboro
24	R. Alexander Lyerly*	Banner Elk
	William A. Leavell, III	Bakersville
	Kyle David Austin	Pineola
	Bruce B. Briggs	Mars Hill
25	Jonathan L. Jones*	Hickory
	Nancy L. Einstein	Lenoir
	Robert E. Hodges	Nebo
	Robert M. Brady	Lenoir
	Gregory R. Hayes	Hickory
	J. David Abernethy	Hickory
	L. Suzanne Owsley	Hickory
	C. Thomas Edwards	Morganton

*Denotes Chief District Court Judge

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
26	William G. Jones	Charlotte
	Lisa C. Bell	Charlotte
	David S. Cayer	Charlotte
	H. William Constangy	Charlotte
	Elizabeth M. Currence	Charlotte
	Yvonne M. Evans	Charlotte
	Jane V. Harper	Charlotte
	Resa L. Harris	Charlotte
	Philip F. Howerton, Jr.	Charlotte
	C. Jerome Leonard, Jr.	Charlotte
	Eric L. Levinson	Charlotte
	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr.	Charlotte
	Ricky McKoy-Mitchell	Charlotte
	Regan A. Miller	Charlotte
	Nancy Norelli	Charlotte
	Louis A. Trosch	Charlotte
27A	Harley B. Gaston, Jr.*	Gastonia
	Catherine C. Stevens	Gastonia
	Joyce A. Brown	Belmont
	Melissa A. Magee	Gastonia
	Ralph C. Gingles, Jr.	Gastonia
27B	Larry James Wilson*	Shelby
	Anna F. Foster	Shelby
	Kevin Dean Black	Denver
	Charles A. Horn, Sr.	Shelby
28	Earl Justice Fowler, Jr.*	Asheville
	Peter L. Roda	Asheville
	Gary S. Cash	Asheville
	Shirley H. Brown	Asheville
	Rebecca B. Knight	Asheville
29	Robert S. Cilley*	Brevard
	Deborah M. Burgin	Rutherfordton
	Mark E. Powell	Hendersonville
	Thomas Nelson Hix	Mill Springs
	David Kennedy Fox	Hendersonville
	Laura J. Bridges	Rutherfordton
	C. Randy Pool	Marion

District Court Judges (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>
30	John J. Snow, Jr.*	Murphy
	Danny E. Davis	Waynesville
	Steven J. Bryant	Bryson City
	Richlyn D. Holt	Waynesville
	Bradley Letts	Sylva

For more information about N.C. District Court, call (919) 733-7107.

N.C. District Attorneys as of 2000

<i>District</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Address</i>
1	Frank R. Parrish	Elizabeth City
2	Mitchell D. Norton	Washington
3A	William Clark Everett	Greenville
3B	W. David McFadyen, Jr.	New Bern
4	George Dewey Hudson, Jr.	Jacksonville
5	John Carriker	Wilmington
6A	W. Robert Caudle, II	Halifax
6B	Valerie M. Pittman	Murfreesboro
7	Howard S. Boney, Jr.	Tarboro
8	Charles B. Vickory, III	Goldsboro
9	David R. Waters	Oxford
9A	Joel H. Brewer	Roxboro
10	C. Colon Willoughby, Jr.	Raleigh
11	Thomas H. Lock	Smithfield
12	Edward W. Grannis, Jr.	Fayetteville
13	Rex Gore	Bolivia
14	James E. Hardin, Jr.	Durham
15A	Robert F. Johnson	Graham
15B	Carl R. Fox	Chapel Hill

N.C. District Attorneys as of 2000 (continued)

<i>District</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Address</i>
16A	Jean E. Powell	Raeford
16B	L. Johnson Britt, III	Lumberton
17A	Belinda J. Foster	Wentworth
17B	C. Ricky Bowman	Dobson
18	Horace M. Kimel, Jr.	Greensboro
19A	Mark Speas	Concord
19B	Garland N. Yates	Asheboro
19C	William D. Kenerly	Salisbury
20	Kenneth W. Honeycutt	Monroe
21	Thomas J. Keith	Winston-Salem
22	Garry W. Frank	Lexington
23	Thomas E. Horner	Wilkesboro
24	James T. Rusher	Boone
25	David T. Flaherty, Jr.	Lenoir
26	Peter S. Gilchrist, III	Charlotte
27A	Michael K. Lands	Gastonia
27B	William C. Young	Shelby
28	Ronald L. Moore	Asheville
29	Jeff Hunt	Rutherfordton
30	Charles W. Hipps	Waynesville

For more information on N.C. District Attorneys, call (919) 733-7107.

UNC SYSTEM COLLEGES

UNC System Colleges and Universities

The University of North Carolina consists of sixteen institutions, all governed by a single Board of Governors. Each member institution, however, has its own board of trustees and its own distinctive history and mission.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789, opened its doors to students in 1795. It was the first state university in the United States to do so. Throughout most of its history, a board of trustees, chosen by the General Assembly and presided over by the governor, has guided the university. Between 1917 and 1972, the board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of ex-officio members. Without changing the university's name, the General Assembly of 1931 merged it with the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multi-campus institution called the University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. At the same time, it renamed the Greensboro campus to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. The name of the Raleigh campus changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University at Raleigh. Charlotte College entered the system as the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965 and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became the University of North Carolina at Asheville and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

On October 30, 1971, a special session of the General Assembly merged the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the university system without changing their names. The addition of Appalachian State University (Boone), East Carolina University (Greenville), Elizabeth City State University (Elizabeth City), Fayetteville State University (Fayetteville), North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (Greensboro), North Carolina Central University (Durham), North Carolina School of the Arts (Winston-Salem), Pembroke State University (Pembroke, renamed the University of North Carolina at Pembroke in 1996), Western Carolina University (Cullowhee) and Winston-Salem State University (Winston-Salem) created a statewide multi-campus university of sixteen constituent institutions.

The constitutionally-authorized board of trustees, composed of 100 members, was named the Board of Governors. The legislature lowered the number of board members to thirty-two, half of them elected every two years by the General Assembly.

AND UNIVERSITIES

It also granted them the authority to choose their own chairman and other officers. In 1991, the legislature added several special members to the board, including the president of the UNC Association of Student Governments, former board chairs and former governors. The Board of Governors exercises five major categories of powers and duties:

Control, supervise, manage and govern all affairs of the member institutions of the university system. This includes approving the establishment of any new public senior institution.

Maintain liaison with the N.C. Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges in order to develop a coordinated, long-range plan for higher education in the state.

Administer all state and federal aid programs for post-secondary education, except for those related exclusively to the community colleges. The board must administer these programs in accordance with state or federal statutes to ensure that they meet the goals of the system's long-range plan.

Determine the functions, educational activities and academic programs of the member institutions. In particular, the board has the authority to determine the types of degrees awarded through every institution in the system. The Board of Governors can withdraw approval of existing degree programs it deems unproductive, excessively costly or redundant. Before doing so, however, it must provide notice of intent to the member institution's board of trustees.

Collect and disseminate data and prescribe uniform reporting practices and policies for member institutions. The Board of Governors gives advice and recommendations concerning higher education to the governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission and boards of trustees at each constituent institutions. The board has the power to delegate some of its authority to boards of trustees at member institutions.

The president of the university system administers the system and executes policies set by the Board of Governors. The president, the officers of the university and their supporting staffs constitute the general administration of the university. The president prepares the system's annual budget, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, for the General Assembly.

The Administrative Council, consisting of the system president, the chancellors of the sixteen member institutions and principal members of the president's staff, meets monthly to exchange information and advice on issues affecting all of the campuses in the system. The Faculty Assembly, whose members are drawn from the faculties of the sixteen member institutions, also provides advice to the system president, as does the Student Advisory Council, composed of ex-officio student body presidents from each member institution.

In 1976, by agreement among the president of the university, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the chairman of the board of directors of the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, a new three-part liaison committee was formed to provide a forum where matters of mutual concern to the three sectors may be discussed. The 1993 General Assembly created an Education Cabinet consisting of the governor, the president of the university system, the N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction and the president of the N.C. Community College System. The cabinet also allows representatives from the state's private colleges and universities to participate in its deliberations. The cabinet resolves any issues that may affect the various parts of the state's post-secondary education infrastructure. It develops and refines a strategic plan that provides a full spectrum of education programs throughout the state. The cabinet also deliberates on any issues referred to it by the governor or the General Assembly. The State Education Commission, consisting of governing boards for the university system, community colleges and N.C. Department of Public Instruction, provides a forum for board-to-board dialogue on issues addressed by the Education Cabinet.

The university system's television network, the UNC Center for Public Television, provides television programming throughout the state for educational purposes, information dissemination and cultural enrichment. The broadcast facilities, owned by the university, are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the public's interest. Staff identify community problems and needs, then acquire or develop and produce programming to meet those needs. Staff also schedule programming to maximize the viewing audience, provide information to potential audiences, assist in reception of programs and evaluate the effectiveness of the process.

The 1979 General Assembly authorized and directed the UNC Board of Governors to establish "The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television" in order to enhance the uses of television for public purposes. The board was authorized and directed to establish a board of trustees for the center and to delegate all necessary and appropriate powers to the trustees. Members of the board of trustees serve four-year terms. The board's membership includes eleven persons appointed by the Board of Governors; four persons appointed by the governor; one state senator appointed by the president of the Senate; one member of the N.C. House of Representatives appointed by the speaker of the House; and, ex-officio, the secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the president of the University of North Carolina.

The creation of the UNC Health Care System was made possible by a special provision in the 1998 state budget adopted by the N.C. General Assembly. The revamped health care system created greater management flexibility and changed the former governance structure of UNC Hospitals. The UNC Health Care System

maintains its accountability to the UNC Board of Governors, yet ensures adequate representation from the UNC-Chapel Hill medical school and the Chapel Hill campus, UNC Hospitals and the lay public. Seven university officials serve as voting ex-officio members, while between nine and 21 members-at-large are drawn from the fields of business, management and health-care delivery, along with others who have demonstrated dedication to improving health care in the state.

Each member institution of the University of North Carolina has its own board of trustees. Each board has thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors and four by the governor with the elected president of the student body serving as an ex-officio member. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors. The duties and responsibilities of these boards fall into three broad categories:

Promoting the sound execution of the institution's mission.

Advising the Board of Governors on matters pertaining to the institution.

Advising the chancellor on the management and development of the institution.

The North Carolina School of the Arts has two additional ex-officio members. Each member institution has its own faculty and student body. A chancellor heads each as its chief administrative officer. The chancellors of various member institutions report to the system president, who serves as the chief administrative and executive officer of the University of North Carolina.

Molly Corbett Broad **President** **University of North Carolina**

Early Years

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Educational Background

E.L. Myers High School, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; B.A. in Economics, Syracuse University, 1962; M.A. in Economics, Ohio State University, 1964; Ph.D. Candidate in Economics, Syracuse University.

Professional Background

President, University of North Carolina, 1997-Present; Executive Vice-Chancellor and CEO, California State University System, 1992-97; Executive Director and CEO, Arizona Board of Regents, 1985-92; Vice-President for Government and Corporate Relations and Director of Institutional Research, Syracuse University, 1971-85; Deputy Director, New York State Commission on the Future of Post-secondary Education, 1976; Budget Analyst and Research Associate, Ohio State University.



Organizations

President, International Council for Distance Education; University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development; Microelectronics Center of North Carolina; Presidents Council, Association of Governing Board; Business Higher Education Forum.

Boards and Commissions

Association of American Universities (Board of Directors); American Council on Education (Board of Directors); National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (Board of Directors); Chapel Hill Preservation Society; Triangle United Way; Leadership America; Blumenthal Performing Arts Center (Board of Directors), Charlotte; Research Triangle Foundation (Board of Directors); Triangle Universities Center for Advanced Studies, Inc. (Board of Directors).

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa; General Motors Scholar; 1990 Leadership America; 1996 Leadership California Annual Award; 1999 Arents Award, Syracuse University.

Personal Information

Married to Robert W. Broad. Two children.

Appalachian State University

Appalachian State University, founded in 1899, offers a special learning environment for students, faculty, staff, alumni, the community and others across the region, state and nation. In fact, learning is central to every program and activity at Appalachian. With students as the primary focus, the university is evolving as a model learning community.

University programs, such as Freshman Seminar, have received national recognition. Innovative partnerships with public schools, community colleges, business and industry, retirement centers and others provide students opportunities to transform classroom learning into real-world experience. Research and service support Appalachian's instructional mission. Students regularly participate in research projects and presentations under the tutelage of their faculty.

Appalachian actively promotes international experiences for students and faculty through study abroad and international exchange programs. In fact, Appalachian has been recognized for having a high percentage of students studying abroad among master's degree-granting institutions.

University enrollment has grown steadily through the institution's transformation from Appalachian State Normal School in 1925 to Appalachian State Teachers' College in 1929 to Appalachian State University in 1967. The institution joined the consolidated University of North Carolina in 1972. The campus occupies more than 70 main buildings in its 250 acres. Properties in Washington, D.C., and New York City provide opportunities for special off-campus learning experiences. The university provides student leadership and citizenship opportunities through involvement in university committees and the Student Government Association or in one of more than 200 student clubs and organizations. It also fosters a commitment to community service and outreach through volunteer activities coordinated throughout the region and across North Carolina.

The university has ranked consistently among the top 15 comprehensive regional universities in the South since *U.S. News & World Report* began ranking colleges and universities in 1986. Appalachian's enrollment is approximately 12,300 students, representing most of the state's 100 counties. Students from 40 other states and some 50 nations also attend the university. The university offers 95 undergraduate and 81 graduate degree programs, as well as a doctorate in educational leadership.

Recently, Appalachian and nine North Carolina community colleges forged an alliance to increase access to higher education in the state and to expand learning opportunities through collaboration and a variety of outreach initiatives. The Appalachian Learning Alliance member institutions share technology, libraries, faculty and other educational resources to deliver learning programs and courses to a wider range of traditional and non-traditional students. As this alliance develops, it will

primarily serve the region extending from Winston-Salem to Marion and from the Virginia border to South Carolina.

Appalachian State University has educated more than 84,000 students during its first 100 years. Approximately three-fourths of the university's living alumni continue to reside in North Carolina and represent one-fourth of public school teachers, school administrators and the state's city and town managers. Alumni also hold a wide range of business, professional and government leadership positions across the state.

Appalachian is located in Boone, North Carolina, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The university is close to the Virginia and Tennessee borders and a two-hour drive from the region's major airports and population centers. The university welcomes and encourages prospective students, alumni and friends to visit the campus and tour the surrounding area.

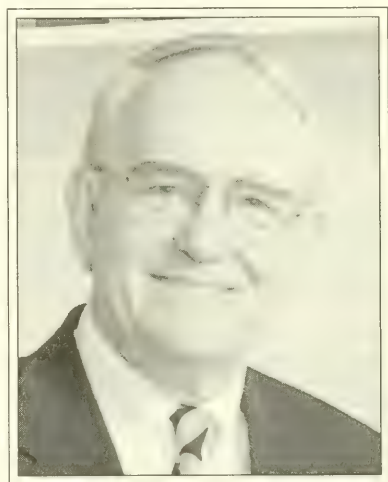
Francis T. Borkowski **Chancellor** **Appalachian State University**

Early Years

Born in Weirton, West Virginia, on March 16, 1936.

Educational Background

B.S. in Music Education and Minor in English, Oberlin College, 1957; Studies in Performance and Orchestra Conducting, Aspen Institute, 1957; M.M. in Music Performance and Minor in Conducting, Indiana University, 1959; Ph.D. in Music and Minor in Musicology, West Virginia University, 1967; Courses in Management, Harvard University, 1976.



Professional Background

Chancellor, Appalachian State University, 1993-Present; President, University of South Florida, 1988-93; Executive Vice-President and Provost, University of South Carolina, 1978-88; First Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Faculties, Indiana University-Perdue University at Ft. Wayne, 1975-78; Associate Dean of Faculties, Ohio University, 1970-75; Assistant Director of the School of Music, Ohio University, 1969-70.

Organizations

Chair, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (Chair, Criteria and Reports Committee, 1985-90); International Association of University Presidents, 1990; Member, Commission on Women in Higher Education, American Council on Education, 1989.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, North Carolina Symphony, 1996; Member, Executive Committee and the Commission on the Urban Agenda, National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges, 1990.

Honors and Awards

1997 Diamond Laureate Award, InterProm, Warsaw, Poland; 1989 Doctor of Human Letters Honoris Causa, St. Leo College; Phi Beta Kappa; 1985 Certificate of Recognition, Sigma Xi Scientific Research Society; Pi Kappa Lambda.

Personal Information

Married with three children.

East Carolina University

East Carolina University celebrated 90 years of service to the eastern region of the state in March, 1997. The university is located adjacent to downtown Greenville (population 53,000), a business, medical and educational center on the coastal plain 80 miles east of Raleigh. Greenville is a little over an hour's drive from a variety of coastal resorts and recreation areas.

Under the leadership of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock early in the 20th Century, North Carolina embarked upon an ambitious and unprecedented program of improving public education. During the movement's first decade, new schools were being opened at the remarkable rate of one a day. Aycock's intent was to lift North Carolina from the abyss of illiteracy and ignorance. To supply qualified teachers for the program, state leaders founded a new public normal school in the mostly rural, agriculturally-rich eastern half of the state. That institution of higher learning is now East Carolina University.

Chartered in 1907 as a teacher training school, East Carolina University has moved in a rapid and orderly transition from normal school to liberal arts college to multi-faceted university and has become the focal point for higher education, professional training, service and cultural development, including the fine arts and music, for eastern North Carolina. In 1941, the General Assembly authorized East Carolina to institute a liberal arts program of equal standing with its teacher education program. By the 1960s, the college had become the third largest institution of higher learning in the state. In 1967, the General Assembly elevated East Carolina College to the status of a state-supported university with a mandate to expand programs in all areas. In 1972, ECU became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina system. During the 1970s, ECU won authorization to establish a school of medicine which, with Pitt County Memorial Hospital, has become the center of a major regional complex of medical training, treatment and health care.

ECU currently consists of ten professional schools, the College of Arts and Sciences with 17 academic departments and eight interdisciplinary programs, the Graduate

School, the School of Medicine, the General College, two library divisions, the Division of Continuing Studies, the Regional Development Institute, the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, The Institute for Historical and Cultural Research, the Center for Applied Technology, the BB&T Center for Leadership Development, the Small Business and Technology Development Center, the Rural Education Institute, the Center on Aging, the Science Institute for the Disabled, the Leo W. Jenkins Cancer Center, the Cardiovascular Center, the Diabetes Center and the Science/Mathematics Education Center.

East Carolina University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Its programs are fully accredited by state and national accrediting agencies. The university is a member of or is accredited by more than 80 associations.

The total enrollment for the fall semester of 1996 was nearly 17,500. ECU students come from 99 of North Carolina's 100 counties, most of the 50 states and over 60 foreign countries. The university offers undergraduate degrees in 95 bachelor's degree program tracks. The Graduate School has 69 master's degree program tracks, six Ph.D. programs in the basic medical sciences, a Ph.D. in Communications Sciences and Disorders and an Ed.D. program in the School of Education. The MD degree is offered through the School of Medicine.

There are more than 82,000 living alumni. They reside in each of the 50 states and in some 37 other countries. Alumni are informed of campus and alumni activities through alumni publications and the ECU Alumni Association offers a wide range of programs and activities for former students.

Richard Ronald Eakin **Chancellor** **East Carolina University**

Early Years

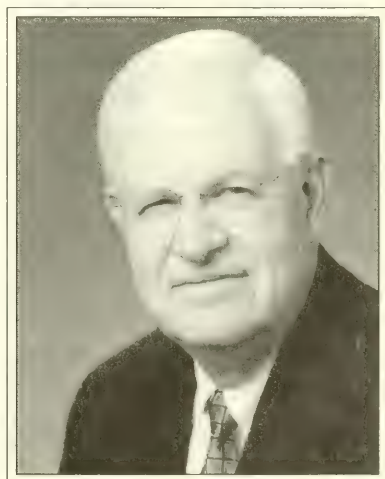
Born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, on August 6, 1938, to Everett Glenn and Mildred Hammerschmidt Eakin.

Educational Background

Shenango High School; A.B., Geneva College, 1960; M.A., Ph.D., Washington State University, 1962-64.

Professional Background

Chancellor, East Carolina University, 1987-Present; Vice-President, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1983-87; Executive Vice-Provost, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State



University, 1980-83; Vice-Provost, Institutional Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1979-80; Vice-Provost, Student Affairs, Bowling Green State University, 1972-79.

Organizations

Past President, N.C. Association of Colleges & Universities; Leader, Accreditation Teams, Southern Association of Colleges & Schools.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority; Greenville/Pitt County Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

William T. Jerome III Award, Undergraduate Student Government, Bowling Green State University, 1982-83; Mortarboard National Honorary Society, 1982; Beta Tau Chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa, National Leadership Honor Society, 1978; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1978; Institute for Student Personnel Officers, Office of Leadership Development in Higher Education, American Council on Education, 1976.

Personal Information

Married Jo Ann McGeehan Eakin of Beaver, Pennsylvania, on August 23, 1960. Two children.

Elizabeth City State University

Elizabeth City State University, a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, has dedicated itself for over a century to the constant enhancement of its learning environment and to maintaining a position on the frontiers of opportunity. This environment is especially tailored to serve a student population which primarily reflects the demographic, socioeconomic and educational diversity found in northeastern North Carolina.

Over the past several years ECSU's undergraduate program has been significantly strengthened and diversified to offer a range of degree programs in the arts and sciences, computer sciences, psychology and pre-professional programs, as well as ROTC and graduate programs through its Graduate Center. At the same time, the university continues to emphasize public and community service and its role in the development of its region.

When the Honorable Hugh Cale, an African-American representative to the North Carolina General Assembly from Pasquotank County, introduced House Bill 383 in the 1891 session, few people realized that the establishment of a normal school for educating and training African-American teachers for North Carolina's common schools would have the impact seen today.

The State Colored Normal School opened on January 4, 1892, in a rented downtown Elizabeth City location with a budget of \$900, a faculty of two, a student body of twenty-three and a curriculum consisting of elementary and secondary school courses. Led by Dr. Peter Weddick Moore, the school expanded its curriculum to two-year normal courses and moved to its present location in 1912. Following Dr. Moore's retirement in 1928, Dr. John Bias became president and supervised the transition from a two-year normal school to a four-year teachers college. In 1939, the General Assembly officially changed the school's name to Elizabeth City State Teachers College and the first baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon twenty-six Elementary Education graduates.

Dr. Harold Leonard Trigg and Dr. Sidney David Williams served Elizabeth City State Teachers College effectively and efficiently from 1939-1958 as the university's third and fourth presidents, respectively. During their capable administrations, improvements and additions were made in the physical plant and in curricular offerings.

During the decade of leadership provided by Dr. Walter N. Ridley, the school's fifth president, ECSU made significant progress. Curricular offerings were expanded with the approval of additional majors, minors and concentrations. Full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools was granted and subsequently re-affirmed. The university's name was officially changed to Elizabeth City State College and the "Vikings" mascot name was adopted for intercollegiate athletic teams. Student enrollment broke the 1,000 mark for the first time.

Following Dr. Ridley's resignation in 1968, Dr. Marion Dennis Thorpe became the sixth president. One year later, Elizabeth City State College became Elizabeth City State University. In 1972 the school became one of the sixteen constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Thorpe became its first chancellor. During Dr. Thorpe's administration, the faculty and staff doubled in number, student enrollment neared 1,500 and additional degree-granting programs were approved and established. The university's annual budget approached \$9 million and the school's physical assets grew to include over 50 buildings and approximately 830 acres of land. The concept of ECSU as a "communiversity" gained widespread acceptance.

Following the death of Dr. Thorpe, Dr. Jimmy Raymond Jenkins became the seventh individual to serve as head of the university and its second chancellor. No other ECSU alumnus had previously held this office at any institution of higher learning. Dr. Jenkins retired in 1995 after serving as chancellor for 12 years. His successor, Dr. Mickey L. Burnim, was elected unanimously by the UNC system's Board of Governors to the chancellorship on July 1, 1996.

Dr. Burnim has focused on strategically planning the future course of the 106 year-old university. He is committed to positioning ECSU for continued growth and

success into the 21st Century. Elizabeth City State University seeks to provide exemplary curricula and educational support systems that will ensure that each ECSU graduate has the skills necessary to participate successfully in a pluralistic, technologically-advanced society. The university wants its graduates to understand how the world they live in is changing and how they can best adapt to those changes. ECSU also strives to develop an appreciation of the importance of life-long learning in its graduates.

Mickey L. Burnim **Chancellor** **Elizabeth City State University**

Early Years

Born in Teague, Texas, on January 19, 1949, to Arzo and Ruby Burnim.

Educational Background

B.A. (1970) and M.A. (1972) in Economics, North Texas State University; Ph.D. in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1977; Government Executives Institute, School of Business, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1983; Institute for Educational Management, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, 1991.



Professional Background

Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 1996-Present; Interim Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 1995-96 (Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, 1986; Provost, 1990); Professor of Economics, N.C. Central University, 1986; Adjunct Assistant Professor (1983-85) and Adjunct Associate Professor (1985-86) of Economics, UNC-Chapel Hill; Assistant Vice-President of Academic Affairs, General Administration, the University of North Carolina, 1982-86; Principal Investigator, Funded Projects, Florida State University, 1978-79; Assistant Professor of Economics, Florida State University, 1976-82.

Organizations

American Economic Association; National Economic Association; NAFEO; American Association of Higher Education; N.C. Association of Academic Officers; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.; Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Inc.; Eastern States Chief Academic Officers.

Boards and Commissions

Council for Adult and Experiential Learning.

Personal Information

Married to LaVera Levels Burnim. Two children.

Fayetteville State University

In 1867, seven progressive African-American citizens — David Bryant, Nelson Carter, Matthew N. Leary, A. J. Chesnutt, Robert Simmons, George Granger, and Thomas Lomax — paid \$136 for a lot on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville and formed a board of trustees to maintain this property permanently as a site for educating Fayetteville's African-American children. The school was named after General O.O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau. Howard erected the first building on the site.

The 1877 General Assembly authorized the establishment of a normal school to educate African-American teachers. The legislature chose the Howard School as the most promising site because of its successful academic record during the previous ten years. The General Assembly designated the new school as a teacher training institution and changed its name to the State Colored Normal School. Five chief administrative officers served the school for relatively brief periods until 1899: Robert L. Harris, Charles W. Chesnutt, Ezekiel E. Smith, George Williams and the Rev. L.E. Fairley.

Dr. Ezekiel Ezra Smith returned to run the school in 1899. In 1929, all high school work was discontinued at the normal school. When Dr. Smith retired as president of the State Normal School in 1933 after 40 years of service to the university, the institution had moved to its present location on Murchison Road in Fayetteville. The new campus comprised 50 acres and ten buildings.

Dr. James Ward Seabrook served as president from 1933 until his retirement in 1956. In May of 1937, the N.C. Board of Education authorized the school to extend the course of study it provided to four years and to grant the Bachelor of Science degree in Education. In 1939, the name of the institution was changed to Fayetteville State Teachers College. The college received both state and regional accreditation in 1947.

Dr. Seabrook was succeeded by Dr. Rudolph Jones. During Dr. Jones' administration, the college's curriculum expanded to include majors in secondary education and programs leading to degrees outside the teaching field. The institution's name changed to Fayetteville State College in 1963. Six additions were made to the physical plant during Dr. Jones' term as president to accommodate a rapidly expanding enrollment. When Dr. Jones resigned in 1969, a new Administration Building was under construction and the Rudolph Jones Student Center was on the drawing board. In 1969, the institution acquired its present name, Fayetteville State University, and Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, Jr. was elected president. By a 1972 legislative act, Fayetteville State University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Lyons became its first chancellor. Dr. Lyons served as chancellor for 15 years.

During his tenure, the curriculum was expanded to include a variety of both baccalaureate and master's level programs. The Fort Bragg-Pope AFB Extension Centers, in conjunction with the Week-End and Evening College, were established

to provide military personnel and other persons employed full-time with the opportunity to further their education. The general academic structure took its present configuration in 1985 when the university became a Comprehensive Level I Institution. In addition to expanding program offerings and services, eight buildings were added to the physical plant during this period.

On January 1, 1988, Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley became the university's seventh chief executive officer. During his seven years at FSU, Dr. Hackley further expanded program offerings and improved the campus environment in response to the needs and interests of students and the community. FSU's master's degrees expanded to include business administration, education, English, biology, sociology, psychology, mathematics, and history. The university added its first doctoral program, in educational leadership, and its baccalaureate programs grew to include 38 disciplines in the arts and sciences, business and economics and education. The \$6.3 million School of Business and Economics Building and the \$10.9 million Health and Physical Education Complex underscored Dr. Hackley's commitment to FSU's continued expansion and growth.

Chancellor Hackley also strengthened the university's community outreach to children in local public schools who were at risk of dropping out. FSU developed a variety of scholarships and tutor/mentor programs to encourage public school students to stay in school. FSU conducted its first public capital campaign during Dr. Hackley's tenure, a successful project that allowed the university to boost the number of privately-funded scholarships it provided students to over 200.

Dr. Hackley left Fayetteville State University in late 1995 to become president of the N.C. Community College System. Dr. Donna J. Benson, the University of North Carolina's Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs and a former interim chancellor at N.C. Central University, served briefly as Fayetteville State University's interim chancellor.

Dr. Willis B. McLeod, a long-time educator and administrator in public school systems across the nation and a former Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, took office in November, 1995, as Fayetteville State University's new chancellor. Continuing the tradition of effective management set by his predecessors, Dr. McLeod introduced a number of innovations at FSU. The new Freshman Year Initiative (FY.I.) program, designed to improve students' educational outcomes, debuted in the fall semester of 1996.

The McLeod administration has also moved to strengthen ties between the university and the community. Major campus improvements, most notably the expansion of the Rudolph Jones Student Center and a planned \$12 million Fine Arts Building, are underway. Dr. McLeod has also been instrumental in forming a new regional partnership between public school, community college and university leaders to focus on strengthening the educational path from pre-school through post graduate studies.

Willis B. McLeod

Chancellor

Fayetteville State University

Early Years

Born September 18, 1942, in Sampson County near Dunn.

Educational Background

Triton High School, Dunn; B.S. in Education (Mathematics), Fayetteville State University, 1964; M.A. in Elementary School Education, University of Virginia, 1968; E.D. in School Administration, Department of Education, University of Virginia, 1977.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, 1995-Present; Superintendent, Richland County, School District One, Columbia, S.C., 1994-95; Associate Superintendent, Richmond, Va., Public Schools, 1992-94; Superintendent, Petersburg, Va., Public Schools, 1989-92; Superintendent, Northampton County Public School System, 1981-88; Associate Superintendent, Guilford County Public School System, 1978-81; Assistant Superintendent, District IV, New Orleans, La., 1977-78; Personnel Director, Richmond, Va., City Public Schools, 1974-77; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, 1973-74; Head Start/Follow Through Administrator, Wilmington, De., Board of Education, 1970-73; Principal, George Mason Elementary School, Richmond, Va., 1968-70; Principal, Central Elementary School, Goochland, Va., 1966-68.

Organizations

Fayetteville Area Economic Development Corporation; Fayetteville Partnership, Inc.; Fayetteville United Way; Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Urban Affairs Committee, American Association of Administrators; Phi Delta Kappa Society; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Fayetteville State University National Alumni Association; Member, 1996 Class, Seminar for New Presidents of Colleges and Universities, Harvard University.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Curry School of Education Foundation, University of Virginia; Executive Board, Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Board of Directors, Fayetteville YMCA; Board of Directors, Operation Sickle Cell, Inc.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumni Award, National Association of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Administrator of the Year, Tri-Cities Association of Educational Office Personnel; Educator of the Year, Virginia State Chapter, Phi Delta Kappa; Distinguished Service Award, Petersburg Board of Education; National Alumni Meritorious Award, Fayetteville State University.



Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Cumbo. One child. Member, Dunn Chapel Freewill Baptist Church.

N.C. Agricultural and Technical State University

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was established by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified March 9, 1891. The act read in part: "That the leading object of the institution shall be to teach practical agriculture and the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto, not excluding academical and classical instruction." The college began operation during the school year of 1890-91, before the passage of the state law creating it. This curious circumstance arose out of the fact that the Morrill Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1890 earmarked the proportionate funds to be allocated in bi-racial school systems to the two races. The N.C. General Assembly had established an A. and M. College for the White Race in 1889 and was ready to receive its share of federal funds provided by the Morrill Act. Before the college could receive these funds, however, it was necessary to make provisions for African-American students. Accordingly, the board of trustees of the A. and M. College in Raleigh was empowered to make temporary arrangements for these students. A plan was worked out with Shaw University in Raleigh where the college operated as an annex to Shaw University between 1890 and 1893.

The law of 1891 also provided that the college could be located in any city or town in the state that would make a suitable proposition to the board of trustees. A group of interested citizens in Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land for a site and \$11,000 to aid in constructing buildings. The General Assembly supplemented this investment with an appropriation of \$2,500. The first building was completed in 1893 and the A. and M. College for the Colored Race opened in Greensboro that fall.

In 1915 the legislature renamed the college The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina. The college's academic offerings grew during the succeeding decades. The General Assembly authorized the college to grant a Master of Science degree in education and certain other fields in 1939. The first master's degree was awarded in 1941. The General Assembly established a School of Nursing at the college in 1953 and the first class graduated in 1957.

The General Assembly of North Carolina voted to elevate the college to the status of regional university in 1967. North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina in 1972.

Nine presidents have served the Institution since it was founded in 1891. They are as follows: Dr. J.O. Crosby, (1892-1896), Dr. James B. Dudley, (1896-1925), Dr. E.D. Bluford (1925-1955), Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1956-1960), Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, (1960-1964), and Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, who was elected President April 10,

1964. Dr. Cleon F. Thompson, Jr., served as Interim Chancellor of the Institution from November 1, 1980 until August 31, 1981. Dr. Edward B. Fort assumed chancellorship responsibilities in 1981.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is one of the two land-grant institutions located in the state. It is a comprehensive university with an integrated faculty and student body offering degrees at the baccalaureate and master's levels. The university launched doctoral programs in electrical and mechanical engineering in 1994. The university's academic focus in recent years has been on the broad fields of agriculture, engineering, technology, business, education, nursing, the liberal arts and science. The university opened a new \$9.5 million Interdisciplinary Research Center in the fall of 1997.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University provides an intellectual setting where students may find a sense of identification, belonging and achievement that will prepare them for roles of leadership and service in the communities where they will live and work. In this sense, the university serves as a laboratory for the development of excellence in teaching, research and public service. N.C. A&T State University, with a current enrollment of 8,000 students, is now the largest historically African-American university in North Carolina. It is the nation's largest single provider of African-American engineers at the bachelor's degree level and the second largest at the master's degree level. The university was the first African-American university in the U.S. to number an astronaut among its alumni — the late Ronald McNair. It currently ranks third among University of North Carolina system member institutions in sponsored research productivity.

Dr. James Carmichael Renick **Chancellor** **N.C. Agricultural and** **Technical State University**

Early Years

Born in Rockford, Illinois.

Educational Background

B.A., Central State University, Ohio; Bachelors of Social Work, Kansas University; Ph.D. in Public Administration, Florida State University; Postdoctoral Studies, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor; Executive Development and Management Training, Harvard University Institute for Educational Management and the Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. Agricultural and Technical University, 1999-Present.



Organizations

Business-Higher Education Forum; American Council of Education Commission on Women in Higher Education; Parren J. Mitchell Foundation; Jacob Lawrence Foundation; Chair-Elect, Council of Fellows, American Council of Education Fellows Program.

Boards and Commissions

Microelectronics Center of North Carolina; Piedmont Triad Center for Advanced Manufacturing; Greater Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Hayes Taylor YMCA.

Personal Information

Married to Peggy O. Gadsden Renick of Pensacola, Fla. One child.

North Carolina Central University

North Carolina Central University, chartered in 1909 and opened in 1910, is completing the last quarter of its first century and looks confidently toward a new millennium. For nearly half of its history, North Carolina Central University was led by one man. James E. Shepard was the grandson of a slave and the son of a distinguished Baptist minister. A trained pharmacist, Shepard was also a leader of the International Sunday School movement. During the first decade of the Twentieth Century, the young Shepard began to speak out publicly of his dream of an institution that would provide both practical training and intellectual stimulation, particularly for the lay leaders of the nation's African-American churches.

Shepard's dream came to the attention of the Durham Merchant's Association, which invited him and his associates to examine the advantages of their city as the site of what was then referred to as "a National Training School for the Colored Race." Durham of the early 1900s had a population of some 18,000 persons and was served by four railroads. The association offered Shepard a 25-acre site one-half mile outside the existing city limits. With moral and financial support from prominent citizens of Durham, New York and Connecticut, Shepard established his school. The original physical plant, which was equipped with electric light and steam heat, had a value of \$60,000 and consisted of eight buildings.

The school opened its doors in July, 1910, as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The name Chautauqua had its origins in the Sunday School movement and described a series of lectures and cultural activities designed for a general audience. Chautauqua programs were often promoted as an opportunity for a vacation; nevertheless, Chautauqua registrants were required to attend all of the major lectures of the series. During the 1910-11 school year, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua had 15 faculty members and enrolled 201 students. Three students graduated from the school's commerce program in 1911. The institution offered three-and-four year programs — all requiring extensive study of Latin, Greek and the Bible — in normal education, teacher training, college preparatory, classical

studies for the A.B. degree, general science studies for the B.S. degree and chemistry. Shorter vocational and trade courses ranged from weaving to mural decorating. The school also offered special training for ministers and religious workers.

In 1915 financial difficulties forced the reorganization of the institution as the National Training School, but a large donation from Mrs. Russell Sage of New York City permitted Dr. Shepard to retain control. Over the next few years, Dr. Shepard weighed the alternative courses of seeking denominational support for the nonsectarian school or seeking support from the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1923, the National Training School became the state-supported Durham State Normal School, devoted to "the training of teachers for the Colored Public Schools of North Carolina." Two years later, Dr. Shepard was able to persuade the General Assembly to take a revolutionary step by making the institution over into North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported liberal arts college for black people in the United States. Building programs to support the institution's new role began in 1927 under the administration of Governor Angus B. McLean.

Between 1925 and 1939, North Carolina College for Negroes achieved the accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and met the educational standards of the American Medical Association for pre-medical training, and from most of the South's state departments of education. In 1939, the General Assembly authorized the North Carolina College board of trustees to establish graduate courses in the liberal arts and to organize departments of law, pharmacy and library science. The graduate programs were opened that fall. The School of Law was established in 1940 and the School of Library Science in 1941. Ironically, the pharmacy school was never established, even though that was Dr. Shepard's own profession. By the time of Dr. Shepard's death on October 6, 1947, the institution had become North Carolina College at Durham, was fully-accredited and highly-respected and had become the alma mater of a growing list of distinguished alumni.

Dr. Alfonso Elder took office as the college's second president in 1948. Dr. Elder would lead North Carolina College at Durham for the next 15 years, overseeing an era of physical expansion, rapid growth in enrollment and significant development in academic programs. Dr. Elder retired in September, 1963, and was succeeded as president by Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who resigned on February 1, 1966. Dr. Albert N. Whiting became president in July, 1967. He directed the continued physical expansion of the institution, as well as the creation of several new academic programs in criminal justice, public administration, elementary education, jazz, and church music and, in 1972, the creation of the North Carolina Central University School of Business.

In 1969, North Carolina College at Durham became North Carolina Central University. In 1972, all of North Carolina's state-supported senior institutions of higher education became part of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Whiting's title changed from president to chancellor. He remained at the helm of North Carolina Central

University for 11 more years, until June 30, 1983. Chancellor Whiting was succeeded by Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, who served until the election in 1986 of Chancellor Tyrone R. Richmond by the UNC Board of Governors. Dr. Donna J. Benson became interim chancellor on January 1, 1992, when Dr. Richmond returned to faculty duties. Julius L. Chambers, an alumnus of the university, assumed the chancellorship on January 1, 1992.

During the last decade, North Carolina Central University has added graduate programs in public administration, criminal justice and information sciences. NCCU has also revised its Master of Business Administration program and added a baccalaureate program in computer science. Distinguished alumni of North Carolina Central University include the president of Virginia Union University; the chancellor of Winston-Salem State University; a vice-president of the University of North Carolina and university and college faculty and throughout the United States. Other alumni include a number of members of the N.C. General Assembly (including former House Speaker Dan Blue), former mayors of Raleigh, Durham and Atlanta and a host of distinguished public servants at all levels of government. Graduates of North Carolina Central University have gone on to careers as presidents of banks and other corporations, school superintendents, principals and administrators in many states, performing artists, professional athletes and representatives of most of the professions.

Julius LeVonne Chambers **Chancellor** **N.C. Central University**

Early Years

Born in Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County, on October 6, 1936, to William Lee and Matilda U. Burton Chambers.

Educational Background

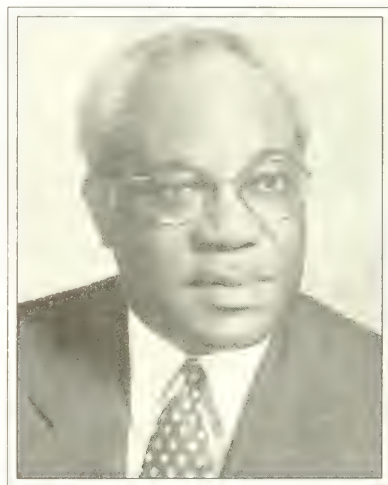
Peabody High School, Mt. Gilead, 1954; B.A. in History, N.C. Central University, 1958; M.A. in History, University of Michigan, 1959; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1962; LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1963.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. Central University, 1992-Present.

Organizations

American Bar Association; National Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; Durham Communities in Schools; Hillside Model School Task Force; Golden Leaf Foundation; OIC (Board of Directors); NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund (Board of Directors); Triangle Community Foundation.



Boards and Commissions

Research Triangle Institute; Board of Directors, Nabisco, Inc.; Board of Trustees, Educational Testing Service, Inc.; Board of Directors, People for the American Way; Board of Directors, First Union Bank.

Military Service

Hospitalman, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1962-66; Private, JAG, U.S. Army.

Honors and Awards

1999 NCCU Biomedical/Biotechnology Research Institute named in Chancellor Chambers' honor; 1999 Adam Clayton Powell Award for Legislative and Legal Perfection, Congressional Black Caucus Foundation; First African-American editor-in-chief of the law review at any white law school in the South; 1994 Courageous Advocacy Award, American College of Trial Lawyers; 1991 Honorary LL.D. Degree, Monmouth College, Monmouth, N.J.

Personal Information

Married to Vivian Giles Chambers on August 7, 1960. Two children. One grandchild. Member, Friendship Baptist.

N.C. School of the Arts

The brainchild of former Governor Terry Sanford and author John Ehle, the North Carolina School of the Arts (NCSA) was formally established by the N.C. General Assembly in 1963. In 1965, the School of the Arts opened its doors to students, breaking new ground as the first state-supported residential school for the performing arts in the country. Today, NCSA is one of the world's foremost arts conservatories, training students for professional careers in the performing, moving image and visual arts. It stands, as it has throughout its history, on a tradition of professionalism.

Composer Vittorio Giannini of The Juilliard School served as NCSA's first president. It was his vision that shaped the school and continues to make the school unique among its peers: a resident faculty of professional artists; beginning training at the age that talent first becomes evident; artists living together in a true conservatory environment; and performance as an integral part of instruction.

Robert Ward, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer, served as chancellor from 1967-1974. Under his tenure, the school more than doubled its faculty and enrollment and joined the University of North Carolina system as one of its 16 campuses. Composer Robert Suderburg, who served as chancellor for the next decade, oversaw major capital improvements at the school, including the completion of the Workplace, featuring specially-designed dance, drama, music and visual arts studios and the Semans Library, with its extensive arts and academic holdings.

Lawrence Hart, retired dean of music at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, served as acting chancellor during 1983-84. In 1983, the School of the Arts opened the Stevens Center, a magnificently-restored neoclassical theater on Fourth

Street in Winston-Salem. With seating for 1,380 people, the center quickly became part of city's bid to revitalize its downtown area.

During the tenure of Jane Milley, who was appointed chancellor in 1984, faculty salaries were increased and campus facilities were expanded. This included the addition of Performance Place, with its two theatres, and the renovation of the School of Design & Production. Philip Nelson, former dean of music at Yale University, served as interim chancellor during 1989-90.

Alexander C. Ewing became the fifth chancellor of the school in 1990. He is a well-known arts administrator in the national dance world as well as a businessman. Since his appointment as chancellor, he has spearheaded the establishment and opening of a fifth arts school, the School of Filmmaking. He has also guided the formulation and implementation of a new campus master plan, the expansion of alumni services and the launching of the most comprehensive capital campaign in the school's history. Ewing previously served the School of the Arts as head of its international board of visitors.

Since opening its doors more than 30 years ago, NCSA is still the only major arts training institution of its kind offering accredited instruction at the junior high, high school, undergraduate and graduate levels in dance, design and production, drama, filmmaking, music and visual arts with a complementary academic program. Students are selected under strict admission standards, based on their ability to show potential for professional success. An audition or submission of a portfolio and interview are required.

At the secondary level, students in the school's dance, drama, music and visual arts programs work toward the North Carolina high school diploma with arts concentration. At the college level, students work toward a Bachelor of Music or a Bachelor of Fine Arts in dance, design and production, drama and filmmaking. At the graduate level, students work toward a Master of Music or Master of Fine Arts in Design and Production. In addition to the rigorous demands of their arts training, students working toward a high school diploma or college degree must also take requisite academic courses through the school's general studies division. College students who opt to concentrate entirely on their arts discipline may earn a College Arts Diploma. The School of the Arts recognizes that on-stage, hands-on experience is vital to the training of young artists. Students, faculty and guests present more than 400 public performances and screenings annually to more than 100,000 people at campus theatres and halls, in the Stevens Center and on tour across North Carolina, as well as along the East Coast and in Europe. Through the school's international dance and music programs, students have studied and performed over the years to great acclaim in London, Hungary, Italy, Germany, France and Spain.

Alumni are perhaps the best example of the success of the school's training program. School alumni have distinguished themselves in Broadway shows, regional

theatre, opera companies, symphony orchestras, dance companies and in film and television around the world. Among the best known are Tony-nominated actor Terrence Mann, star of Broadway's "Beauty and the Beast," "Les Miserables" and "Cats"; actress Mary-Louise Parker, whose film credits include Fried Green Tomatoes, Bullets Over Broadway and The Portrait of a Lady; Keith Roberts, soloist with American Ballet Theatre; Mary Cochran, founder of NCNY Dance and long-time dancer with the Paul Taylor Dance Company; Tony Fanning, art director for theatre and film (The Hudsucker Proxy and Nell); Paul Tazewell, costume designer for Broadway ("Bring in 'Da Noise, Bring in 'Da Funk") and regional theatre; Ransom Wilson, internationally-acclaimed flutist, conductor and founder of Solisti New York; and Lisa Kim, violinist with the New York Philharmonic.

NCSA also offers special programs including its Summer Session, an intensive, five-week course of study for aspiring dancers, actors, filmmakers and visual artists; the Preparatory Dance Program, for talented 4th-, 5th- and 6th-graders in the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools; and the Community Music School, which offers private music lessons and group classes to community members of all ages.

Alexander C. Ewing **Chancellor** **N.C. School of the Arts**

Early Years

Born in New York, N.Y., on February 25, 1931, to Thomas, Jr., and Lucia Hosmer Chase Ewing.

Educational Background

St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., 1949; Yale University, 1953.

Professional Background

Chancellor, North Carolina School of the Arts, 1990-Present; Cattle Ranching; President, Hillbright Enterprises, Inc., 1975-1990; Owner, Operator and CEO, ACE Land and Cattle Company.

Organizations

Trustee Emeritus, Joffrey Ballet Foundation; Former General Director, Joffrey Ballet Company, New York; Member Emeritus, Mid-Hudson Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie, New York; Downtown Rotary Club, Winston-Salem; Former Chair, Dance Collection for the New York Public Library, Lincoln Center, New York City; Century Club, New York; Twin City Club, Winston-Salem.



Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Thomas S. Kenan, III, Institute for the Arts, Winston-Salem; Board of Center Associates, Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro; Arts Advisory Board; Policy Committee, A+ Schools Program, Winston-Salem; Former Member, Dance Advisory Panel, National Endowment for the Arts.

Honors and Awards

Honors Graduate, Yale University; Torch Honor Society; Scroll and Key Senior Society.

Personal Information

Married, Sheila Cobb Ewing of Mt. Kisco, New York, on October 31, 1970. Four children. Five grandchildren.

N.C. State University

North Carolina State University is the largest of the 16 institutions in the University of North Carolina system. The school currently has more than 28,000 students and is the UNC system's flagship campus for science and technology. A Research I, land-grant university, N.C. State has traditional strengths in engineering, agriculture, forestry and textiles and has emerged as a leader in biomedical research, food safety, materials science, severe weather forecasting and other fields of study that affect the health, livelihoods and well-being of people in North Carolina and world-wide. The university has the largest environmental science, engineering and policy faculty in the Southeast – some 500 educators and researchers – who are conducting nearly 300 research and outreach projects on water quality, air quality, sustainable forestry and agriculture, animal waste management and pollution control for the paper, pulp and textiles industries. Rapidly-developing programs in genomics place N.C. State among the first research universities to focus on genomic sciences from the perspectives of statistics, computer sciences, forest resources, agriculture, life sciences and veterinary medicine.

N.C. State's leadership role extends to non-technological fields, too. N.C. State designers and architects have transformed North Carolina's landscape and pioneered the concept of universal design to make products and housing accessible to all. The university's criminologists are shedding new light on youth violence and ways of controlling it. The College of Education and Psychology is one of the largest producers of middle-school math and science teachers in the nation and is renowned for its extensive outreach efforts in the public schools. The College of Management offers the state's only technology-based Master of Science in Management degree, which is custom-designed to the needs of the high-tech industry. The college also boasts an innovative and rapidly-expanding electronic commerce program with the largest online presence in the country.

On March 7, 1887, the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The Watauga Club of Raleigh and a statewide farmers' movement had convinced the

legislature of the need to transfer the federal funds received by the state under the provisions of the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to a new land-grant college in Raleigh. The cornerstone of A and M College was laid in August, 1888, and its doors officially opened on October 3, 1889.

Alexander Q. Holladay, the college's first president (1889-1899), and a faculty of five offered courses in agriculture, horticulture, pure and agricultural chemistry, English, bookkeeping, history, mathematics, physics, practical mechanics and military science. The first freshman class numbered about fifty students. By the end of the institution's first decade, resident enrollment had reached 300.

During the administration of George T. Winston (1899-1908) a new curriculum in textiles was developed and normal courses were offered in the summer for public school teachers. The Agricultural Extension Service was established during the administration of Daniel H. Hill (1908-1916) and enrollment grew to more than 700. In 1917, during the administration of Wallace C. Riddick (1916-1923), the institution's name was changed to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. The introduction of the word "engineering" was intended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the professional and theoretical as well as the practical aspects of technical education.

In 1923, a major reorganization of the college's administration began and President Riddick resigned to become the first dean of the new School of Engineering. Eugene Clyde Brooks (1923-1934), the fifth president of State College, continued the reorganization with the creation of the School of Agriculture (later renamed the School of Agriculture and Forestry), the School of Science and Business, the School of Education, the School of Textiles and the Graduate School. Resident enrollment rose to nearly 2,000 in 1929 before the Depression caused a drop to approximately 1,500 in 1933. The first women graduates of State College received their degrees in 1927.

During the Depression, the General Assembly of 1931 attempted to promote economy and prevent unnecessary duplication among the three leading state institutions of higher education by establishing a single consolidated administration for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro. Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the consolidated university, and Dr. Brooks, with the title of vice-president, continued as chief administrative officer at State College. The consolidation phased out of the School of Engineering at Chapel Hill and the School of Science and Business at Raleigh. A general college, later called the Basic Division, was established to provide two years of basic courses in humanities, social sciences and natural sciences as a foundation for students in the various degree-granting technical and professional schools.

Colonel John W. Harrelson (1934-1953), Class of '90, was the first alumnus to become administrative head of State College. Under the consolidated organization, his title was Dean of Administration; later it was changed to Chancellor. During Harrelson's administration the institution experienced the beginning of extraordinary growth in the aftermath of World War II. Two new schools were established: the School of Design and the School of Forestry. A multimillion dollar expansion program was completed during the administration of Carey H. Bostian (1953-1959), and the program of student activities was greatly enlarged. Student enrollment during Bostian's tenure passed 5,000.

The faculty and student population more than doubled during the administration of John T. Caldwell (1959-1975) and another new school was organized: the School of Physical Sciences and Applied Mathematics (now Physical and Mathematical Sciences). The School of General Studies, was renamed the School of Liberal Arts. The name Liberal Arts was adopted when the school was authorized to offer a full range of bachelor's and master's degree programs in the humanities and social sciences. The name of the institution itself changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University, signifying its new role as a comprehensive university.

N.C. State's enrollment passed 20,000 during the administration of Chancellor Joab L. Thomas (1976-1981). The School of Veterinary Medicine was established, the name of the School of Liberal Arts was changed to School of Humanities and Social Sciences and North Carolina State University was recognized as one of two major research universities within the University of North Carolina system.

Bruce R. Poulton served as N.C. State's tenth chief administrative officer from 1982 to 1989. During his tenure the university's individual schools were renamed colleges and the College of Education expanded to become the College of Education and Psychology. Dr. Larry K. Monteith was subsequently appointed as N.C. State's chancellor in 1989. Under Dr. Monteith N.C. State earned a chapter of the elite Phi Beta Kappa honor society and established the College of Management and First Year College, which is geared toward ensuring the success of new students. Growth exploded on the university's Centennial Campus during Monteith's tenure with eight new buildings valued at \$120 million – including the \$45.5 million Engineering Graduate Research Center. Dr. Monteith retired in 1998.

Dr. Marye Anne Fox, a chemist and member of the distinguished National Academy of Sciences, became the first woman to hold the top position at the state's leading science and technology university when she was named the school's 12th chancellor in April, 1998. Fox has promoted demographic and intellectual diversity; fostered partnerships with federal, state and local government, with local schools and with the private sector. She has worked to build an efficient business model for the university.

N.C. State's 2,010-acre campus is located west of downtown Raleigh, a part of the state's technology-rich Research Triangle area. N.C. State is composed of a central campus, the College of Veterinary Medicine complex and Centennial Campus, a 1,000-acre research and technology-transfer "technopolis" that includes corporate and government research and development centers and business incubators. The university owns research stations, outreach centers and extension facilities across the state. Near the main campus is Carter-Finley Stadium and the new Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena. The \$156 million arena is home to Wolfpack men's basketball and the Carolina Hurricanes of the National Hockey League.

Campus development is on the fast track. N.C. State's high-tech Centennial Campus is one of the fastest-growing campuses of its kind in the nation, housing state-of-the-art labs, classrooms and government and industry partners. The campus is at the forefront of a national trend in which universities are redesigning education and research efforts to include faculty spin-off companies, real-world experience for students and closer ties to the industries that translate research into quality-of-life improvements for the public. The campus has doubled the number of resident partners in the past year. Twelve buildings have been completed on the campus and 13 additional buildings, including a middle school, the Lucent Technologies building and a \$41 million conference center and hotel, are now under construction or in design. Additional laboratories, residential neighborhoods and a monorail link to the main campus are envisioned.

N.C. State continues to attract the best and brightest students. Since 1989 the average GPA of entering N.C. State freshmen has risen from 3.4 to 3.86. About 40% of entering freshmen have GPAs of 4.0 or above. The nation's most prestigious arts and sciences honor society, Phi Beta Kappa, awarded N.C. State a chapter in 1994. Less than 12% of the nation's colleges and universities have earned this distinction, which signifies N.C. State's emergence as a well-rounded academic community and as one of the nation's elite public universities.

The university is organized into ten colleges and schools — Agriculture and Life Sciences, Education and Psychology, Engineering, Forest Resources, Humanities and Social Sciences, Management, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles and Veterinary Medicine — as well as the School of Design. North Carolina State University offers bachelors degrees in 90 fields of study, masters degrees in 96 fields and doctoral degrees in 56 fields, in addition to the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree. To date, the university has awarded more than 150,000 degrees.

The university has about 28,011 students (58.1% male and 41.9% female). Minorities account for about 20% of the entire student body. There are 1,147 international students. More than 600 students participate in distance education, pursuing degrees off-campus. More than 90% of N.C. State's teaching faculty have terminal degrees in their fields. Nineteen faculty members have been elected to the prestigious National Academy of Sciences or National Academy of Engineering.

The university has an annual budget of approximately \$775 million. Research and sponsored-program expenditures exceed \$330 million per year. As one of the Southeast's leading universities for technology transfer, N.C. State holds 312 patents and ranks 30th nationally among all universities for patents held. The university received about \$7.7 million in royalty income from licensing patents in 1999, placing it among the top 15 universities in the nation in royalty income. A \$10 million venture capital investment fund, Centennial Venture Partners Fund, recently invested in ten new research start-ups associated with the university during its first full year.

The College of Engineering has one of the six largest undergraduate programs in the nation and the College of Textiles is the largest and most modern university-based textiles school in the world. The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences is the fifth-largest agriculture college in the country and operates the nation's second-oldest state research service. The College of Forest Resources boasts the largest research program of any Southeastern forestry school and is the birthplace of the nationwide acid rain research effort.

The College of Education and Psychology's community college and adult education program is ranked by peers among the top five in the country. The College of Veterinary Medicine has gained national stature for trailblazing programs including laser surgery and cancer treatment, as well as ground-breaking research in infectious diseases. The School of Design is the most comprehensive school of environmental design in the Southeast. Extension organizations in each of the 100 counties in North Carolina and on the Cherokee Indian Reservation assist the university's teaching and applied research programs throughout the state.

N.C. State University is a member of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, the International University Consortium for Telecommunications in Learning, the North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities and the Cooperating Raleigh Colleges.

Marye Anne Fox

Chancellor

N.C. State University

Early Years

Born in Canton, Ohio, on December 9, 1947.

Educational Background

B.S., Notre Dame College, 1969; M.S., Cleveland State University, 1970; Ph.D., Dartmouth College, 1974; D.Sc. (Honoris Causa), Notre Dame College, 1994; D.Sc. (Honoris Causa), Cleveland State University, 1998.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. State University, 1998-Present; Vice-President for Research, University of Texas, 1994-98; M. June and J. Virgil Waggoner Regents Chair in Chemistry, 1991-98; Director, Center for Fast Kinetics Research, University of Texas, 1986-91; Rowland Pettit Centennial Professor, University of Texas, 1986-91; Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Texas, 1985-86; Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Texas, 1981-85; Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Texas, 1976-1981.

Organizations

American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Chemical Society; Inter-American Photochemical Society; The Electrochemical Society; Kappa Gamma Pi Honorary; Sigma Xi Scientific Honorary; Scientific Advisor on Interdisciplinary Science Programs, David & Lucile Packard Foundation; Kenan Institute for Engineering, Technology and Science (Chair, 1998); Research Triangle Institute Board of Governors.

Boards and Commissions

Ex-Officio Member, Board of Trustees, National Institute of Statistical Sciences; International Board, Stanford Research Institute; National Board, Women in Science and Technology Alliance; North Carolinians Against Gun Violence Education Fund; Board of Ocean and Atmospheric, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Honors and Awards

1999 Leadership Award, Women Administrators in North Carolina Higher Education; 1999 Woman of the Year, New York Academy of Sciences; 1996 Electee, American Philosophical Society; 1994 Member, National Academy of Sciences; 1994 Fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Personal Information

Married to Dr. James Whitesell. Three children, two stepchildren.



University of North Carolina at Asheville

The University of North Carolina at Asheville is the designated liberal arts university in the 16-campus University of North Carolina system. An outstanding learning community, UNCA focuses its resources on academic excellence undergraduate liberal arts education and community partnerships with the region.

UNC-Asheville opened in 1927 as Buncombe County Junior College for area residents interested in pursuing higher education. The school underwent several name changes, mergers with local governments and school systems and moves before relocating to its present campus in north Asheville. Asheville-Biltmore College joined the consolidated University of North Carolina system in 1969 as the University of North Carolina at Asheville with the distinct mission to offer undergraduate liberal arts education of superior quality. Today UNC-Asheville is the only designated undergraduate liberal arts university in the 16-member UNC system and one of only six public universities in the nation designated as a national liberal arts university (Liberal Arts I).

UNC-Asheville enrolls 3,200 students pursuing bachelors degrees in 30 majors in the natural and social sciences, humanities, pre-professional and professional areas, as well as the Masters of Liberal Arts. With an average class size of 19, UNC-Asheville emphasizes a personalized education characterized by close faculty-student interactions, challenging academic programs and service-learning activities. The university has received national recognition for its interdisciplinary approach to undergraduate liberal arts education, specifically its Undergraduate Research and Humanities programs. Faculty and students founded the National Conference on Undergraduate Research in 1986 and it continues to rotate annually to major universities around the country. The Humanities Program, a four-course sequence of world history and culture required of all degree-seeking students, has been a national model followed by other schools starting humanities programs. Through UNCA's Key Center for Service Learning, students integrate community service into their academic service.

UNC-Asheville's innovative academic programs, interdisciplinary approach and reasonable cost draw praise from the national college guidebooks annually. The popular *Fiske Guide to Colleges* ranks UNCA among its Top 20 Best Buys in public higher education, saying, "The University of North Carolina at Asheville offers all the perks that are generally associated with pricier private institutions: rigorous academics, small classes and a beautiful setting. And it does it for a fraction of the cost. All the ingredients for a superior college experience lie in wait in Asheville." *The Princeton Review: the Best 311 Colleges* lists UNCA in this select group, saying, "For students who seek a public education in a smaller campus environment, this is a great choice."

The 1999 *Templeton Guide: Colleges that Encourage Character Development* cited UNCA's First-Year Experience program as an exemplary college program.

The 265-acre mountain campus comprises about 30 buildings for classrooms, administration, residence and recreation, with a new master plan in place for expansion over 20 years. The newest buildings on the scenic UNCA campus are two residence halls, South Ridge and West Ridge; a state-of-the-art Health and Fitness Center addition to Justice Athletic Center; and the Dining Hall. The campus houses the Asheville Graduate Center, which offers masters and doctoral degree programs of other UNC institutions for the region's residents and the nationally-prominent N.C. Center for Creative Retirement, which provides programs such as the College for Seniors that enhance the lives of older adults. The university's year-round concerts, plays, lectures and other cultural offerings enrich the quality of life for Western North Carolina.

UNC-Asheville's location in the region's business, cultural and population center (Asheville's population is currently about 75,000) provides the advantages of a city in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Students take advantage of outdoor programs and study opportunities in the natural "laboratories" in the more than one million acres of public lands surrounding Asheville. Under the leadership of Chancellor James H. Mullen Jr., who took office in August, 1999, UNCA is advancing as the premier public liberal arts university in the country. UNC-Asheville is pursuing new initiatives that emphasize academic excellence, service learning, diversity and community partnerships.

James Hayes Mullen **Chancellor** **UNC-Asheville**

Early Years

Born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, to James Hayes and Frances M. Taylor Mullen.

Educational Background

Granby High School, Granby, Massachusetts, 1976; A.B. Magna Cum Laude in History, College of the Holy Cross, 1980; Master's in Public Policy, Harvard University, 1984; Ed. D. in Higher Education Administration, University of Massachusetts, 1994.



Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Asheville, 1999-Present; Senior Vice-President, Trinity College, 1997-99; Vice-President for Student Services, Trinity College, 1996-97; Vice-President for Strategic Planning and Community Relations, Trinity College, 1995-96; Executive Vice-President, Vice-President for Fiscal and

Development Affairs, Dean of Planning, Research and Development, Assistant to the President, Middlesex Community College, 1988-95.

Organizations

WCQS Public Radio; City of Asheville Sustainable Economic Development Task Force.

Boards and Commissions

United Way of Asheville and Buncombe County; Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce; Asheville-Buncombe VISION; Salvation Army; North Carolina Arboretum.

Personal Information

Married to Mari Elizabeth Sullivan Mullen. Two children. Member, St. Eugene's Roman Catholic Church.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has earned a worldwide reputation for vital teaching, cutting-edge research and distinguished public service. Carolina was the first state university to open its doors and the nation's only public university to award degrees in the 18th century. Authorized by the N.C. Constitution in 1776, UNC was chartered in 1789. The cornerstone for Old East, the nation's first state university building, was laid Oct. 12, 1793. On Jan. 15, 1795, UNC admitted its first student.

Now in its third century, UNC belongs to the select group of 61 campuses forming the Association of American Universities. UNC's academic offerings span more than 100 fields, including 53 bachelor's, 79 master's and 61 doctoral degrees as well as professional degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and law. Five health schools — which, with UNC Hospitals, comprise one of the nation's most complete academic medical centers — are integrated with liberal arts, basic sciences and high-tech academic programs. Alumni include writers Thomas Wolfe and Jill McCorkle; athletes Michael Jordan, Vince Carter, Mia Hamm and Marion Jones; and journalists Roger Mudd and Charles Kuralt. Others include former White House Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles; President James Polk; geneticist Francis Collins; actors Jack Palance, George Grizzard and Andy Griffith, as well as actresses Louise Fletcher and Sharon Lawrence; editorial cartoonist Jeff MacNelly; banker Hugh McColl; and fashion designer Alexander Julian. Carolina's 227,233 alumni reside in all 50 states and around the world.

Recent National Rankings

U.S. News and World Report's 1999 "Annual Guide to America's Best Colleges" ranked UNC fifth among the nation's top public universities and among the top 25 public and private campuses in selectivity, based on the proportion of students admitted to the number who applied.

U.S. News also ranked 43 graduate degree programs and specialty areas at UNC among the top 25 nationwide, in April 2000. The magazine rated programs in the

schools of business, education, law, medicine and nursing, and master's and doctoral programs in the College of Arts and Sciences and other units. Several schools, degree programs and specialty areas were in the top 10.

The Fiske Guide to Colleges in 1999 called UNC one of the 21 public universities that were the "best college buys" for 2000. Such schools offer "remarkable educational opportunities at a relatively modest cost."

Newsweek magazine listed UNC among "first-rate schools" because of academics, a beautiful campus and highly ranked sports teams.

Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine rated UNC first among state universities, calling it "a place where high achievers are in good company."

Location

The 729-acre central campus includes the two oldest state university buildings, Old East Residence Hall and Person Hall. Old East and Playmakers Theatre, an 1852 Greek-revival building, are National Historic Landmarks. In 1999, the American Society of Landscape Architects named the UNC campus one of the 22 most beautifully landscaped college sites. UNC helps anchor the Research Triangle Park, which has spurred the state's economic growth.

Students

Some 24,635 students from all 100 North Carolina counties, the other 49 states and more than 100 countries studied at UNC in fall 1999. Sixty-two percent enrolled as undergraduates, 29 percent in graduate programs and 9 percent in professional programs. UNC students have a long tradition of outstanding achievement. Thirty-five have been awarded the Rhodes Scholarship since it was created in 1902, including the first U.S. black woman recipient. Twelve UNC students have won the Rhodes since 1980. UNC students regularly win other prestigious merit awards in the United States and abroad. In 2000, UNC posted nine such winners: two Luce Scholars funded by the Henry Luce Foundation; one of 79 scholars the Harry Truman Scholarship Foundation chose nationwide; two of 11 Churchill Scholarships to England's University of Cambridge; two Morris K. Udall Scholars; and two of 309 Goldwater Scholars.

Academics

With a requirement that all freshmen in fall 2000 own laptop computers, UNC aims to produce graduates with both the brainpower and the technical savvy required for success in the 21st century. The requirement is part of the Carolina Computing Initiative, a campuswide technology plan to enhance teaching, learning and research. UNC-CH is believed to be the first university among those classified as "Research I" by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to require undergraduates to own laptops as part of a comprehensive technology plan. UNC

spent 1999-2000 enhancing scholarly opportunities available to undergraduates, especially freshmen. Carolina offered 65 freshman seminars averaging about 15 students each and taught by outstanding senior faculty. Designed to develop critical thinking, writing and speaking skills, the seminars are being phased in over four years until all freshmen participate.

More academic advisers, a new undergraduate research office and the opening of the James M. Johnston Center for Undergraduate Excellence were among other academic highlights. Housed in the newly renovated Graham Memorial Building, the Johnston Center united under one roof the honors program, Carolina Leadership Development, scholarly fellowship programs and other entities that enrich undergraduate education. Fund raising helped enhance academics. In 1999, UNC marked its ninth straight record year for private giving by raising \$148 million. The Council for the Advancement and Support of Education presented its 2000 Circle of Excellence Award for Overall Educational Fund- Raising Performance to Carolina, the only public campus to win six times. Gifts created scholarships and professorships, purchased library collections and benefited academic units.

Faculty

Carolina's 2,600-member faculty includes professors who hold major posts in virtually every national scholarly or professional association. Among current professors, nine are members of the National Academy of Sciences, 20 of the academy's Institute of Medicine, five of the National Academy of Engineering and 23 of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Fred Brooks, founder of the computer science department, received the Association for Computing Machinery's A.M. Turing Award, which is considered the Nobel Prize of computing and honors landmark contributions to computer architecture, operating systems and software engineering. Jacquelyn Hall, founder of the Southern Oral History Project, won a 1999 National Humanities Medal for helping preserve access to resources in the humanities. Joe DeSimone, Kenan professor of chemistry, received the 1999 Phi Lambda Upsilon Fresenius Award, becoming the first N.C. scientist to receive the national honor. Basic science and engineering applications he developed use carbon dioxide as a replacement for water and organic solvents in synthetic and manufacturing processes. Pediatrics Professor Mel Levine has pioneered efforts to understand why children learn differently. In 1999, All Kinds of Minds, a non-profit institute affiliated with UNC and founded by Levine, received a \$10 million challenge grant from Charles R. Schwab and his wife, Helen, to promote greater awareness of learning differences nationally. Economics Professor Steven Rosefielde was among a dozen researchers in the first class of Carnegie Scholars, selected for innovative scholarship and policy research. He will receive up to \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corp. for a project on arms control in Russia.

Research

In 1998-99, UNC topped the \$344 million mark — a new university record — for contracts and grants awarded for research, teaching and public service. Faculty received \$171 million in National Institutes of Health research funding, ranking 14th all universities and fifth among publics. NIH is the federal government's biomedical research arm. In 1999, UNC disclosed 116 new inventions by faculty. Forty-one patents were awarded, and 70 inventions licensed for commercial development. Applying their inventions and their know-how for economic growth, current and former UNC faculty, staff and students have helped create 21 new companies employing more than 12,500 people. Those start-up companies include Alphavax, Inspire Pharmaceuticals Inc., MiCell Technologies Inc. and Xantho Inc. MiCell founder Joe DeSimone and his UNC chemistry students developed technology that spurred DuPont to expand its Bladen County site with construction of a \$40 million Teflon development and manufacturing facility. Upon demonstration of the new technology, the company plans to build a world-scale facility representing a total \$275 million investment. Entrepreneurial initiative is among the reasons UNC was one of 16 universities listed as the best nationwide in contributing to state and local economic development in a recent report by the Southern Growth Policies Board's Southern Technology Council.

In the battle against cancer, about 210 faculty work at the Lineberger Cancer Center, one of 26 National Cancer Institute-designated comprehensive cancer centers nationwide. Faculty from all five health schools and the College of Arts and Sciences collaborate on center projects in laboratory, clinical and public health science. Using genetic engineering techniques, UNC medical researchers have bred mice that help them better understand and treat deadly diseases and health conditions. UNC is building upon this and other strengths by starting a new genetics department and genomics initiative with a four-year, \$2.6 million grant from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. UNC scientists are national leaders among those using sophisticated atomic-scale research techniques called nanotechnology, which may help guide efforts to manipulate viruses and DNA. Team members work with a device they invented called the nanoManipulator, which combines an atomic force microscope with a force-feedback virtual reality system.

Educational and Cultural Resources

From the Ackland Art Museum to the North Carolina Botanical Garden, Carolina offers an array of educational and cultural opportunities. The Ackland exhibits from a permanent collection of more than 14,000 works of art, particularly rich in Old Master paintings and sculptures by artists including Degas, Rubens and Pissarro; Indian miniatures; Japanese paintings; and North Carolina folk art. Besides its displays of native and unusual plants and its nature trails, open year-round, the Botanical Garden offers art exhibits, nature walks and courses on topics ranging from home gardening to botanical illustration.

Professional theater also has a permanent place at Carolina through the Play Makers Repertory Company. And the Carolina Union Performing Arts Series has sponsored shows by artists including Bobby McFerrin, Stomp and Dance Theater of Harlem. Astronomy enthusiasts enjoy programs at the Morehead Planetarium while student, faculty and professional ensembles perform classical and choral music and jazz. Wilson Library's North Carolina Collection, Rare Book Room and Southern Historical Collection draw researchers from near and far. And the William and Ida Friday Center for Continuing Education offers a site for conferences, workshops and institutes plus courses in classrooms and via the Internet for part-time students.

Public Service

UNC's public service programs reach every region of North Carolina, helping communities protect public health, improve schools and medical services, stimulate business, plan for growth, understand their heritage and enrich the quality of life. Launched in 1999, the new Carolina Center for Public Service coordinates and catalyzes campus outreach activities around the state. Immediately after opening last fall, the center mobilized UNC's efforts to help Eastern North Carolina recover from Hurricane Floyd, sending volunteers by bus to help in damaged areas. Students and faculty in all schools volunteered time and expertise to help flood victims and officials in damaged areas. Efforts ranged from staffing makeshift clinics to helping obtain medicines to advising state and local health departments on challenges including the threat of disease and contaminated drinking water. Floyd has spawned new research in Chapel Hill to help damaged areas and better prepare for similar future disasters. Other mainstays of Carolina's public service efforts include the Institute of Government, the nation's largest and most diversified university-based government training and research organization, and the N.C. Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) Program, which is based at the School of Medicine and helps meet health-care needs statewide.

North Carolina's school teachers benefit from the Learners' and Educators' Assistance and Resource Network of North Carolina (LEARN NC), a Web site offered free through the UNC School of Education. Teachers and others in all 117 school systems have been trained on the site, which includes exemplary lesson plans indexed by grade, subject and the N.C. Standard Course of Study. With the N.C. Arts Council, the education school also helps public schools through the N.C. Curriculum, Music and Community Project, which uses traditional Tar Heel music to teach the state standard course of study in fourth-grade. That project resulted from another designed to foster public service, the Tar Heel Bus Tour. Each May, the tour takes faculty new to North Carolina on an educational tour of the state. The goal is to help newcomers understand the state that produces 82 percent of Carolina's undergraduates — thereby helping new faculty communicate with students and design research and service projects that benefit the state. When the 1998 tour visited the Ole Time Fiddler's & Bluegrass Festival in Union Grove, Dean Madeleine Grumet hatched the idea of incorporating traditional music into the classroom.

Dr. James Moeser **Chancellor** **UNC-Chapel Hill**

Early Years

Born in Colorado City, Texas, on April 3, 1939.

Educational Background

B.A. with Honors in Music, University of Texas, 1961; M.M. in Musicology, University of Texas, 1964; Doctor of Musical Arts, University of Michigan, 1967.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2000-Present; Chancellor, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1996-2000; Vice-President for Academic Affairs and Provost, University of South Carolina, 1992-96; Dean, College of Arts and Architecture and Executive Director of University Arts Services, Pennsylvania State University, 1986-92; Dean, School of Fine Arts, University of Kansas, 1975-86; Carl and Ruth Althaus Distinguished Professor of Music, University of Kansas, 1984-86; Professor of Organ, University Organist, Chair of the Department of Organ (to 1975), University of Kansas, 1969-74; Assistant Professor of Organ, University Organist, Chair of the Department of Organ, University of Kansas, 1966-69.

Organizations

American Guild of Organists (President, 1990-94; Vice-President, 1986-90; Chair, Committee on Professional Education, 1984-Present); National Screening Committee for Organ and Harpsichord, Institute for International Education, 1984-86; Chair, Panel on Doctoral Education, National Association of Schools of Music, 1981.

Boards and Commissions

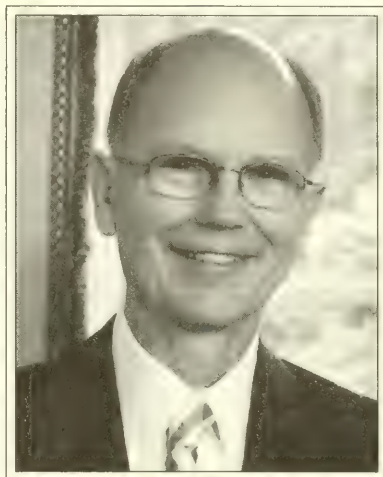
Board of Governors, Josephson Institute of Ethics, 1999-Present; Board of Directors, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1999-Present (Chair, Committee on Technology Transfer, 1999-Present); Overseers' Committee to Visit the Memorial Church, Harvard University, 1998-Present; Member, Kellogg Commission on the Future of State and Land-Grant Universities, 1996-Present.

Honors and Awards

1968 Kent Fellowship for Postdoctoral Research in Musicology, Danforth Foundation, University of Michigan; 1961-62 Year of Advanced Study, Fulbright-Hayes Grant, Hochschule fur Musik, Berlin, Germany (additional work in Paris, France).

Personal Information

Married to Dr. Susan Dickerson Moeser. Two children.



University of North Carolina at Charlotte

As the only doctoral-degree institution in the state's largest metropolitan center, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte serves the urgent educational and research needs of a vigorous economy and a diverse cultural environment. It specializes in excellent teaching, market-oriented research and expert public service. Its academic reputation consistently ranks it as one of the most distinguished regional universities in the Southeastern United States.

UNC Charlotte was founded in 1946 as a night school for returning World War II veterans. In 1949 the people of Charlotte, inspired by mathematics teacher Bonnie E. Cone, converted the night school into a permanent institution under the name Charlotte College. In 1965, at the urging of Bonnie Cone, the North Carolina General Assembly made Charlotte College the fourth branch of the University of North Carolina. In the past 35 years UNC Charlotte has produced more than 60,000 graduates, the vast majority of whom still reside in North Carolina.

With an enrollment of more than 17,000 students and a faculty of more than 725, it is now the fourth-largest institution within the 16-campus University of North Carolina system. It attracts students from all of North Carolina's 100 counties, from all 50 United States and the District of Columbia and from more than 70 foreign countries. Enrollment projections indicate the university can expect a student population of more than 24,000 students by the year 2010. About 4,000 of the university's students are housed on the campus. Another 4,000 to 5,000 live in privately-owned apartments and condominiums within walking distance of the campus. The remainder commute from within the 14-county metropolitan region. The university expects to maintain those housing ratios into the future.

UNC Charlotte is composed of a College of Arts and Sciences and five professional schools – the College of Architecture, the Belk College of Business Administration, the College of Education, the William States Lee College of Engineering and the College of Nursing and Health Professions. Also included within that structure is a School of Information Technology. The university offers a broad range of undergraduate programs, more than 50 graduate programs and nine programs leading to doctoral degrees. About 20% of its students are enrolled in graduate studies.

UNC Charlotte's campus covers almost 1,000 acres between U.S. Highway 29 and North Carolina Highway 49 about 10 miles northeast of Charlotte's central business district. The university's modern, air-conditioned facilities are grouped in a compact cluster, easily accessible to pedestrians. No building is more than a 10-minute walk from Atkins Library, which stands in the center of the campus. Much of the university's remaining land is heavily wooded and offers scenic lakes, streams and jogging or hiking trails. The university's presence has stimulated the development of much of the surrounding land, including 3,200 acres of University Research Park, the fifth-largest university-related research park in the United States. The park's 39 tenants employ more than 22,000 workers. Other developments in the area include

University Hospital, a 130-bed, acute-care facility, and University Place, a European-styled mixed-use commercial center that includes housing, shops, offices, restaurants, theaters and hotels. The university is the focus of University City, a thriving urban center that is among the most attractive, diverse and fastest-growing of the "edge cities" that surround Charlotte. In addition to its main campus, UNC Charlotte maintains a 15,000 square-foot classroom complex in Charlotte's central business district to serve the more than 75,000 people who live and work there.

UNC Charlotte strives to make full use of its proximity to Charlotte and the metropolitan region, which offer real-life laboratories for hands-on teaching through internships, cooperative education and public service. The Belk College of Business Administration follows the advice of area business leaders in seeking ways to improve its service to the community. The university's College of Education sends its faculty and students into classrooms in more than 65 area school districts. The William States Lee College of Engineering collaborates with over 500 employers who hire engineering students as interns and for co-operative education programs. The Cameron Applied Research Center partners with more than 150 manufacturers, medical centers, businesses and institutions in conducting technical research. The university's Office of Continuing Education annually conducts more than 200 short courses and academic-credit courses of interest to 6,000 or more students from business, the professions and non-profit institutions throughout the metropolitan area and the state. Some of the courses are offered over interactive television and the Internet, including the state's only bachelor's degree course in fire-safety engineering.

The university's lead public service agency is the Urban Institute, which calls on the faculty's expertise in helping business and industry, local, state and federal government agencies and non-profit institutions throughout the Carolinas solve problems, assess opportunities and monitor programs and services. In a typical year the institute might complete as many as 50 projects involving as many as 80 community partners. Among other outreach services, the Office of International Programs assists people, business and institutions throughout the region in adjusting to global trends in trade, languages and other educational and cultural opportunities. The Center for Professional and Applied Ethics assists business, institutions and government agencies in resolving conflicts of interest and preparing employees to recognize ethical issues. The university supports the Ben Craig Center, a business incubator that houses about 20 technology-based firms in the first two or three years of their operations. The center provides office space, equipment and services and offers expertise in management, strategic planning and the aggregation of capital. It has supported the development of more than 40 businesses that moved out of the center and are now contributing economic value to the metropolitan region.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte works very closely with the public schools of the state and the community college system to provide a seamless pathway to educational opportunity. Many students at UNC Charlotte enroll as transfers from the community college system.

James H. Woodward

Chancellor

UNC Charlotte

Early Years

Born in Sanford, Florida, November 24, 1939, to J. Hoyt and Bonnie Breeden Woodward.

Educational Background

B.S.A.E. with Honors, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1962; Ph.D., Georgia Institute of Technology, 1967; M.B.A., The University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1973.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 1989-Present; Senior Vice-President for University College, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1984-89; Dean, School of Engineering, UAB, 1978-83; Professor of Engineering Mechanics, UAB, 1977-89; Assistant Vice-President for University College, UAB, 1973-78; Director of Technology Development, Rust International, 1970-73.

Organizations

American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society of Engineering Education; National Society of Professional Engineers; Omicron Delta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi; Tau Beta Pi; Newcomen Society.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Air University, U.S. Air Force; Cannon Research Center; Johnson C. Smith University; Summit House Charlotte; Charlotte Chamber of Commerce.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, 1965-68.

Personal Information

Married Martha Hill Woodward of Columbus, Georgia, on October 13, 1956. Three children. Four grandchildren. Member of the Methodist Church.



University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, located near the geographic center of the state and in its third-largest city, has a strong tradition of academic excellence. As The State Normal and Industrial School (1891-96), The State Normal and Industrial College (1896-1919), The North Carolina College for Women (1919-32) and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (1932-63), the institution's concentration for many years was on the education of young women. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became coeducational. With the change came an expanded educational mission, particularly at the graduate level. Today, UNCG has a headcount enrollment of nearly 13,000 students. Over the years, the university has awarded more than 73,000 degrees.

Under the leadership of Chancellor Patricia A. Sullivan, UNCG is preparing for the challenges of the new century that lies just ahead. UNCG's mission statement, approved in the fall of 1996, states that, "The University of North Carolina at Greensboro is a leading student-centered university, linking the Piedmont Triad to the world through learning, discovery, and service." The mission statement will guide the university's development in many ways. Since her arrival at UNCG in January, 1995, Chancellor Sullivan has set a goal of making UNCG "the best student-centered university in North Carolina" and she is taking steps to make that goal a reality.

Chancellor Sullivan and other university officials are looking at UNCG's offerings, processes and procedures to ensure that they are focused on serving students and faculty. Other steps are being taken to help UNCG re-center its focus on students to provide them the counsel, information and programs they need to succeed. Chancellor Sullivan is also working to secure the additional resources UNCG needs, both in terms of its state appropriation and an increase in funds from private gifts. The Second Century Campaign, completed in 1999, surpassed its \$42.8 million goal by more than \$12.5 million and raised a total of \$55.4 million. The impact of the campaign is that UNCG will have the resources to plan for new and more innovative programs for the 21st Century and that students will benefit for years to come.

The chancellor has also put a strong emphasis on outreach activities. In the fall of 1996, UNCG launched its new Center for the Study of Social Issues. The center is designed to utilize UNCG's faculty expertise to help solve community problems. The university, in cooperation with the Moses Cone Health System, has also created the UNCG Institute for Health, Science and Society. The institute promotes the sharing and exchange of resources to mutually enhance research and teaching and serve the Triad community. In 1996, the university opened its new Center for Global Business Education and Research in the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics.

UNCG has undertaken major initiatives in recent years in the area of capital improvements that will enhance the university's facilities and overall campus environment. In 1996-97, UNCG had projects totalling approximately \$50 million either in construction or moving toward the start of construction in the spring of

1997. The centerpiece of this building effort was the \$23.4 million home for the university's nationally-recognized School of Music. The new, 130,000 square-foot facility opened in August, 1999. Other completed projects include a new parking deck, a new baseball field and student recreation area, a major renovation of Phillips-Hawkins Residence Hall, the Spring Garden Street Traffic and Safety Project and a wide variety of smaller projects. The General Assembly approved \$9 million for advance planning for UNCG's new \$39.2 million Science Building.

Academically, the university consists of a College of Arts and Sciences, which contains 19 departments, and six professional schools: the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics, Education, Human Environmental Sciences, Music, Nursing and Health and Human Performance, Walter Clinton Jackson Library is highly-regarded and has an open-stack collection of over 2,400,134 items, including books, documents and microtext.

The University's Residential College and Cornelia Strong College each provide unique settings for innovative study and unity of academic and social experience for students. UNCG's seven pre-professional programs offer all of the courses required for admission to medical and dental schools, pharmacy, veterinary and physical therapy programs and law school. A two-year pre-engineering curriculum prepares students to transfer to schools with engineering programs. The university's College of Arts and Sciences offers the Center for Critical Inquiry, which sponsors special programs in liberal studies, an honors program and freshman seminars. The Writing Across the Curriculum Program has been a requirement in the College of Arts and Sciences since 1989.

Faculty research and other creative work continue to increase each year at the university, and nowhere is that growth more obvious than in the annual summary of external grants and contracts compiled by the Office of Research Services. Total award dollars from research, training and public service grants and contracts reached \$23.5 million in fiscal year 1998-99. The university's faculty members are engaged in a wide variety of research projects designed both to improve the lives of North Carolina's citizens and to advance knowledge. In 1996, for example, UNCG received a three-year federal grant of \$808,660 in a collaborative effort with Vanderbilt University to work with the Guilford County Schools to study the learning behaviors of at-risk children during their early school years. The university has a full-time faculty of 718, of whom 573 hold full-time appointments. Of those holding full-time appointments, 93.7 percent hold doctorates or terminal degrees.

Chartered in 1891, UNCG opened its doors as the State Normal and Industrial School in 1892, with an initial student body of 223 and a 15-member faculty. Its campus in 1892 consisted of ten acres and its original curriculum featured three departments. These departments offered courses in business, domestic science and normal school training through a three-year course of study that led to a diploma. UNCG was the first state-supported school for the education of women in North Carolina.

Leading that crusade for the education of women was Charles Duncan McIver, who served as the institution's first president from 1892-1906. In 1906, following the death of Dr. McIver, Dr. Julius I. Foust became president and served until 1934, when he retired from active service. In 1932 the school became one of the three institutions which made up the Consolidated University of North Carolina. At that time, the institution was renamed Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

In 1934, Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, who had served as teacher and vice-president, was elected head of the institution with the title of Dean of Administration. By act of the board of trustees in 1945, the title of the head of the institution was changed to Chancellor. Dr. Jackson, who retired in 1950, was succeeded by Dr. Edward Kidder Graham. After Dr. Graham's resignation in 1956, Dr. W.W. Pierson Jr. served as acting chancellor until July 1, 1957, when Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell became chancellor. Dr. Pierson returned to serve again as acting chancellor in September, 1960, after the resignation of Dr. Blackwell. Dr. Otis Singletary became chancellor July 1, 1961.

In 1963, Woman's College was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became co-educational. During the period of November, 1964, to February, 1966, while Dr. Singletary was on leave of absence, Dr. James Ferguson served as acting chancellor. Dr. Singletary returned and served as chancellor until his resignation on November 1, 1966. Dr. Ferguson again served as acting chancellor and was appointed chancellor on January 9, 1967. Dr. Ferguson served until his retirement to return to teaching in the summer of 1979, when Dr. William E. Moran became chancellor. Dr. Patricia A. Sullivan succeeded Dr. Moran as chancellor in 1995.

On campus, UNCG has ample opportunities for recreation, entertainment and social life. Elliot University Center sponsors concerts on a regular basis during the year. The University Concert and Lecture Series provides a yearlong array of performances by major artists and performing groups. In addition, about 150 student organizations, eight social fraternities and eight social sororities have either colonies or chapters in operation at the university. UNCG also is one of only six public or private institutions in the state that have a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic honorary society that recognizes academic accomplishments in the liberal arts and sciences.

Patricia A. Sullivan

Chancellor

UNC-Greensboro

Early Years

Born in Staten Island, New York, on November 22, 1939, to John M. and Antoinette M. Nagengast.

Educational Background

Notre Dame College; B.A., St. John's University, 1961; M.S., New York University, 1964; Ph.D., New York University, 1967.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1995-Present; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Texas Women's University, 1987-94; Interim President, Texas Women's University, 1993-94; Dean of the College, Salem College, 1981-87; Associate Professor of Biology and Director of the Biology Honors Program, Texas Women's University, 1979-81; Associate Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1975-80; Visiting Fellow, Cornell University Program on Science, Technology and Society, 1976; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1970-75; Post-Doctoral Fellow, National Institutes of Health, 1968-70; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wagner College, 1967-68.

Organizations

American Council on Education; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities; Rotary; United Way of Greensboro; National Conference for Community & Justice (Board of Directors); N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry (Member, Executive Committee; Member, Board of Directors); Greensboro Area Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors).

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Center for Creative Leadership; Board of Directors, United Way; Chair, Commission on Women in Higher Education, American Council on Education; Long range Planning Committee, Southern Conference; Chair, Professional Development Committee, American Association of State Colleges & Universities.

Honors and Awards

1999 Honorary Doctor of Pedagogy, St. John's University.

Personal Information

Married to Charles W. Sullivan on June 18, 1966. Member, St. Paul the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, Greensboro.



University of North Carolina at Pembroke

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke was founded in 1887 to educate Native Americans of Robeson County. It is one of the oldest public universities in the state. Until 1953, UNC-Pembroke was the only state-supported, four-year college for Native Americans in the nation. Today, UNCP is a Comprehensive I university offering 53 undergraduate programs, 40 minors and nine graduate programs. Although UNCP has a diverse student body drawn from across the nation and from several foreign countries, the majority of students are from the immediate ten-county region. The university occupies 126 acres in the town of Pembroke (population approximately 3,000), located in rural southeastern North Carolina. UNCP is located ten miles west of Lumberton.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke began as a normal school established by the General Assembly on March 7, 1887. The state appropriated \$500 for teaching instruction, but left the Robeson County Indians to finance the purchase of land and construction of buildings. The Rev. W.L. Moore, an outstanding leader of great determination, spearheaded the efforts to raise money for the new institution. He is regarded as the “Founder, Erector, Teacher” of the early normal school.

The Croatan Normal School enrolled 15 students in the fall of 1887. The General Assembly renamed the school the Indian Normal School of Robeson County, then changed it again to the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County. This name remained until 1941, when it was changed to Pembroke State College for Indians. Eight years later, it was shortened to Pembroke State College.

In 1951, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted full accreditation to the school as a four-year liberal arts college. A steady increase in enrollment prompted an expansion of academic programs and facilities. In 1969, the General Assembly granted regional university status and the institution's name changed to Pembroke State University. Three years later, the university became a constituent member of the University of North Carolina system, joining 15 other campuses in the system. Effective July 1, 1996, the institution's name was changed to the University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

UNC-Pembroke's growth as a university has been especially progressive in the last two decades. Master's in Education programs were implemented in 1978 and now include degree programs in Educational Administration, Educational Supervision, Elementary Education, English Education, Mathematics Education, Middle Grades Education and Reading Education. Master's in School Counseling, Business Administration and Organizational Leadership and Management have also been added to the university's post-baccalaureate offerings.

UNCP enjoys the highest accreditation possible and features 53 undergraduate degree programs and 40 minors through 17 undergraduate academic departments: American Indian Studies, Art, Biology, Business Administration and Economics,

Communicative Arts, Education, Geology and Geography, Health, Physical Education and Recreation, History, Mathematics and Computer Science, Music, Nursing, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Science, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice.

Newest additions to the institution's baccalaureate degree offerings are a Bachelor of Science in Nursing, which began in 1992, and a Bachelor of Science in Community Health Education and a Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice, both begun in the 1993-94 academic year. Bachelor programs in American Studies, Athletic Training and Birth Through Kindergarten Education were also recently added.

UNCP offers a Bachelor of Arts in American Indian Studies, one of only two such degree programs offered east of the Mississippi River. The university has an outstanding collection of American Indian art and artifacts in its Native American Resource Center, which draws thousands of visitors each year from across the U.S. and abroad.

UNC-Pembroke has participated in the N.C. Teaching Fellows Program since 1994. The program has been hailed as the nation's top teacher recruitment program and is designed to attract today's brightest students and prepare them for their role as tomorrow's teachers.

The state-of-the-art Givens Performing Arts Center is the cultural center of the region, featuring Broadway shows like *Fiddler on the Roof*, *A Chorus Line*, *My Fair Lady* and *Brigadoon*, among others.

UNCP's Regional Center for Economic, Community and Professional Development provides a variety of services including research, planning, assessment, consulting, conference design and customized training. The center also offers an array of programs in community health, rural education, small business consulting, public safety and management development.

WNCP-TV, UNC-Pembroke's modern television facility, enables the university to distribute weekly programming to a potential audience of 2.5 million North Carolinians. The station is broadcast through cable systems in Fayetteville, Charlotte, Lumberton, Wilmington and other cities. WNCP-TV's Action News 8 is a live, student-produced television news program. WNCP-TV's programming is broadcast daily over WFAV, Fox 62, in Fayetteville. WNCP-TV students also produce a weekly sports show that airs Friday nights on WKFT-TV, Channel 40, in Fayetteville.

UNC-Pembroke is a member of the NCAA Division II Peach Belt Conference. The conference, composed of public colleges and universities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, has enabled UNCP to compete athletically with institutions similar in size and mission and provides a high level of competition.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is committed to academic excellence in a balanced program of teaching, research and service. The university's faculty and administration believe that commitment to education as a lifelong experience compels UNCP to enhance and enrich the intellectual, economic, social, cultural and political

life of the region it serves. By actively pursuing these goals, UNCP, by example, fulfills another aspect of its mission — to instill in students a continuing appreciation for diverse cultures and an active concern for the well-being of others.

Dr. Allen C. Meadors **Chancellor** **UNC-Pembroke**

Early Years

Born in Van Buren, Arkansas.

Educational Background

B.A. in Business Administration, University of Central Arkansas; M.B.A.; Ph.D. in Administration and Education, Southern Illinois University; A.B. in Computer Sciences, Saddleback College.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, 1999-Present; CEO and Dean, Pennsylvania State University at Altoona, 1993-1999; Dean and Professor, College of Health, Social and Public Services, Eastern Washington University, 1990-93; Chair and Professor, Department of Health Administration, and Dean, College of Public Health, University of Oklahoma, 1989-90.

Military Service

Health Administrator, Medical Service Corps, United States Air Force, 1969-73.

Honors and Awards

Certified Fellow, American College of Healthcare Executives.

Personal Information

Married to Barbara Meadors. Two children.



University of North Carolina at Wilmington

The 650-acre arboretum campus of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNCW) offers an oasis of green amidst the commercial bustle of South College Road and the warm brick Georgian architecture of the campus buildings provides a suitable atmosphere for learning.

UNCW, among the fastest-growing universities in the 16-campus UNC system, prides itself on its undergraduate education, a marine biology curriculum that ranks fifth in the nation, a commitment to increased internationalism and environmental education and its mission to provide community outreach to the region it serves.

Organized into the College of Arts and Sciences, the Cameron School of Business Administration, the Watson School of Education, the School of Nursing and the Graduate School, the university offers 57 undergraduate and 22 post-graduate degree programs to its student body of more than 9,700.

Degree programs include: Accountancy, Anthropology, Art History, Athletic Training, Biology, Business Administration, Business Systems and Marketing, Chemistry, Clinical Laboratory Science, Communication Studies, Computer Science, Criminal Justice, Economics, Education, Education of Young Children, Elementary Education, English, Environmental Studies, Finance, French, Geography, Geology, History, Marine Biology, Mathematics, Middle Grades Education, Music, Music Performance, Nursing, Parks & Recreation Management, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Education and Health, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, School Administration, Social Work, Sociology, Spanish, Special Education, Studio Art, Teaching and Theater, Therapeutic Recreation.

Graduate degree programs include: Accountancy, Biology, Business Administration, Chemistry, Creative Writing, Critical Literacy, Curriculum/Instruction Supervision, English, Family Nurse Practitioner, Geology, History, Liberal Studies, Marine Biology, Marine Sciences, Mathematics, Middle Grades Education, Psychology, School Administration, Special Education.

The university, founded in 1947 as Wilmington College, first moved to the College Road site in 1961 and occupied three buildings. It became the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1969. The campus now has 75 buildings on a 650-acre tract. In five residence halls, 13 apartment buildings and seven suites, more than 2,000 students live on campus. A University Union and University Center provide for the needs of resident and commuting students and are used occasionally by the general public as well.

Three of the university's facilities are available for use by the general public: the 1,000-seat Kenan Auditorium, the 6,000-seat Trask Coliseum and Randall Library (a regional Federal Document Repository). Kenan Auditorium is used for concerts, theater productions, lectures and public meetings. Trask Coliseum is used for exhibitions and larger shows, as well as athletic events.

UNCW offers some evening classes and two five-week summer terms. In addition to the regular curriculum courses, the Division for Public Service and Extended Education offers a variety of seminars, short courses and workshops for continuing education credit or for personal enrichment. For additional information, contact UNCW, 601 South College Road Wilmington, NC 28403, call (910) 962-3000 or visit the university's web site at www.uncwil.edu.

James R. Leutze **Chancellor** **UNC-Wilmington**

Early Years

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 24, 1935, to Williard Parker and Magdalene Mae Leutze.

Educational Background

Wicomco High School, Salisbury, Maryland, 1953; B.A., University of Maryland, 1957; M.A., University of Miami, 1959; Georgetown University, 1963; Ph.D., Duke University, 1968.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Wilmington; Creator, producer and host of *Globe Watch*, N.C. Center for Public TV, 1983-97; Professor of History, UNCW, 1990-Present.

Organizations

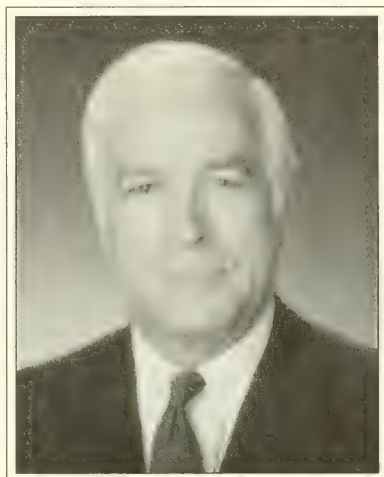
Governor's Appointee, Clean NC 2000, 1999-Present; Governor's Appointee, Commission for a Competitive North Carolina, 1994-95; North Carolina Citizens for Business & Industry (Board of Directors, 1995-Present); N.C. Government Performance Audit Committee, 1991-93; Chair, Interagency Task Force on Educational Technologies, 1991-94; Trustee, George Marshall Foundation, 1990-Present; International Association of University Presidents, 1989-Present; Executive Committee, Virginia Foundation of Independent Colleges, 1989-90; Educational Associate, Atlantic Council of the United States, 1985-90.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Kenan Institute-Asia, 1997-Present; Board of Directors, Daniel D. and Elizabeth H. Cameron Foundation, 1996-Present; Board of Directors, Donald R. Watson Foundation, 1994-Present; Board of Directors, North Carolina Center for World Languages & Culture, 1994-Present; Central Selection Committee, Morehead Scholarship Program, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1983-95.

Military Service

Captain, Commander Headquarters, U.S. Air Force, 1960-63.



Awards and Honors

Cyber Warrior Pioneer for Distance Learning Experimentation; J.W. Pate Award for Environmental Advocacy, Cape Fear River Assembly; 1971 Standard Oil Award for Teaching, UNC; 1978 Tanner Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching, UNC; Bernath Prize for Distinguished Publication in American Foreign Policy, Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations.

Western Carolina University

Western Carolina University was founded in August, 1889, as a semi-public school. Chartered as Cullowhee High School in 1891, it served the Cullowhee community and boarding students from neighboring counties and other states.

For Professor Robert Lee Madison, the institution's founder, the aim of the school was teacher training. Impressed with mountain children, he wanted to bring them opportunities for development. With the first state appropriation of \$1,500 in 1893, a normal department was established. In 1905, the institution became Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, a title it held for 20 years.

Beginning about 1912, the status of the school was gradually raised to that of a two-year normal school or junior college. With state support increasing and work at the secondary level discontinued, the name of the school was changed in 1925 to Cullowhee State Normal School. In 1929, under a new charter authorizing the school to extend its work to the four-year level, the name Western Carolina Teachers College was adopted.

Modifications in function and rapid growth climaxed in 1951 with the addition of a post-graduate year to the curriculum and the granting of the Master of Arts in Education degree was authorized. Demands for expanded programs in the liberal arts and in other areas of learning led to expanded offerings and a further change, in 1953, to the name Western Carolina College. In 1967 the institution was designated a regional university by the North Carolina General Assembly and the name of the institution changed to Western Carolina University. In 1971 the state legislature reorganized higher education in North Carolina and, on July 1, 1972, Western Carolina University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina.

Today, Western Carolina University enrolls more than 6,600 students working toward degrees in the arts and sciences, business, education and psychology, health sciences, nursing and technology and applied science, as well as numerous other fields of academic endeavor. The university's five colleges — Applied Sciences, Arts and Sciences, Business, Education and Allied Professions and Graduate School — offer degrees at the bachelor's, master's and education specialist levels. A doctoral program leading to a Ph.D. in Educational Administration began in the fall of 1996, marking another milestone in the expanding scope of the university's academic offerings. The nation's first Master's in Project Management is offered through the

College of Business. A faculty of about 340 serves students in resident-credit centers at Asheville and Cherokee, in extension classes in towns across western North Carolina and on the campus in Cullowhee.

Historically, service to the region has been a keynote of Western Carolina University's programs. That group of programs, now more comprehensive than ever, includes the Center for Improving Mountain Living, the Mountain Heritage Center, the Hunter Library (the largest in western North Carolina), the Institute for College and University Teaching and the Mountain Aquaculture Research Center — all outstanding examples of the university's research and community service activities.

John William Bardo **Chancellor** **Western Carolina University**

Early Years

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 28, 1948, to John Thomas and Grace Roberta Day Bardo.

Educational Background

Visiting Scholar, University of Southampton, England, 1968-69; B.A., University of Cincinnati, 1970; M.A., Ohio University, 1971; Ph.D., the Ohio State University, 1973; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1987.



Professional Background

Chancellor, Western Carolina University, 1995-Present; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1993-95; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1990-93; Assistant to the President for Planning and Evaluation, University of North Florida, 1989-90; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, University of North Florida, 1986-89; Dean, School of Liberal Arts, Southwest Texas State University, 1983-86; Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Wichita State University, 1978-83; Professor, Lecturer, Research Assistant, 1971-83.

Organizations

Academic Affairs Resources Center Associate, American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Association for Higher Education; Educom; Southwestern Social Science Association; American Sociological Association; Association for Consumer Research; Society for Applied Multivariate Research.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Arboretum, 1995-Present; N.C. Center for the Advancement of Teaching, 1995-Present; WCQS Public Radio, 1995-Present.

Honors and Awards

Fulbright Senior Scholar Award to Australia; Alpha Kappa Delta; Phi Kappa Phi; Phi Sigma Iota; Kansas Committee for the Humanities; Outstanding Humanities Project on Urban Issues.

Personal Information

Married to Deborah Davis on August 8, 1975. One child.

Winston-Salem State University

Winston-Salem State University was founded as the Slater Industrial Academy on September 28, 1892. It began in a one-room frame structure with 25 pupils and one teacher. In 1895, the school was recognized by the State of North Carolina, and, in 1897, it was chartered by the state as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.

In 1925, the General Assembly of North Carolina extended the school's curriculum above the high school level and changed its name to Winston-Salem Teachers College, at the same time empowering it, under authority of the N.C. Board of Education, to confer appropriate degrees. Winston-Salem Teachers College thus became the first Negro institution in the nation to grant degrees for teaching the elementary grades.

The Nursing School was established in 1953, awarding graduates the degree of bachelor of science. The General Assembly changed the institution's name again in 1969 to Winston-Salem State University. On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly reorganized higher education in North Carolina, and on July 1, 1972, Winston-Salem State University became one of 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina. In the fall of 1997, WSSU was named a John Templeton Foundation Honor Roll Character-Building College, a designation that recognizes colleges and universities which emphasize character-building as an integral part of the college experience.

Winston-Salem State University currently enrolls approximately 2,900 and offers bachelor's degrees in 28 majors. Residential facilities at the university consist of four residence halls (one for men, two for women and one co-educational). WSSU's newest residence facility, Haywood L. Wilson, Jr., Hall, a 400-student co-educational residence, opened in 1993 at a cost of \$6.3 million. The 97,000 square-foot facility contains 92 suites and eight apartments.

Winston-Salem State University is located on nearly 100 acres in Winston-Salem, a city of 172,000. The city is a part of North Carolina's Triad region, which encompasses the near-by cities of Greensboro and High Point. The Cleon E. Thompson, Jr., Student Services Center is the university's newest facility. The multi-use center houses admissions, financial aid, the Office of the Registrar and several other operations that serve the university's student body. The Diggs Gallery, with more than 6,500 square-feet, is the university's cultural center. The gallery offers more than 15 visual art exhibitions a year and one of the more highly-regarded college or university-based galleries in the nation.

Harold L. Martin, Sr.

Chancellor

Winston-Salem State University

Early Years

Native of Winston-Salem.

Educational Background

B.S. in Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University; M.S. in Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University; Ph.D. in Computer Architecture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.



Professional Background

Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University, 2000-Present; Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1980-89; Chair, Department of Electrical Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1985-89; Dean, College of Engineering, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1989-94 (Adjunct Faculty Member, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, North Carolina State University); Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, 1994-2000.

Organizations

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Member of Advisory Committees); Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; IEEE Computer Society; American Society of Computing Machinery; National Society of Professional Engineers.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, Southern Consortium for Minorities in Engineering; North Carolina Board of Science and Technology; North Carolina Biotechnology Center Advisory Board; Board of Trustees, N.C. School of Science and Mathematics.

Honors and Awards

Alumnus of the Year, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

Personal Information

Married to Davida Martin. Two children.

N.C. COMMUNITY

N. C. Community College System

The N.C. Community College System includes 58 two-year, publicly-supported colleges that serve as the state's primary providers of technical and vocational training beyond high school. The system also includes the N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology. In addition to their primary mission of workforce and economic development, North Carolina's community colleges provide a variety of other educational opportunities. They teach new immigrants English, help adults overcome illiteracy, offer adults an opportunity to obtain a high school diploma and provide the first two years of a four-year baccalaureate degree. All 100 counties have access to one or more of the 58 community colleges. Campuses are located within 30 miles of virtually all North Carolinians. In 1997-98, more than 747,000 adults took one or more courses at a North Carolina community college.

The N.C. Community College System offers a wide range of technical, vocational and academic programs leading to a certificate, diploma or associate degree. Program offerings vary from college to college, depending on the needs of the surrounding community. Most of the more than 1,800 programs offered within the community college system are designed to prepare individuals for entry-level technical positions in business and industry with an Associate of Applied Science degree. College-transfer programs are now available at every North Carolina community college. Depending upon the college, students may pursue Associate in Arts, Associate in Science or Associate in Fine Arts degrees. The system has a Comprehensive Articulation Agreement with the University of North Carolina system designed to improve the transfer process between institutions. A number of private colleges and universities have signed similar agreements with community colleges.

All of the institutions of the North Carolina Community College System offer occupational extension classes — short-term courses designed to upgrade employee skills. Most of these courses are customized to the particular needs of individual companies. The New and Expanding Industries Program is a particularly important part of the customized training effort. Available free to employers who create at least 12 new jobs in the state, the program has trained more than 300,000 employees for more than 3,000 employers since 1963. Focused Industrial Training (FIT) Programs meet the training needs of established businesses. Since 1981 FIT has trained more than 70,000 employees in 7,000 workplaces. The N.C. Community College System also operates a Small Business Center Network through the 58 campuses. The SBCs offer a range of free services and classes to small business owners and managers, many of them free or at a very low cost.

COLLEGE SYSTEM

Support of economic growth and prosperity through education was the underlying concept that guided the development of the community college system. The system's mission is defined in the N.C. General Statutes (115D):

The major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this Chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools.

From 1963-79, the community college system was under the purview of the N.C. Board of Education. In 1979, the General Assembly created the State Board of Community Colleges, which assumed full responsibility in 1981.

The state board's primary function is to adopt and execute policies, regulations and standards it deems necessary for the establishment, administration and operation of community colleges. The State Board of Community Colleges has 21 members. The governor appoints ten members and the N.C. House and Senate elect four each. The lieutenant governor and the state treasurer are voting ex-officio members of the board. The president of the North Carolina Comprehensive Community College Student Government Association serves as a non-voting ex-officio member.

The president of the N.C. Community College System and its staff provide state-level administration, direction and leadership under the jurisdiction of the board. Working with the state board, the system staff distributes state funds and provides fiscal accountability, approves education programs and carries out the policies and procedures established by the state board and the General Assembly. The system office also provides statewide services for the benefit of the community colleges and the public that individual colleges would have trouble initiating or funding on their own.

Each community college is governed by a local board of trustees and managed by a president. Local boards are composed of men and women appointed from the service areas of the colleges. The governor, county commissions and local boards of education appoint members. Each local board also has a student member — usually the president of the college's student government association — serve as a non-voting, ex-officio member.

Community colleges serve a broad spectrum of people whose needs, skills and interests vary. Thus, each college provides a unique mixture of educational and training programs specifically attuned to the local economy. For more information about North Carolina's Community College System, call the system office at (919) 733-7051 or visit the system's Web site at www.ncccs.cc.nc.us.

H. Martin Lancaster

President, North Carolina Community College System

Early Years

Born in Wayne County on March 24, 1943, to Harold W. and Eva Pate Lancaster.

Educational Background

Pikeville High School, Pikeville, 1961; A.B., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1965; Graduate, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

President, North Carolina Community College System, 1997-Present; Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, 1996-97; Special Advisor to the President on Chemical Weapons, 1995-96; Special Assistant to Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., 1995; Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-95; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-86; Partner, Law Firm of Baddour, Lancaster, Parker and Hine, 1970-86.

Organizations

Lecturer, George C. Marshall Center, Garmisch, German, 1995-Present; Masonic Lodge, York Rite and Scottish Rite (Knight Commander, Court of Honor; 33-Degree); Shriner; Chair, U.S. Section, Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, 1996-97; Chair, U.S. Delegation to Mississippi-Rhine Exchange, 1996.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Education Cabinet; North Carolina Economic Development Commission, 1997-Present; N.C. School Improvement Panel, 1997-Present; Governor's Workforce Preparedness Commission, 1997-Present; Working Group Chair for Education Issues, Rural Prosperity Task Force, 1999-2000.

Military Service

VTU, Washington, D.C., 1987-93 (Captain, Retired); Naval Reserves, VTU (LAW) 0708, Raleigh, 1983-86; Air Force Reserves, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, 1970-83; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Washington Naval District, 1970; Staff Judge Advocate, USS Hancock (CVA-19), 1968-70; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Twelfth Naval District, 1968.

Honors and Awards

1987 4-H National Alumnus of the Year Award; 1986 4-H North Carolina Alumnus of the Year Award; 1989 and 1994 National Security Leadership Award; 1993 Freedom Award, N.C. Wing, Civil Air Patrol; 1992 Distinguished Service Award, American Logistics Association.



Personal Information

Married Alice Matheny of Forest City on May 31, 1975. Two children. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

N.C. Community College System

President's Office

H. Martin Lancaster

President

Pia McKenzie

Special Assistant to the President

Clyde Higgs

Executive Assistant to the President

Dr. Stephen C. Scott

Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer

Dr. Delores Parker

Vice-President for Academic and Student Services

Dr. Janyth A. Fredrickson

Associate Vice-President for Academic and Student Services

Dr. Scott Ralls

Vice-President for Economic and Workforce Development

Charles B. Barham

Associate Vice-President for Economic and Workforce Development

Kennon D. Briggs

Vice-President for Business and Finance

Dr. Brenda Rogers

Vice-President for Administration

Robert R. Blackmun

Associate Vice-President for Information Services and Technology

Keith Brown

Associate Vice-President for Planning and Research

Rosalyn Comfort

Director of Personnel

Suzanne E. Williams

Assistant to the President for Governmental Relations

Chancy M. Kapp

Assistant to the President for System Affairs

President's Office (continued)

Audrey K. Bailey

Assistant to the President for Public Information

Dr. Donny L. Hunter

Assistant to the President for Board and Education Liaison

Clay Tee Hines

Assistant to the President for Legal Affairs

Community and Technical College Presidents (as of February 1, 2000)

Dr. Martin Nadelman

Alamance County Community College

Kenneth Ray Bailey

Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College

Dr. U. Ronald Champion

Beaufort County Community College

Dr. Darrell Page

Bladen Community College

Dr. David W. Sink

Blue Ridge Community College

Dr. W. Michael Reaves

Brunswick Community College

Dr. Kenneth A. Boham

Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute

Dr. Eric B. McKeithan

Cape Fear Community College

Dr. Joseph T. Barwick

Carteret Community College

Dr. Cuyler Dunbar

Catawba Valley Community College

Dr. Marvin R. Joyner

Central Carolina Community College

Dr. Paul Anthony Zeiss

Central Piedmont Community College

Dr. L. Steve Thornburg

Cleveland Community College

Dr. Ronald K. Lingle

Coastal Carolina Community College

Dr. Sylvester E. McKay

College of the Albemarle

Dr. Lewis S. Redd

Craven Community College

Dr. J. Bryan Brooks

Davidson County Community College

Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr.

Durham Technical Community College

Dr. Hartwell H. Fuller, Jr.

Edgecombe Community College

Dr. Larry B. Norris

Fayetteville Technical Community College

Dr. Desna L. Wallin

Forsyth Technical Community College

Dr. Patricia A. Skinner

Gaston College

Dr. Donald W. Cameron

Guilford Technical Community College

Dr. Theodore Gasper, Jr.

Halifax Community College

Dr. Nathan Hodges

Haywood Technical College

Dr. Willard L. Lewis, III

Isothermal Community College

Dr. Mary Wood

James Sprunt Community College

Dr. Donald Reichard

Johnston Community College

Community and Technical College Presidents (as of February 1, 2000)

Dr. Karin Pettit	Lenoir Community College
Dr. Ann R. Britt	Martin Community College
Dr. Thomas E. Williams	Mayland Community College
Dr. Virginia Mitchell	McDowell Technical Community College
Dr. Douglas Eason	Mitchell Community College
Dr. Mary P. Kirk	Montgomery Community College
Dr. James Lemons	N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology
Dr. Katherine M. Johnson	Nash Community College
Dr. Francis Marion Altman, Jr.	Pamlico Community College
Dr. H. James Owen	Piedmont Community College
Dr. Charles E. Russell	Pitt Community College
Dr. Larry K. Linker	Randolph Community College
Joseph W. Grimsley	Richmond Community College
Dr. Harold E. Mitchell	Roanoke-Chowan Community College
Fred G. Williams, Jr.	Robeson Community College
Dr. Robert C. Keys	Rockingham Community College
Dr. Richard L. Brownell	Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
Dr. Clifton W. Paderick	Sampson Community College
Dr. John R. Dempsey	Sandhills Community College
Dr. Donald Paul Altieri	South Piedmont Community College
Dr. Swanson Richards (Interim)	Southeastern Community College
Dr. Cecil L. Groves	Southwestern Community College
Dr. Michael R. Taylor	Stanly Community College
Dr. Frank Sells	Surry Community College
Martin Lancaster	System Office of the N.C. Community College System
Dr. Norman Oglesby	Tri-County Community College
Robert A. Miller	Vance-Granville Community College
Dr. Bruce I. Howell	Wake Technical Community College
Dr. Edward H. Wilson	Wayne Community College
Dr. James A. Richardson	Western Piedmont Community College
Dr. Gordon G. Burns, Jr.	Wilkes Community College
Dr. Frank L. Eagles	Wilson County Technical Community College

Alamance County Community College

Graham, N.C.

Citizens of Alamance County depend upon Alamance County Community College for educational opportunity and career advancement, while businesses and industries in the local community depend on the college for a trained and technically-skilled work force. Since 1958, ACC has been responding to the educational, occupational and cultural needs of Alamance County's residents and business community, changing curricula and adding new programs in response to the ever-changing needs of its service area.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, ACC offers 36 technical and vocational programs of study, in addition to a college transfer option. The curriculum offerings are supported by more than 80 full-time faculty in four academic divisions: business; human resources; humanities, public service and college transfer; and industrial technology. The continuing education division offers more than 900 diverse courses per year, including industrial services, literacy programs and personal interest courses.

With a curriculum enrollment of approximately 3,500 students and continuing education enrollment of more than 13,000 per year, ACC is among the largest public, two-year institutions in the N.C. Community College System. Approximately one in every five adult residents of Alamance County attends ACC each year for some type of educational experience, making the college's percentage of service area population served one of the highest rates in the state.

Located in Graham along Interstate 85/40, the main campus is situated on a 72-acre site on the banks of the Haw River. It includes a three-story building of 182,562 square feet with classrooms, laboratories, a learning resource center, student support services, student commons and administrative offices. A new 49,525 square-foot science and technology building opened in August, 1996, and includes science, fine arts, computer laboratories and a multi-media information highway laboratory. This facility includes heavy equipment industry training sites and general classroom space. The main campus also has a shop building and a greenhouse. The college operates a Burlington campus at 1519 North Mebane Street, where a total of 25,730 square feet is dedicated primarily to continuing education classes. Additional classes are taught at more than 100 sites across the county, including schools, recreation centers, fire departments, community buildings, churches and businesses.

Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College *Asheville, N.C.*

For four decades, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College (A-B Tech) has educated citizens for jobs in western North Carolina. In 1988, A-B Tech expanded its mission to add college transfer programs. Originally funded by a bond election, the mountain college was initially administered by the Asheville City Board of Education, with control passing to a local board of trustees in 1963.

A-B Tech first offered pre-employment training in machine shop, practical nursing education and electronics along with job-related short courses. The first Associate in Applied Science degree was awarded in August, 1964. In early years, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College served the vocational/technical education needs of 15 western North Carolina counties. Four units were established in outlying areas and administered by A-B Tech. These units gradually established independent status and became institutions in the N.C. Community College System.

Located in Asheville, formerly rated a No. 1 city by the *Places Rated Almanac*, A-B Tech serves Buncombe and Madison counties, with a combined population exceeding 200,000. Outdoor lovers enjoy the diversity offered by mountain living. Skiing is a popular sport and fishing, hiking and backpacking dominate the outdoor scene in summer. Visitors attracted by the scenic mountain splendor make the travel and tourism industry the second-largest employer in Buncombe County. Asheville, also top-rated as a premier retirement community, serves as a regional health center and a retail shopping area. Over the years, Buncombe County has provided the necessary space for industrial development, while Madison County remains more dependent upon agricultural pursuits.

Starting with a 20-acre tract and \$300,000 for site development and two buildings, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College today is located on approximately 144 acres and occupies 21 buildings. A satellite campus opened in Madison County in January, 1990.

Beaufort County Community College *Washington, N.C.*

Beaufort County Community College began as an industrial education center and branch of Lenoir County Technical Institute. Later it operated as a branch of Pitt Technical Institute. The institution gained independence as Beaufort County Technical Institute in 1967.

Housed temporarily in an abandoned prison camp and various rented facilities, the institution began work on a 68-acre campus in 1968, the same year it graduated 38 students from four vocational programs. The school became a community college in 1979, although college transfer courses had been offered in cooperation with East Carolina University for many years.

Seven permanent buildings are located on the campus on U.S. Route 264, approximately four miles east of Washington in historic eastern North Carolina. U.S. Routes 264 and 17, the main traffic arteries in the area, facilitate transportation to the institution for persons in Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington counties. Each building on Beaufort County Community College's campus contains classroom space and special-purpose laboratory space. Building 1 contains administrative offices and data processing laboratories. Building 2 houses business-subject laboratories, cosmetology, auto mechanics and electrical electronics laboratories. Building 3 includes the nursing arts laboratories. Building 4 contains the machine shop, drafting, power mechanics, diesel and welding laboratories. Building 5, the learning resources center, which includes a student lounge, snack bar, library, learning laboratory and a large multi-use area. Building 8 contains Continuing Education Division offices, classrooms, shops and a small lecture auditorium. Building 9 houses student services offices, a distance learning facility, science labs and a student lounge.

Bladen Community College

Dublin, N.C.

Bladen Community College was established as Bladen Technical Institute in 1967. The school was initially located in a composite of rented buildings in Elizabethtown. The old Johnson Cotton Company property on Highway 701 was secured and became the location for administrative offices as well as for educational course offerings. Space for a welding shop and student service area was provided by leasing the Marks Tractor building next to the Johnson Cotton Company building. Business, secretarial and nursing programs were housed in the old Elizabethtown Baptist Church.

The college began operation on a full-scale basis in September, 1968. Curriculum programs were offered in cosmetology, executive secretarial science, business administration, industrial engineering and agricultural engineering technologies, industrial maintenance, automotive mechanics and nursing assistant. Extension and other part-time adult programs were started during the evenings to complement day programs.

The first phase of construction for a permanent campus near Dublin began in the spring of 1970. The college moved to its permanent 25-acre campus in July, 1971. Two buildings totaling 27,000 square feet were included in the initial building phase and housed administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, shops, a student lounge and library. A small shop was built as an MDTA welding class project in 1972. Nine acres were added to the campus that same year and an additional 11 acres in 1973. A combination shop/classroom building containing 10,500 square feet was completed in the summer of 1973 and was occupied at the beginning of the 1973 fall quarter. A 3,600 square -foot storage shed, constructed as a class project, was completed early in 1974.

Construction of a multi-purpose building, an administrative building and a learning resources center was begun in the summer of 1975. The Learning Resources Center and the Administrative Building were completed in April, 1976, and the Multi-Purpose Building was completed in July, 1976. A carpentry laboratory was completed in 1978, while two additional shop buildings were completed in 1980. The Louis E. Parker High Technology Center opened in 1988.

A satellite campus was started in the Kelly community in 1975 when the Bladen County Board of Education deeded the Natmore school property to the college. The 5.25-acre site included two buildings with a combined gross square footage of 7,170. In 1985, a 4,000 square-foot building was completed at the Kelly campus.

Soon after the college was established, plans were formulated to attain accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The college was initially granted "correspondent" status and in 1973 earned "candidate for accreditation" status. Full accreditation was attained in 1976 and was re-affirmed in 1982. Following a comprehensive self-study, Bladen Community College's academic accreditation was re-affirmed again in 1992.

Bladen Community College offers post-secondary curricula in the areas of vocational, technical and general education. Instruction is also offered in a variety of continuing education programs and courses. The college is dedicated to the open-door policy and to meeting the educational and cultural needs of the people of Bladen and surrounding counties.

Blue Ridge Community College

Flat Rock, N.C.

In 1963, The N.C. General Assembly authorized a system of comprehensive community colleges and technical institutes to be established in areas of the state where a definite need for such an institution was shown. On the basis of this need and through the combined efforts of interested citizens of Henderson County, the college was established as Henderson County Technical Institute in May of 1969. At that time, the citizens of Henderson County approved a bond issue and a special tax levy which provided funds for the construction, operation and maintenance of a physical plant for the school.

The college's local board of trustees took the oath of office on September 9, 1969. The institution began operation on December 1, 1969, with the first course offered on January 8, 1970. The first full-time curriculum classes began on September 14, 1970. On October 12, 1970, the board of trustees voted to change the college's name to Blue Ridge Technical Institute. On July 9, 1979, they voted to change the name of Blue Ridge Technical College and, on September 14, 1987, they approved the name of Blue Ridge Community College.

The college occupies facilities on a 109-acre campus located on College Drive, which connects Airport and Allen Road, two and a half miles southeast of Hendersonville in Henderson County. An 11-building complex provides more than 213,444 square feet of floor space divided into shop and laboratory space, classrooms, library, learning center, office and reception space and student lounge areas. The college's new Allied Health/Human Services Building opened in 1997. The Transylvania Center houses curriculum and continuing education classes. Renovations to this facility were completed in 1988 and the Transylvania Center moved to Brevard in 1997.

Brunswick Community College

Supply, N.C.

Brunswick Community College, the youngest of North Carolina's community colleges, serves students with sites in Supply, Leland and Southport. A state-of-the-art community auditorium on the main campus in Supply accommodates 1,500 people for concerts, dramatic performances and community events.

Brunswick Community College offers curriculum and continuing education classes to suit almost every schedule. Students can attend classes during the day, evenings or even on Saturdays to meet their education goals. More than 20 curriculum programs and numerous continuing education/extension classes are open to any adult student.

The faculty and staff at Brunswick Community College realized that a "one size fits all" approach does not apply to students. Through a flexible series of courses, called developmental studies, opportunities are made for all students to strengthen their basic educational background. Both individually-programmed instruction and teaching in small groups assist students in overcoming their educational deficiencies. Both basic educational and GED (high school equivalency certificate) studies are offered at a variety of times and locations throughout the county.

Programs at Brunswick Community College include business administration, information systems technology, office systems technology, information systems/programming, turfgrass management technology, electronic engineering technology, real estate and basic law enforcement training. BCC offers the state's only two-year aquaculture technology program. Students can also select programs in automotive systems technology, cosmetology, manicuring/nail technology, cosmetology instruction, manicuring instruction, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration technology and welding technology. Students seeking to pursue a four-year bachelor's degree can take their first two years of study at Brunswick Community College in the college transfer program, which awards both Associate in Science and Associate in Arts degrees. These courses are also transferable to most other four-year North Carolina and out-of-state colleges and universities. Students interested in health careers can select from BCC's practical nursing and nursing assistant programs. The college offers several consortium programs with other community colleges. Programs offered on the BCC campus include health information technology and phlebotomy. Students

in the dental assistant, film and video production, medical assistant and medical laboratory programs begin their studies at BCC, then continue them at another college.

Through the college's continuing education courses, students can learn basic skills, provide enrichment or gain practical knowledge. Offered in various locations, the classes range from outboard motor repair to cabinet-making to welding. These courses provide an excellent way for a person to preview an interest area.

Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute *Lenoir, N.C.*

Caldwell Technical Institute was established April 2, 1964, and permanent facilities were occupied in September, 1967. In 1970 the N.C. General Assembly authorized Caldwell Technical Institute to offer college transfer courses and the institution's name became Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute (CCC & TI).

Located in the foothills of western North Carolina, CCC & TI's Caldwell Campus rests on a 98-acre tract of land in Hudson. Accessible to the population centers of Lenoir, Granite Falls and Hickory, the Caldwell Campus is located on Highway 321. In 1989 the college purchased the former Fairfield Chair Company showroom. The school opened the new J.E. Broyhill Civic Center on the 13.3-acre site in 1993. The civic center is located 2.5 miles north of the Caldwell Campus and features a 1,000-seat, state-of-the-art proscenium performance theater, three conference rooms and a Corporate Computer Training Center.

In 1973 CCC & TI established a Watauga Division in Boone, operating for years at numerous locations throughout the county. In 1988 the General Assembly authorized \$100,000 for the design of the college's first permanent facility in Watauga County. Later that same year, Watauga County Commissioners purchased a 39-acre site west of Boone on the 105/421 Bypass which became the institution's Watauga Campus in 1998.

The state's first Career Center opened in the fall of 1999 on the Caldwell Campus of CCC & TI. A cooperative venture between the public school system, CCC & TI and over 50 local employers, the Career Center benefits the county with focused and cooperative resources for skilled trade and technical occupations. Areas of specialized training include building trades technology, business technology, furniture technology and industrial maintenance. Participants include students from all three local high schools during the day, while CCC & TI students utilize the facilities in the evening.

The college's service area includes over 100,000 people in Caldwell and Watauga counties. A variety of industries form the basis of the local economy — hosiery, paper, metals manufacturing and tourism. Since its establishment Caldwell Community

College and Technical Institute has enjoyed constant community support and encouragement. The institution has grown to include over 50 occupational and college transfer programs in addition to a variety of adult basic education, corporate and continuing education courses.

In May, 1999, CCC & TI accepted the gift of the Broyhill home in Lenoir. The 58 year-old estate consists of 34 rooms encompassing approximately 8,000 square feet, in addition to its extensive grounds and Olympic-sized swimming pool.

Cape Fear Community College

Wilmington, N.C.

Cape Fear Community College began in 1959 as the Wilmington Industrial Education Center and adopted the name Cape Fear Technical Institute in 1964. On January 1, 1988, Cape Fear Technical Institute became Cape Fear Community College. From its modest beginnings with an enrollment of only several hundred students, CFCC now serves more than 24,000 adults annually in a wide range of courses at its main campus in Wilmington and at two satellite campuses in Burgaw and Hampstead. These three campuses, as well as many off-campus locations, serve both New Hanover and Pender counties.

CFCC's main campus is located in downtown Wilmington. The campus extends between North Second Street and the Cape Fear River, where the college maintains its dock, a training vessel and various boats used to train students enrolled in marine courses. The main campus consists of a four-story administration/lab/shop building, a seven-story structure adjacent to the administration building that houses classrooms, library, labs, shops, a student activity area, cafeteria, bookstore and lecture auditorium. Additional buildings on campus house a variety of technical and vocational programs.

State and local bond referendums approved by voters in 1993 and 1994 have provided more than \$21 million for expansion of facilities at Cape Fear Community College. The college's main campus doubled in size by the end of 1998 with more classrooms and laboratories provided at the college's Burgaw and Hampstead campuses. The new facilities provide space for the expansion of the college's curricula and the addition of many new programs within the next five years.

Carteret Community College

Morehead City, N.C.

Since 1963 Carteret Community College has been helping students prepare for a changing workforce. Located in Morehead City along Bogue Sound, the college today serves more than 7,000 curriculum and continuing education students.

First authorized as the Carteret County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center, the unit operated for three years until it was re-designated as Carteret Technical Institute under a contract with the Carteret County Board of Education. In 1979 the board of trustees officially changed the name to Carteret Technical College, which remained in effect for about ten years. In 1989 the board changed the institution's name to Carteret Community College, which was affirmed by the Carteret County Board of Commissioners.

Carteret Community College offers a full range of associate degree, diplomas and certificate programs in various vocational and technical areas. It also offers Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees as part of the college transfer program. In recent years the college has changed its programming to keep pace with shifts in the job market and technology. While the college still offers traditional vocational/technical-type programs, more of today's students are learning the new technology of computer-related systems including digital imaging, web design and administration and a variety of office systems technology courses. Several new programs were recently added to the list of curriculum programs, including: therapeutic massage, healthcare management technology and internet technologies.

In the summer of 2000, the new Center for Marine Sciences and Technology opened on the Carteret Community College Campus. The new CMAST facility is a partnership between North Carolina State University, Sea Grant and Carteret Community College. It will enable the college to expand its Associate in Science program using state-of-the-art laboratory and computer facilities. The college is also considering development of a coastal and marine technologies program in the years ahead.

Catawba Valley Community College

Hickory, N.C.

Catawba Valley Community College (CVCC) opened its doors in 1960 as one of the original North Carolina industrial education centers. In 1988, the college was made a comprehensive community college, offering academic programs that transfer to four-year colleges and universities in addition to the occupational/technical programs which, by this date, ranged from automation/robotics to allied health curricula to special-interest continuing education courses.

In the 1998-99 term, CVCC enrolled 5,542 students in 63 curriculum programs and more than 15,000 students in continuing education classes. The campus is located on U.S. Highways 70/321 in Hickory in Catawba County. The campus covers 120 acres and its 13 buildings contain 370,000 square feet of space. This includes the college's most recent property acquisition, the East Campus with its 100,000 square-foot building. The college currently uses about 65,000 square feet for a variety of programs, including a child care center, continuing education classrooms and offices, Small Business Center, Furniture Technology Center, Hoisery Technology Center, Environmental Education Center and JobLink Center. The East Campus also houses the Bobby Isaacs Motorsports Technology Program, which prepares students for jobs in the automotive racing industry.

Central Carolina Community College *Sanford, N.C.*

One of the original Industrial Education Centers, Central Carolina Community College (CCCC) began awarding associate degrees in 1965, the same year the institution's name became Central Carolina Technical Institute. The name was changed to the current one in 1988.

CCCC offers more than 50 curriculum programs and serves more than 16,000 students annually in both the curriculum and continuing education divisions. The college has full-service campuses in Chatham, Harnett and Lee counties. The main campus is located in Sanford in Lee County on a 41-acre site. Other locations include the new Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro, located on 43 acres off U.S. 64; the Harnett County Campus in Lillington, located on ten acres off U.S. 421; the Siler City Center in Siler City; and the N.C. School of Telecommunications located in Sanford.

The libraries of all three county campuses include more than 50,480 books; 65 magazines, newspapers and journals; 27 CD-ROM databases; and 5,525 audiovisuals. Central Carolina Community College has historically emphasized technical education. It has led the state in developing innovative programs in broadcasting, paralegal, laser and photonics, motorcycle mechanics, telephony, quality assurance, dialysis technology and veterinary medical technology. CCCC also offers a variety of courses in business, technical, health sciences and human services fields, as well as college transfer courses. CCCC operates a small business center with offices in Sanford, Pittsboro and Dunn. It also administers the Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center in Sanford.

Central Piedmont Community College

Charlotte, N.C.

Central Piedmont Community College (CPCC) has become a vital economic engine for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. CPCC is an innovative and comprehensive two-year college with a mission to advance life-long learning of adults consistent with their needs, interests and abilities and to strengthen the economic, social and cultural life in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg region of North Carolina.

In 1963 Mecklenburg College and the Central Industrial Education Center merged to form Central Piedmont Community College. Its visionaries believed accessibility was an essential ingredient to effectively serve the people of the Piedmont. CPCC is an open-door institution that promotes inclusion and diversity. It remains academically, financially and geographically accessible to all citizens of Mecklenburg County.

Central Piedmont is a dynamic and vibrant place. The college serves approximately 70,000 students each year. This number is growing and enrollment is projected to reach 105,000 by 2005. CPCC is expanding from a single location near the center-city to a network of campuses strategically located throughout the county. Classes are currently offered at the Central Campus near downtown Charlotte, the City View Center on the city's west side, the Corporate Training Center across from the Charlotte Coliseum, the North Campus in Huntersville, the South Campus in Matthews and the Southwest Campus at Hebron and Nations Ford roads. Two other campuses are planned: the West Campus near Charlotte Douglas International Airport and the Northeast Campus in the UNC-Charlotte area.

CPCC offers 44 major degree programs along with a commitment to a comprehensive community development, literacy outreach and expanding international services. The college has an extensive array of corporate and continuing education offerings. It provides programs and services specially designed to meet training needs and re-training need of business and industry and other area organizations. Individual career goals for the general adult population are also met through community continuing education offerings.

Expanding higher education opportunities to populations previously under-served was a founding principle of the community college movement. The community college open-door policy mandated basic skills programs for under-prepared students. Adult basic education programs provide basic literary instruction and functional living skills. Adult high school and GED programs assist students in completing high school.

CPCC intends to become a national leader in workforce development. The college community envisions a future for this growing metropolitan area where there is a strong sense of community and life is rewarding – a future built on full participation and success of all citizens and the best possible use of human, financial and natural resources. For more information call (704) 330-CPCC or visit the college's web site at www.cpcc.cc.nc.us.

Cleveland Community College

Shelby, N.C.

Public higher education came to Cleveland County in 1965 with the establishment of the Cleveland County Industrial and Adult Education Center. This satellite of Gaston College was renamed in a matter of months to the Cleveland County Industrial Center and then later to the Cleveland County Unit of Gaston College. In October, 1967, the institution officially became Cleveland County Technical Institute (CCTI). CCTI moved from the rented North Morgan Street location and the borrowed classrooms of churches, schools, banks and other available spaces into the old county home buildings in 1969. That site, 137 South Post Road, serves as the location of today's modern facilities.

In 1971, the Cleveland County Commission granted land and \$500,000 to be matched with a state grant of the same amount. This money was used for the construction of a new building to house vocational and occupational programs. The building opened in 1974. In 1975, Cleveland County Technical Institute was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The voters of Cleveland County demonstrated great confidence in the future of the college with the approval of a \$5 million bond issue on June 7, 1977. Those monies were used for the construction of additional classrooms and shops. The Campus Center was completed in 1981. A field house was completed in July, 1987, and the Student Activities Center was completed in February, 1989. The James Broughton Petty Amphitheater was completed in 1991.

The Cleveland County Board of Commissioners approved the request of the Cleveland County Technical Institute Board of Trustees to change the name of the institution to Cleveland Technical College in March, 1980. This action was in recognition of the quality and caliber of the college's programs. In July, 1987, Cleveland Technical College was authorized by the state legislature to become Cleveland Community College. This name change signaled the addition of the two-year college transfer programs, making Cleveland a comprehensive community college with technical, vocational, college transfer and continuing education programs.

Coastal Carolina Community College

Jacksonville, N.C.

One of the original industrial education centers, Coastal Carolina Community College (CCCC) began in 1970 in an abandoned prison with an enrollment of 325 extension students and one full-time employee. CCCC now has an enrollment of nearly 3,500 curriculum students in industrial technology, business technology and college transfer programs and an enrollment of over 15,000 in its continuing education program. The college currently has 230 full-time employees.

The campus is located in Jacksonville, an All-America City, and serves all of Onslow County's population of more than 140,000. Onslow County is also home to the U.S. Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune and New River Air Station. The area is noted for freshwater fishing and its pristine beaches. The Coastal Carolina Community College campus has 98 acres and 13 buildings and operates a skills center that trains personnel for new and expanding industries.

College of the Albemarle

Elizabeth City, N.C.

College of the Albemarle (COA) was initially chartered under the Community College Act of 1957 and was issued a new charter on July 1, 1963, pursuant to the Community College Act of 1963. In September, 1961, five instructors conducted the college's first classes for 182 students in a renovated hospital. The college now serves degree-seeking students in 27 programs ranging from traditional liberal arts to vocational programs such as cosmetology, nursing and auto mechanics to new programs such as microcomputer systems technology and paralegal technology. More than 5,000 people enroll annually in adult education, occupational training or other extension programs. The area served by COA is noted for agriculture, small business, developing industry, tourism on the Outer Banks and the world's largest U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Technical Training Center.

College of the Albemarle's main campus is located in Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County and is the center of the college's seven-county service area — the largest service area in the community college system. Satellite campuses are located in Dare and Chowan counties. The college's 60-acre main campus borders the Pasquotank River. Five major buildings on this campus include a Community and Small Business Center which features a stage and a 1,000-seat auditorium available for community use, as well as a new Technology Center.

The college's Dare County campus, located on Russell Twiford Road in Manteo, provides facilities to offer associate degree, diploma and continuing education programs at a location more convenient to Outer Banks residents. The college's Chowan County center opened in 1992 in Edenton Village Shopping Center on U.S. 17 Business in Edenton. The renovated site houses classrooms, offices, a seminar room, a JobLink Center and a student lounge for students enrolled in both curriculum and continuing education programs.

Craven Community College

New Bern, N.C.

The campus of Craven Community College (CCC) is located in New Bern off South Glenburnie Road. The institution serves Craven County, which has a current population of 87,300. Long-range development plans include a permanent facility in Havelock. This facility will accommodate the current satellite campus, the Institute for Aeronautical Technology and a library.

The facilities on the main campus include seven permanent buildings and seven temporary modular units. Included in these buildings is a 286-seat auditorium that houses numerous college and community activities. Outdoor physical education facilities include tennis courts and soccer fields.

The current facilities housing the satellite campus in Havelock are rental units which accommodate programs for cosmetology, data processing and other business programs along with a learning lab, all of which are located in East Plaza Professional Center on Highway 70 in Havelock. Office space and a testing center are located in Building 4335 of Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. The Havelock satellite campus uses public high school and middle school buildings for evening classes.

Davidson County Community College

Lexington, N.C.

Davidson County Community College was initially chartered in 1958 as an Industrial Education Center (IEC). Like other industrial education centers chartered in the 1950s and consolidated under the Community College Act of 1963, this center was designed to equip adults with the skills needed to move from an agricultural to a manufacturing-based economy. When the Sinclair Building opened on a 22-acre site in 1963, the Davidson County IEC enrolled 125 students in vocational and technical programs and 51 students in adult education and service programs. In 1965 the institution was chartered as Davidson County Community College (DCCC). The Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees were added to the existing Associate in Applied Science degree, diploma and certificate offerings.

The Davidson campus has grown to 11 buildings and two emergency services training facilities on approximately 97 acres. The Davie campus opened in 1994 and currently has two buildings and an emergency services training facility on 58 acres with additional facilities planned. The college currently serves more than 17,000 students annually through its two campuses. DCCC primarily serves Davidson and Davie counties, but also plays a significant role in the development of the Piedmont Triad region.

Durham Technical Institute

Durham, N.C.

A charter member of the N.C. Community College System, Durham Technical Community College was established in 1961 as one of the state's first Industrial Education Centers. Subsequent name changes — to Durham Technical Institute in 1965 and to Durham Technical Community College in 1986 — reflect the college's expanding educational mission. For almost 40 years, Durham Tech has opened doors to employment and higher education for thousands of North Carolina citizens. The college presently serves 20,000 students at 100 locations in Durham and Orange counties. As Durham Tech enters a new millennium of providing "training for the Triangle," it envisions continued growth in programs, services and facilities.

Durham Tech's mission includes providing post-secondary, entry-level occupational training; re-training and skills improvement for the local work force; opportunities for adult high school completion, vocational advancement and personal growth; two years of studies in the liberal arts and sciences for students seeking a B.A. or B.S. degree; and employee and customized training for business and industry. The college offers 55 programs, degrees, diplomas and certificate options in credit. Durham Tech offers North Carolina's only associate degree training in opticianry, clinical trials research and dental laboratory technology.

Durham Tech's main campus is adjacent to the Research Triangle Park, while satellite centers in neighboring areas serve residents from Durham and Orange counties and throughout the Triangle area. The college's Northern Durham Center, opened in 1993, is located near two major industrial parks in the northern part of Durham County and is easily accessible to residents of Orange County. The college also now offers classes at the Orange County Skills Development Center located on Franklin Street in Chapel Hill.

Edgecombe Community College

Tarboro, N.C.

Edgecombe Community College (ECC) began as an extension of Wilson Technical Community College in 1967 and in 1968 came under complete Edgecombe County administration, thus dissolving the relationship with Wilson County Technical Institute. The final step to full institutional independence came in the spring of 1971 when the General Assembly made all technical institutes in North Carolina independent of any local boards of education and granted them government by a 12-member board of trustees. Later, in 1972, the college added a satellite campus in Rocky Mount.

ECC offers programs in approximately 30 curriculum areas. These include college-transfer associate degrees (A.A. and A.S.), as well as courses in business/computer, industrial and a wide variety of allied health areas. With ECC's move to a semester system in the fall of 1997, even more class credits are transferrable to four-year colleges and universities.

ECC's Continuing Education program provides area residents with a wide range of literacy classes, as well as training seminars for local businesses and industries. Classes in Total Quality Management and Internet applications are very popular choices. The college offers in-plant training and classes to meet a variety of special needs.

The college offers local business and industry a variety of opportunities through its Small Business Center. It also offers the REAL — Rural Entrepreneurship through Action Learning — program. REAL offers students the opportunity to research, plan, set up and operate their own businesses in conjunction with the college.

ECC's Tarboro campus includes six buildings with a total of 103,255 square feet on a 104-acre lot. The main building contains a 500-seat auditorium, student lounge and classrooms. The college's most recent addition is a 7,200 square-foot maintenance/shop building completed in 1993. The Rocky Mount campus includes a 60,000 square-foot classroom building, a 3,283 square-foot cosmetology building and a 20,000 square-foot post office building.

Through a wide selection of programs and classes, ECC strives to improve both the quality of life and the economic outlook of its students and area residents. ECC is equipping its students with the basic, real-life technical and practical skills that will allow them to excel in their careers, homes and communities.

Fayetteville Technical Community College *Fayetteville, N.C.*

Fayetteville Technical Community College originated in 1961 as the Fayetteville Area Industrial Education Center and became Fayetteville Technical Institute in 1963. It was not until 1988 that it became known as Fayetteville Technical Community College. Fayetteville Tech is a public, two-year comprehensive community college serving Fayetteville and Cumberland County. The college offers 34 Associate in Applied Science degrees, 16 diploma programs, eight certificate programs, an Associate in General Education degree and Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees.

Serving about 42,000 students annually — approximately 12,000 in curriculum programs and 30,000 in non-credit continuing education courses — the college ranks as the third-largest community college in the state. Forty-seven percent of the students enrolled in curriculum programs are minorities and 56 percent of the students are female.

The college works closely with local and state employers to produce well-trained graduates ready to take their place in the work force. Fayetteville Tech also serves a large military population from nearby Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base.

The 111.6-acre main campus has a physical plant of more than 611,751 square feet. Continuing education classes are offered at a campus annex location and at sites throughout the community. Offices and classes are also located at Fort Bragg.

Forsyth Technical Community College

Winston-Salem, N.C.

Forsyth Technical Community College (FTCC) was established in 1959 as an Industrial Education Center, part of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School System. In 1963, the IEC became part of the North Carolina Community College System as Forsyth Technical Institute. Approximately 150 students enrolled in curriculum programs and 500 enrolled in continuing education programs.

Since 1963, the institution has undergone many changes. The name changed in 1985 to Forsyth Technical College and to Forsyth Technical Community College in 1987 with the addition of a college transfer program. Besides the college transfer program, FTCC currently offers 42 associate degree programs, 24 diploma programs and 24 certificate programs. These curriculum programs serve an average of 5,500 students each semester, while corporate and continuing education courses serve 8,000 to 10,000 students each semester.

The main campus is located at 2100 Silas Creek Parkway. Corporate and continuing education administrators and some adult education programs are located at the West Campus, 1300 Bolton Street. A Fourth Street Downtown Center and a Fifth Street Library Center opened in 1996 to provide more accessible training for business and industry. The Grady P. Swisher Center in Kernersville and the Mazie S. Woodruff Center in northeast Winston-Salem opened in 1998. A Stokes County office opened in Walnut Cove in the fall of 1999.

Gaston College

Dallas, N.C.

Gaston College was granted a charter by the State of North Carolina in 1963 under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act and operated under the direction of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education. The college began classes in temporary headquarters at a local church in September of 1964. On July 1, 1965, Gaston College merged with Gaston Technical Institute and the Gastonia Industrial Education Center and was chartered on that date by the State Board of Education. On January 1, 1981, the college began operating under the newly-formed North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges as a two-year comprehensive college.

From its humble beginnings in 1963, Gaston College has grown into one of the largest community colleges in North Carolina. Its present annual unduplicated headcount for both curriculum and extension totals more than 19,000 students. The main campus, dedicated in 1981, is situated on 177 acres between Dallas and Gastonia on Highway 321, just off Interstate 85. A satellite campus located in Lincolnton serves the citizens of Lincoln County. The addition of the Morris Library in 1996 brought the number of permanent buildings to a total of 12.

Gaston College continues to expand through new facilities and innovative projects. Through the efforts of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Appalachian State University, baccalaureate and master's-level courses are also being offered by the University Center at Gaston College as a convenience for area citizens. A new science building and an expanded Lincoln campus are part of the college's new master plan.

Through the years, Gaston College has grown, not only in size but in stature, to become a strong force within Gaston and Lincoln counties. The college continuously works to reinforce its commitment to the success of its students, as well as its strong desire to serve the surrounding communities to the fullest.

Guilford Technical Community College

Jamestown, N.C.

Guilford Technical Community College (GTCC) has entered its 39th year of service to the residents of Guilford County. From a former sanitarium site in Jamestown, it has emerged as an educational complex ranking fourth in size among the state's community colleges. Founded in 1958 as an Industrial Education Center, the institution began with two courses and 50 students housed in one building. By the end of the 1958-59 academic year, 11 full-time and 10 part-time instructors were teaching 593 students in six vocational courses.

In 1965, Guilford Industrial Education Center became Guilford Technical Institute (GTI). The institution received state approval to grant the Associate in Applied Science degree. To more effectively serve students, GTI requested the addition of a college transfer program in 1983. This request was granted with an effective date identified in the next fiscal year with GTI being named Guilford Technical Community College. During 1998-99, the institution served students in more than 60 programs. Nearly 10,000 people enrolled in credit programs. More than 25,000 enrolled in continuing education and extension courses.

The main campus of Guilford Technical Community College is located on an 85-acre wooded tract off Interstate 85 South Business at the eastern edge of Jamestown. It is ideally situated within easy commuting distance of Greensboro, High Point and surrounding areas of Guilford County. In addition to the campus at Jamestown, GTCC operates other locations in Greensboro and High Point and at the Piedmont Triad

International Airport. Greensboro centers are located at 501 W. Washington Street and 400 W. Whittington Street in downtown Greensboro. The GTCC Small Business Center is located at 2007 Yanceyville Street in Greensboro. The High Point Center is located at 901 S. Main Street. GTCC aviation programs occupy the GTCC-T.G. Davis Aviation Center at the Piedmont Triad International Airport.

Part-time teaching centers for the institution's short-term, non-credit continuing education program are established whenever the need arises. The courses are offered in schools, community centers, churches, housing projects and libraries throughout Guilford County. GTCC operations are primarily housed in 19 buildings on the Jamestown main campus. Having recently completed a new Public Safety Building and the Joseph S. Koury Hospitality Management Center, the college has begun construction of a 14-acre Fire Science Demonstration Facility and Public Safety Driving Track which will be located on the Jamestown campus.

Halifax Community College

Weldon, N.C.

Halifax Community College (HCC), chartered in 1967 as Halifax County Technical Institute, began functioning in February, 1968. Since its beginning at the Halifax County Civil Defense Building in Halifax with an enrollment of 15 curriculum students in only two programs, HCC has grown dramatically and today serves more than 2,500 students in more than 33 program areas, as well as 6,200 other students through continuing education programs. With the establishment of a two-year college transfer program, the name Halifax Community College became effective in July of 1976.

The campus is located on a 109-acre site on N.C. Highway 158 in Weldon, less than a mile east of Interstate 95. The college's service area includes all of Halifax County and portions of Northampton and Warren counties. HCC's physical plant currently contains approximately 175,000 square feet of floor space.

Demographics classify HCC's service area as primarily rural with agriculture as a strong influence. Halifax Community College serves a population of more than 41,218 individuals 18 years of age and older. In recent years, several large industries have moved into the area to join a large textile industry and a paper company in varying the economic base.

Scenic attractions in the area include Lake Gaston, a 20,000-acre freshwater lake ideal for fishing and recreation; Historic Halifax, where the famous Halifax Resolves set in motion the march to freedom that culminated in the Declaration of Independence; and Medoc Mountain State Park, which provides 2,300 acres of family enjoyment.

Halifax Community College's campus includes six major buildings. The administrative building houses classrooms, offices, computer laboratories, a 150-seat auditorium and a distance learning center. The library provides study and research networking through CCLINC, the state library automation center, and also maintains the Learning Assistance Center, providing academic, technical and instructional support for students, faculty and staff. The Continuing Education Center houses the Small Business Center, vocational shops and bays for industrial training, classrooms, offices and a large multi-purpose auditorium. The Student/Nursing Education Center is headquarters for one-stop student admissions, including financial assistance, counseling, the JobLink Career Satellitew Center, a bookstore, a student lounge and classrooms for nursing education. A state-of-the-art, 25,000 square-foot Science/Literacy Education Center houses classrooms, laboratories and offices for science education and medical laboratory technology, as well as literacy education. The college recently completed construction of a 16,000 square-foot child care/classroom building to meet its growing needs.

Haywood Community College *Clyde, N.C.*

Haywood Community College (HCC) began operation in August, 1965, as Haywood Industrial Education Center with one curriculum program and 15 students. Today, HCC is a fully-accredited community college offering 34 curriculum programs in a wide range of career options to 1,000. In addition to curriculum programs, the college schedules a large number of classes through its Continuing Education Division, including adult basic education, occupational extension and arts and crafts classes.

Located near Clyde, the campus includes a 47,000 square-foot Student Center, the Regional High Technology Center with its state-of-the-art equipment, the Cosmetology Building, a fully-operational saw mill and other modern, well-equipped educational facilities. The campus also contains the Raymand Fowler Teaching Forest, a 320-acre tract of land characterized by widely-dispersed rhododendron, wildflowers and fern habitats amidst diverse timber. The land is used as an educational forest for HCC students enrolled in agricultural/biological programs. Most facilities are located on the beautiful 83-acre campus, acquired in 1972 through a generous donation by local industrialist A.L. Freedlander and individual contributions from Haywood County residents and the local governing boards. Taking its stewardship of this land as a special trust, the college has maintained an impressive beautification and landscaping program on campus from the beginning.

HCC takes pride in its history and reputation of marked service to the community, to the region and to the students who enroll there. With this solid base on which to build, the college strives to be alive to the present and alert to the future as it constantly seeks to update, improve and adapt its programs and services to the educational needs of the people.

Isothermal Community College

Spindale, N.C.

Isothermal Community College is a comprehensive, two-year institution providing appropriate, economical and convenient learning opportunities for the people of Rutherford and Polk counties and surrounding areas. The college provides college classes in applied sciences and technology, arts and sciences and business sciences leading to certificates, diplomas and associate degrees. In addition, Isothermal offers continuing education classes, small business programs, customized training and development, cultural activities and enrichment opportunities.

In the fall of 1998, 1,882 students enrolled in curriculum classes and 182 graduated in 1998-99 with certificates, diplomas and two-year degrees. The institution is accredited to award associate degrees by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The college continuing education program enrolled 12,640 students in 1999. The literact program awarded 77 Adult High School diplomas and 157 GEDs in 1997-98.

Isothermal Community College's 132-acre main campus is located at 286 ICC Loop Rd. on U.S. Highway 74-A Bypass in Spindale. The campus features an 11-acre lake Imogene and 15 buildings, including the Foundation: A Center for Learning and the Arts, which opened in 1999. The college library, which contains 37,823 volumes, served 37,700 users (many repeat users) in 1998-99. An 11-acre satellite campus in Polk County features a beautiful, state-of-the-art facility opened in early 1989 – and expanded in 1999 — in Columbus, just a short drive from the main campus.

Chartered October 1, 1964, by the State Board of Education and named Isothermal Community College on November 23, 1964, because of its location in the Isothermal Belt, the college is an open-door institution that has committed to becoming a learning-centered institution. This carefully-considered change builds upon strong values of the core of the college while propelling it forward to better meet the unique and changing needs of its students.

James Sprunt Community College

Kenansville, N.C.

James Sprunt Community College originated in 1960 as the Duplin County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. In 1964, the institution was named James Sprunt Institute in honor of Dr. James Sprunt, a celebrated Civil War chaplain and an educator who was headmaster of an earlier school named after him in 1845.

Students choose from one and two-year degree programs, ranging from welding and advertising and graphic design to nursing and college transfer. James Sprunt Community College is located in southeastern North Carolina in historic Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin County. Duplin County is known as the leading producer of agricultural products in the state and was the first community college east of the Mississippi to offer a program in Swine Management Technology. The institution has a 53-acre campus with five buildings that house administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, industrial shops and a 300-seat auditorium. The newest building on campus, completed in 1998, features a new 11,000 square-foot library.

Johnston Community College

Smithfield, N.C.

In September, 1969, Johnston Community College (JCC) at that time Johnston County Technical Institute) offered its first occupational and adult educational courses at the former Forest Hill High School located on U.S. Highway 301 South near the town of Four Oaks. The first night a total of 659 adults enrolled in 29 classes. During 1998-99, the college served 4,000 students in 39 curriculum programs ranging from medical sonography to truck driver training.

In the fall of 1976, the college moved to its present campus located near the center of Johnston County at the intersection of Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 70, just east of Smithfield (population: 10,706). Smithfield, chartered in 1777, is a major eastern North Carolina tobacco market. In August, 1987, the name of the institution was officially changed from Johnston Technical College to Johnston Community College.

Johnston Community College has a 134-acre campus with 11 buildings. In mid-1989, construction was completed on a new Learning Resource Center and the 1,000-seat Paul A. Johnston Auditorium, to be used by the college and the community. Construction of the auditorium was made possible through contributions from a county-wide fundraising campaign. First known as the Johnston Community College Arts and Learning Center, the facility was formally dedicated on August 20, 1989, the college's 20th anniversary. In 1995, the college's trustees voted to change the name to the John L. Tart Arts and Learning Center in honor of the college's first president and his inspiration in the development of the facility.

Also in 1995, Johnston County College Trustee Rudolph Howell donated over 2,500 acres of woodlands located in Bentonville Township to the college. Designated the Rudolph Howell and Son Environmental Learning and Conference Center, the area is being developed into a community-based educational resource. Construction was completed in early 1998 on a facility which houses a classroom, staff offices and meeting area. Construction of a pond and walking trails are scheduled as funds allow.

Johnston County Community College's Cleveland campus offered its first classes in May, 1996. This JCC branch campus features modern classrooms and a state-of-the-art computer lab, in addition to a community meeting hall. The facility makes educational opportunities more accessible to the fast-growing populace of western Johnston County. Classes are offered according to community needs.

Also in 1996, a group of JCC and Cooperative Extension personnel, local nursery owners, landscapers, arborists and other interested persons met to pursue the idea of developing an arboretum for the Johnston County community. A site was chosen on the Johnston Community College campus just off U.S. 70 East Business. Construction was completed in late 1999 on a facility that will house potting rooms, a classroom/meeting room and staff/storage areas. Construction will continue as funds allow.

Construction was completed in early 1998 on a new Allied Health and Science Building and classes were held in the facility for the first time in the fall of 1999. The 37,000 square-foot structure houses the college's nursing, radiography, medical sonography and early childhood programs. A preschool facility serving students, faculty, staff and the public, when space permits, neighbors the Early Childhood classroom.

In August, 1998, Dr. John Tart retired after 29 years of outstanding service as president of the college. Dr. Donald L. Reichard, formerly president of James Sprunt Community College in Kenansville, was selected to lead Johnston County into the new millennium. In August, 1999, Johnston Community College celebrated 30 years of educational excellence.

Lenoir Community College

Kinston, N.C.

Lenoir Community College (LCC) is a thriving, educational community of approximately 195 full-time employees, more than 400 part-time employees, approximately 2,000 students in curriculum programs and more than 10,000 in continuing education. Celebrating more than 40 years of building futures, LCC was chartered in 1958 as one of the original Industrial Education Centers. The college soon became a focal point for development of other institutions in a six-county area. As one of the original colleges in the state's community college system, LCC continues building on its past and the idea that education is a lifelong process. LCC stands for excellence and achievement. Its graduates have distinguished themselves in many academic and professional fields.

Situated on an 86-acre campus in Kinston, the college serves people in Lenoir, Jones and Greene counties. Centers are located in Snow Hill (Greene County) and Trenton (Jones County), La Grange and at the Kinston Regional Jetport. LCC also offers educational programs at Eastern Correctional Institution in Maury.

The faculty, staff and administration have a strong sense of mission to train the workforce of Lenoir, Jones and Greene counties. Students are the focus of LCC. The college has committed itself by purpose, resources and a caring faculty and staff to provide quality instruction for many personal and career needs. This is evidenced by the variety of degree, diploma, certificate and continuing education programs, in addition to basic education, business and industry support for community service programs. LCC offers 50 programs leading to associate degrees, diplomas and certificates. LCC is challenged to assume an increasingly active role in promoting the economic development and quality of life in the communities it serves and the surrounding areas.

Martin Community College

Williamston, N.C.

Martin Community College was initially authorized as a technical institute by the General Assembly in 1967. Under a contractual agreement with the Martin County Board of Education, extension courses were first offered during the summer of 1968 and curriculum programs were added in the fall of 1969. The original institute was housed in an old public school facility in Everetts.

Following a successful countywide election in June, 1969, the college obtained independent status and was subsequently granted community college status in June 1975. The name of the institution was officially changed to Martin Community College in 1976.

In 1971, the main campus was moved to a 65-acre tract at the intersection of Kehukee Park Road and U.S. Highway 64, one mile west of Williamston. The initial instructional buildings of the new campus were completed in May, 1971. The campus complex includes eight buildings housing 210,295 square feet. The campus physical plant includes instructional and laboratory facilities, an auditorium, bookstore, cafeteria, vocational shops, child care center, Information Highway Auditorium and the Martin Arena Equine Facility. The Learning Resources Center houses more than 30,250 volumes, a print shop and genealogy/local history area, as well as a special collection of North Carolina materials. Martin Community College serves three counties from the main campus in Williamston and branch campuses in Windsor (Bertie County), Plymouth and Roper (Washington County).

Mayland Community College

Spruce Pine, N.C.

Mayland Technical Institute (MTI) was approved by the 1971 session of the General Assembly of North Carolina upon the recommendation of the N.C. Board of Education, the Advisory Budget Commission and the governor. MTI began operation in September, 1971, in the board room of Northwestern Bank in Spruce Pine. The institution was formally renamed Mayland Technical College in December, 1979, and Mayland Community College in 1988.

MCC is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina on the Avery/Mitchell County line near the town of Spruce Pine. It is chartered to serve Mitchell, Avery and Yancey counties (hence the name, "May"land). The college has a 41-acre campus with eight buildings, including a vocational laboratory, auto body repair shop, welding shop, public safety building, student commons/learning resource center, administration building and the Phillips-Gwaltney Child Development Center. Opened in the spring of 1997, the Samuel L. Phillips Center for Business and Technology features modern computer labs and classrooms, a 250-seat auditorium and an electronic classroom connected to the N.C. Information Highway for distance education. The college operates two satellite campuses in Avery and Yancey counties.

From September, 1971, to August, 1972, Mayland Community College offered courses in continuing education only. In the fall quarter of 1972, 80 students enrolled in four curriculum programs. By the fall semester of 1999, 828 students were enrolled in 24 curriculum programs. MCC currently offers adult basic education (ABE) courses and testing for the general education development (GED) diploma. In 1995-96, a total of 1,063 students were enrolled in ABE/GED courses.

McDowell Technical Community College

Marion, N.C.

McDowell Technical Community College (MTCC) was established in 1964 as the Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center. The center, located in downtown Marion at the corner of State and South Garden streets, operated as a satellite unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute.

In 1967, the school became an independent unit of the Department of Community Colleges. A board of trustees was sworn in, giving the college local autonomy. As enrollment at the college grew, space problems became more pressing. Finally, in 1970, the college moved to its present permanent facilities on a 31-acre site at the intersection of Interstate 40 and U.S. Highway 226 in Marion.

The college became McDowell Technical Institute in 1971 when the N.C. General Assembly officially chartered it as an independent institution. In 1975, the college added 39,322 square feet to the existing campus. Expansion included a 500-seat amphitheater, Learning Resource Center, 223-seat teaching auditorium, permanent administration offices, a campus bookstore, classrooms and an expanded student commons area. In 1979, the N.C. General Assembly enacted a bill to change McDowell Technical Institute's name to McDowell Technical College.

Robert M. Boggs succeeded John A. Price as President in 1984, becoming the college's second chief administrator. The college undertook a major county bond campaign for the addition of new facilities. A 32,000 square-foot Industrial Skills Center houses special industrial skills training and class/lab areas. The Day Care/Classroom Building houses a day-care area for children of MTCC students, continuing education classrooms and offices, a teaching auditorium and faculty offices.

In 1988 the school changed its name to McDowell Technical Community College. During that same year, the MTCC Small Business Center was funded and established to provide educational opportunities and financial assistance to small businesses in McDowell County. In 1989 the college began offering continuing education classes in the MTCC Downtown Center. The Downtown Center currently offers students a wide range of educational opportunities, including adult basic education, tutoring, English as a second language, S.A.T. preparation, foreign language studies and literacy training. More than a dozen nationalities are represented by the students who study at the Downtown Center.

The MTCC Career Center was established in 1988, providing students with information and help in choosing careers. A series of computerized personality and aptitude tests are given to students who are unsure of career decisions. The Career Center staff administers to students with learning disabilities and physical handicaps as well. The Career Center also supervises an innovative peer tutoring program in which students are paid to tutor other students, to whom the service is free. In 1996, MCC equipped one classroom so that classes could be held on the North Carolina Information Highway. MTCC is currently offering a variety of classes and meetings through this new interactive technology that allows participants to interact through video and audio in real time with participants in other Information Highway classrooms across the state. McDowell Technical Community College currently enrolls approximately 1,000 students in curriculum programs each quarter and approximately twice that number in continuing education programs.

Mitchell Community College

Statesville, N.C.

The institution dates back to 1852 when the Presbytery of Concord decided to establish an educational institution in western North Carolina for females. A windstorm in 1855 destroyed the nearly-completed structure, but it was rebuilt and opened in 1856 with 122 students. An additional setback came in 1857 when a measles epidemic forced the first year of operation to a premature close.

Between 1871 and 1917, the name of the college changed three times: Simonton Female College (1871), Statesville Female College (1883) and Mitchell College (1917). Mitchell College produced its first junior college graduate in 1924 and became co-educational in 1932 when five men enrolled. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted accreditation in 1955 and, in 1959, the Mitchell College Foundation received the property deed from Concord Presbytery.

Through legislative action, Mitchell became the 57th community N.C. Community College System institution on July 1, 1973, and the only private institution ever to be admitted to the North Carolina Community College System. Equality of educational opportunities and active recruitment of minority students continues to be an important goal of the institution.

Montgomery Technical College

Troy, N.C.

The N.C. Board of Education issued a charter to Montgomery Technical Institute on September 7, 1967. Eight members were appointed to the institute's board of trustees. Administrative and teaching personnel were hired in November, 1967. Extension classes began in 1967-68 and full-time curriculum students were accepted in August, 1968. The institution graduated its first students in June, 1969. Adult basic education and adult high school diploma programs began in October, 1968. In June, 1968, Montgomery Technical Institute occupied temporary space in a building on Page Street in Troy. The N.C. Board of Education chartered the school as a technical institution in 1971. Four more members were appointed to the board of trustees by the Governor of North Carolina according to state law in December, 1971.

In October, 1975, voters in Montgomery County approved a bond issue authorizing the construction of a new campus of 64,000 square-feet on a 149-acre tract. Montgomery Technical Institute became Montgomery Technical College in January, 1983, and Montgomery Community College in 1987.

The college's campus, nestled in the Uwharrie Mountains near the geographic center of the state, now totals 118,000 square-feet of space on 153 acres of land. The campus houses a wide variety of continuing education programs, in addition to a full range of associate degree, diploma and certificate options, including both Associate in Arts and Associate in Science college transfer degrees.

Nash Community College

Rocky Mount, N.C.

Nash Community College was founded in 1967 and is a public, two-year post-secondary educational institution with an open-door admissions policy. Its mission is to provide adults in the Nash County service area with quality and convenient learning opportunities consistent with identified student and community needs. Almost 12,000 citizens from the Nash/Rocky Mount area enrolled in Nash Community College during the 1998-99 school year.

The college is located on 77 acres midway between Nashville and Rocky Mount, less than a mile off U.S. Highway 64 Bypass and Interstate 95. While its primary service area is Nash County, its location enables enrollment of students from the surrounding counties of Franklin, Wake, Wilson and Halifax. Seven modern buildings, including a new 48,000 square-foot business and industry center and a child development center, comprise the spacious campus.

As a comprehensive community college, Nash Community College offers over 30 academic programs, many of which lead to a degree, diploma or certificate. Included are two-year technical and college transfer programs that give students the knowledge and expertise required for challenging careers or successful transfers to four-year colleges or universities. Vocational, occupational and business and industry programs prepare students for jobs and produce a skilled work force for the area. In addition, a wide range of literacy and community service programs are available to meet the diverse needs of the citizens of Nash County and the surrounding area.

N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology

Belmont, N.C.

The North Carolina Center for Applied Textile Technology was founded in 1941 by act of the N.C. General Assembly. Thanks to the generous support of Gaston County's textile industry, the center opened on its 20-acre campus in Belmont in 1943. Situated in the heart of the Southern textile industry, the center offered instruction within three departments. As industrial technology grew, the center kept pace with expanded facilities, updated equipment and additional programs of instruction.

At present, a total of seven departments offer instruction in all aspects of textile science, utilizing spacious classrooms and well-equipped laboratories. Each of these laboratories boasts a selection of full-scale production machinery rivaling that of any textile school in the nation. The center is governed by a board of trustees composed of nine members appointed by the governor and the president of the North Carolina Community College System. Since its inception, the N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology has endeavored to serve industry and those employed by it. It has proudly provided more than 4,000 graduates with the skills needed to improve their performance, both on the job and in their personal lives.

Pamlico Community College

Grantsboro, N.C.

Pamlico Technical College was originally established as a unit of the Lenoir Industrial Education Center on July 1, 1962, then chartered as a technical institute on July 1, 1971. The college's name changed in July, 1979, to Pamlico Technical College and to Pamlico Community College (PCC) in 1987.

In the beginning, there was only one full-time curriculum program and an enrollment of approximately 200 in continuing education classes, which were held in a one-classroom, one-lab building located at Pamlico County High School. For the past several years, PCC has annually enrolled an average of 19 percent of the area population in either curriculum or continuing education programs.

The campus is located in a totally rural setting between Grantsboro and Arapahoe. The area is noted for summer camps and sailing. Summer visitors find plenty of access for water sports and fishing. Pamlico Community College has a 44-acre campus with a single 40,000 square-foot building constructed in 1976. The institution's library houses 16,175 volumes.

Piedmont Community College

Roxboro, N.C.

Person County Technical Institute began operation on July 1, 1970. The name of the institution changed to Piedmont Technical Institute in 1971. In November of 1974, the voters of Person County supported the institution by overwhelmingly passing a \$2.5 million bond issue for new facilities. On October 1, 1979, the institution officially changed its name to Piedmont Technical College. Its 178-acre campus is located in Roxboro (population: 30,180). A 15-acre satellite campus serving Caswell County (population: 20,693) opened in 1987 and is located adjacent to Bartlett Yancey High School in Yanceyville. The name of the institution changed to Piedmont Community College effective January 1, 1988. Piedmont Community College is within easy driving distance of many major cities and historic and resort areas. Area residents and tourists may enjoy picnicking, fishing, camping and water sports at two major lakes.

The 108,400 square-foot Person County Campus includes 10 buildings. These facilities include 44 lecture classrooms, 15 shops and labs, a library learning center, campus center, counseling center, teaching auditorium, recreation laboratory and a skills training center. The Management Development Center and Timberlake Art Gallery were dedicated in 1987. A 1993 statewide Community College Bond Issue provided funds for construction of a Classroom/Faculty Office Building on the Person County Campus and an addition to the Caswell County Campus bringing its total space to approximately 26,300 square feet. The college has served Person County since 1970 and Caswell County since 1985.

Pitt Community College

Greenville, N.C.

Pitt Community College (PCC) is a comprehensive, public two-year educational institution serving adult citizens of Pitt County and is a member of the North Carolina Community College System. The college provides high-quality programs and services to enhance the economic and work force development of Pitt County. The college strives to enable students to achieve their potential, contribute to the quality of life of the community and engage in life-long learning.

Pitt Community College was chartered as an Industrial Education Center in 1961. It was designated a technical institute in 1964 and a community college in 1979. Ninety students enrolled in Pitt's six IEC programs in 1961. PCC currently serves over 7,000 students in 56 curriculum programs and more than 9,000 students in continuing education programs. PCC provides educational programs and services to one out of every six adults in Pitt County.

The college is located on 170 acres just south of the Greenville city limits. The campus is well known for the Georgian architecture of its buildings and numerous pine trees. The college has ten major buildings totalling 247,660 square-feet of floor space. Planning is currently underway for a new student services building.

PCC offers technical and college transfer programs with associate degrees, diplomas and certificates. During the past decade the college has developed a specialization in allied health programs and currently offers more health and science programs than any community college in eastern North Carolina. The college is also recognized for its leadership role in distance education, with numerous classes offered via the Internet and several classes offered via the N.C. Information Highway with various sites throughout the state. The college is an active partner in the Pitt County Tech Prep program and is the site for Pitt County's JobLink Center, a countywide work force development service that integrates numerous human resource agencies' services within one facility to provide one-stop career shopping. Pitt Community College is the sixth largest community college in North Carolina. It operates with excellent articulation with East Carolina University and Pitt County Schools, as well as private schools. The college is an active partner in the economic development of Pitt County and eastern North Carolina.

Randolph Community College

Asheboro, N.C.

Randolph Community College (RCC) began operation in 1962 as Randolph Industrial Education Center, a joint city-county industrial education center. The college became a member of the N.C. Community College System in 1963 when the North Carolina legislature established a separate system of community colleges.

Situated near the geographic center of North Carolina in Asheboro, Randolph Community College is located at the McDowell Road Exit off U.S. 220 (future I-73/74) just south of the U.S. 64/N.C. 49 interchange. The college is only 26 miles south of two interstate highways in Greensboro, making it accessible from all parts of the state. The college draws from a population base of just over 19,000 in Asheboro and 123,000 county-wide.

RCC's Asheboro campus currently contains nine major buildings and the college is preparing to construct an Emergency Services Training Center located near the Randolph County landfill. A satellite campus, located in Archdale, includes a primary classroom building and metal shop/laboratory building and serves residents in the fast-growing northwest corner of Randolph County.

Randolph Community College currently offers 30 vocational and technical degrees, including a college transfer program and a comprehensive continuing education program. RCC is fully-accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Enrollment in the fall semester of 1999 reached 1,939 curriculum students and 4,505 continuing education students.

Richmond Community College

Hamlet, N.C.

Richmond Community College (RCC) was chartered in 1964 to provide technical and vocational education opportunities to the citizens of Richmond and Scotland counties. In 1987, RCC broadened its range of opportunities with the addition of associate degrees that provided students the freshman and sophomore curriculum for a four-year baccalaureate degree. Curriculum enrollment for the fall quarter of 1995 neared 1,150 students. Continuing education enrollment exceeded 2,000 students. Both divisions offer day and night classes both on and off campus.

The 160-acre campus, located on U.S. Highway 74 in Hamlet, consists of five buildings. The Hugh A. Lee, Janet Lindsay-Petrus and John F. Forte buildings are named in honor of three original RCC trustees. The Robert L. and Elizabeth S. Cole Community Auditorium, dedicated in 1999, houses a 1,000-seat auditorium and multi-purpose room capable of seating 300 for dinner or 500 for meetings. Additional

classrooms, labs and offices space are provided for nursing and continuing education classes at the James Nursing Building in Hamlet, Scotland Center in Laurinburg and the Rockingham Center in Rockingham.

RCC's focus on technology prepares the college to meet the needs of local businesses and industry. Computers are integrated into every curriculum. Robots, PLCs and optical scanners provide a mini-industrial setting for students in a variety of curricula. These labs are also used for training industrial employees who need to upgrade their skills. RCC is fully-accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the N.C. Board of Nursing.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College

Ahoskie, N.C.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College was established in 1967 to serve all of Hertford County and parts of Bertie and Northampton counties. Originally founded as Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute, the institution's name changed to Roanoke-Chowan Technical College in 1981. The current name was adopted in 1987.

Located on a 41-acre site outside the town of Ahoskie in Hertford County, the original campus was a former state correctional facility. Seven existing prison buildings were renovated for offices and classrooms, with a two-story wooden building erected in 1969 to house additional classrooms and laboratory spaces for cosmetology, business and architectural drafting programs. Of the original structures, only the two-story remains and is in use today. Other modern campus buildings include the Roberts H. Jernigan, Jr., Education Center, the Julian Pittman Freeman Vocational Education Building, the John W. "Jack" Young, Jr., Center, and the Hugh Caullie Freeland Industrial Technology Training Center. Designs for a new 32,500 square-foot classroom/student support center were approved in 1999 and occupancy is expected in 2001. Also on campus is a seven-acre arboretum/environmental science outdoor laboratory that was designated as a Project WILD Education Site by the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission in 1997.

From its meager beginning in an old, abandoned prison compound with few students, staff and offerings, the college grown significantly. Approximately 25 curricular programs and a wide array of continuing education courses and programs are now offered. Annual enrollment runs between 850 and 950 curricular students and between 2,000 and 3,000 continuing education students. At the May, 1999, graduation exercises, 120 college degrees were awarded along with 108 GEDs.

Robeson Community College

Lumberton, N.C.

The community college movement expanded into Robeson County with the establishment of Robeson Technical Institute in 1965. The institute was located at the Barker Ten-Mile Elementary School, seven miles north of Lumberton. Twenty full-time curriculum students enrolled the first year. The college has gone through two name changes since its beginning to its present name of Robeson Community College (RCC) and it remains committed to serving all sectors of the county and surrounding area with vocational/technical and continuing education programs.

Three building phases, begun in 1972 and completed in 1996, made RCC a 194,047 square-foot facility now housing more than over \$1.4 million in equipment and 23 curriculum programs, as well as a variety of continuing education programs.

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accreditation reaffirmation was received in 1990 after two intense years of concentrated self-study. Students, faculty, staff and the 13-member board of trustees joined as a team in bringing the self-study to its successful fruition.

RCC's commitment to its students and the citizenry of Robeson County was seen with the excellent reports of various auditing agencies in the state, as well as the enrollment of 2,340 curriculum students and 9,274 continuing education students. There are 145 carefully-selected, full-time employees who now serve RCC, almost 25 times as many as when the college first opened its doors in 1965. The school employs 250 part-time personnel.

Rockingham Community College

Wentworth, N.C.

Rockingham Community College is many things to many people. Founded in 1963, the institution grew out of local residents' desire to have a two-year college in the area. Voters approved a bond issue and supplementary tax for construction of the institution. For the past 37 years, the college has been a center for higher education, cultural enrichment and life-long learning.

RCC offers a host of programs that include horticulture technology, microcomputer systems technology, surgical technology, environmental science technology, nursing and college transfer. Classes are also offered on a regular basis through the college's continuing education services. A small business center offers free counseling to entrepreneurs.

Located in the heart of Rockingham County, Rockingham Community College is centrally located between Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Eden and Reidsville. The college sits on 274 acres surrounded by stately pines. The campus boasts 16 buildings, including a fully-automated library, gymnasium that houses a state-of-the-art fitness

center, the two-story Whitcomb Student Center, two vocational shop buildings, a laboratory building, a two-story classroom building, and the two-story Technical Laboratories Building, along with administration, maintenance and instructional storage buildings. The latest addition to the campus is the Human Services Building, completed in 1995.

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College

Salisbury, N.C.

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College (RCCC) opened its doors in 1963 as an Industrial Education Center. In 1964, the center was designated Rowan Technical Institute and the name was changed in 1979 to Rowan Technical College. In 1988, the trustees of the college voted to change the name of the institution to Rowan-Cabarrus Community College to more accurately reflect the comprehensive nature of its programs and its service area.

The college has experienced considerable growth since 1963 and now enrolls nearly 18,000 citizens annually. Today, Rowan-Cabarrus Community College prepares individuals for careers in nearly 40 programs of study in business technologies, health and public services and industrial and engineering technologies. An associate degree liberal arts program is also available for those students who intend to transfer to a four-year college or university.

RCCC's North Campus is located at the intersection of Jake Alexander Boulevard and I-85. The college also has a South Campus located in Cabarrus County at the junction of I-85, N.C. 73 and Trinity Church Road. The college's physical plant has expanded almost as rapidly as its curriculum. From a single building designed especially for vocational-technical training, the college's North Campus in Salisbury now consists of seven educational buildings containing 215,000 square feet. The South Campus in Cabarrus County consists of two buildings totaling 80,000 square feet of building space.

Sampson Community College

Clinton, N.C.

Sampson Community College (SCC) was established in 1965 as an extension of Wayne Community College. From a small school with 10 students in the first graduating class in 1967, the college has grown and expanded. Today, Sampson Community College is housed on 55 acres in Clinton, the county seat.

Agriculture plays a major role in the economy of Clinton and Sampson County. The county's agriculture is diversified with 67 commodities produced commercially. Gross farm income in 1995 exceeded \$496 million. Sampson County is the largest swine producer in the world with poultry (mainly turkeys), vegetable crops, tobacco, cotton and many other crops contributing significantly to this income.

Approximately 6,000 different citizens of this area will enroll in at least one course at the college this year in literacy, GED, technical, vocational, college transfer, continuing education or business and industry programs. That's 12% of the county's population, and more than 20% of the county's entire workforce. SCC is a comprehensive community college and is the only post-secondary institution in Sampson County. In addition to the curriculum classes offered on campus, SCC reaches all over Sampson County offering basic skills classes, business and industry training, emergency medical services training and other continuing education classes. Sampson Community College celebrated its 30th birthday in 1997.

Sandhills Community College

Pinehurst, N.C.

Sandhills Community College (SCC) was the first comprehensive community college established under the Community College Act of 1963. It was chartered on December 9 of that year and began classes in 1965 at nine locations scattered throughout downtown Southern Pines.

SCC is located in southern Moore County and is situated almost equally between Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Aberdeen and Carthage. The area is noted for peach production, golf courses and horse farms and is a quality retirement community.

Sandhills Community College has 11 major buildings, forming a core campus surrounded by long-leaf pines. A 78,000-volume library, newly-occupied vocational education building and an overall environment conducive to academic excellence grace the 180-acre campus.

South Piedmont Community College

Polkton, N.C.

On May 19, 1999, Governor James B. Hunt signed a bill creating North Carolina's newest community college, one which would serve both Anson and Union counties. The bill, which abolished Anson Community College to provide a charter for the new college, was passed unanimously by the N.C. Senate on April 28, 1999, and with wide support in the N.C. House on May 10, 1999. The signing ceremony was the culmination of an effort to provide Union County with ownership in a community college while continuing to serve Anson County.

On July 1, 1999, a new board of trustees took their oaths, hired Dr. Donald P. Altieri, formerly president of Anson Community College, to serve as president of the new institution. On August 3, 1999, with 441 different names submitted by more than 800 entrants, the trustees chose South Piedmont Community College (SPCC) as the name for the new regional community college serving both Anson and Union counties.

As a multi-campus, single-administration community college, SPCC operates campuses in both Anson and Union counties. The East Campus is located in Polkton, the West Campus in Monroe. With an enrollment of about 1,750, South Piedmont Community College places learning first and educational experiences are provided for learners any way, any place, any time. Administrators at SPCC recognize the diversity of the student body and make sure instruction is offered in a variety of session lengths and program delivery methods. The college's fast-track courses, which pack a semester's class time into eight weeks of extended classes, are proving popular. SPCC's Weekend College makes it possible for working adults to get a college degree by attending classes on Saturdays and Sunday afternoons. SPCC also offers a full schedule of evening courses to accommodate students who have families and full-time jobs occupying their days.

Distance learning offerings continue to grow and include telecourses, internet courses and video cassette courses. Each of these methods of instructional delivery allows students to take classes at a time convenient for them. In an effort to foster distance learning across the state, SPCC's president led one of four teams of community college personnel that worked to choose software and develop a delivery system to make the North Carolina Community College System's Common Virtual Course Library a reality.

SPCC operates continuing education centers in Wadesboro and Monroe, the county seats of Anson and Union counties respectively. Programs include occupational education and industry services, personal interest courses, human resource development and basic skills. SPCC administrators work hard to adapt to a fast-growing and ever-changing service area. In addition to tailoring specialized training programs for area industries, SPCC has responded to the enormous growth in the Latino population by making English as a Second Language classes available to all who desire them. The college also maintains a strong presence in our area's high schools, where a variety of college courses are being taught through the state's dual enrollment program for high school students.

Since Governor Hunt signed the bill creating South Piedmont Community College, the school has made giant strides in establishing as the community college that will meet the educational needs of Anson and Union counties in the 21st Century.

Southeastern Community College

Whiteville, N.C.

In 1964, Southeastern Community College (SCC) set up offices in the Powell Building in Whiteville. The first curriculum classes were offered in September, 1965, in a temporary location at Chadbourn High School. The college moved to its present campus in 1967. Southeastern currently serves more than 5,000 students annually through its college transfer, technical, vocational, continuing education and adult literacy programs. The college also provides customized training and other services for business and industry, as well as educational and community programming on local cable television channels and an annual performing arts series.

The campus is located in Columbus County at 4564 Chadbourn Highway between Whiteville and Chadbourn in southeastern North Carolina and about 50 miles from the Carolina coast. The 100-acre campus now has 12 buildings, including a new nursing and allied health building completed in 1996. A challenge course, firing range, lighted tennis courts and baseball fields augment the classrooms and offices. SCC's 50,300-volume library is available to the community as well as to the institution's students, faculty and staff.

Columbus, a rural agricultural county, covers an area of 938 square miles and has a population of 51,037. The area is noted for its tobacco and strawberry production, garment fabrication, food processing, chemical manufacturing, wood and wood products and yarn and textile manufacturing.

Southwestern Community College

Sylva, N.C.

Southwestern Community College was established in Sylva in 1964 as the Jackson County Industrial Education Center when a class of masonry students began construction of its vocational building. The center soon became a unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute and achieved independent status in the fall of 1967. Since then the college has grown from a single building with four curriculum courses to a modern campus with six buildings totalling 194,728 square feet. Today, Southwestern offers more than 30 curriculum programs ranging from traditional vocational programs such as carpentry and cosmetology to programs in health sciences, computers and commercial art. The college also has a comprehensive continuing education division. In 1993, Southwestern was selected as the Western Region Criminal Justice Planning and Training Center to provide law enforcement training to the westernmost counties.

The college operates three off-campus centers in Swain County, Macon County and on the Qualla Boundary in Cherokee. The main campus in Sylva is located on a 57-acre hillside on North Carolina Highway 116 between Webster and Sylva. The college is 50 miles southwest of Asheville and 90 miles southeast of Knoxville, Tennessee.

With a service area that covers 1,534 square miles (30 percent larger than Rhode Island) and a population base of just over 63,000, a large challenge facing the college is the need to provide service area residents with educational and training opportunities comparable to those available in much larger metropolitan areas. One of the ways Southwestern is meeting this challenge is through collaboration with its fellow community colleges. The Western Connection of Community Colleges is a unique approach to regionalism in education among Southwestern, Tri-County and Haywood community colleges.

Stanly Community College

Albemarle, N.C.

Chartered in 1971, Stanly Community College (SCC) opened in temporary headquarters on the old South Albemarle High School campus that same year. A faculty of eight instructed classes in auto mechanics, air-conditioning and refrigeration, secretarial science, industrial management, brick masonry and business. In five months, the school grew from 31 students to almost 400 and discussions began about the possible construction of a new campus.

Construction on the new campus began in 1974 and in October, 1975, the Academic/Administration Building (now the Patterson Building) and the Vocational Shop Building were completed. The latter structure has since undergone renovations and now houses the college's student rec room, cafeteria and bookstore. In the fall of 1998, it was renamed the Webb Student Center in honor of Dr. H.T. Webb, a long-time college trustee. The Kelley Building — named for Annie Ruth Kelley, first chair of the college's board of trustees — opened in 1981. The college purchased the 1960-era Industrial Training Center in 1981. This facility, renovated recently, is now known as the Corporate and Professional Education Center. It presently houses the college's autobody, welding and industrial development programs, the Division of Corporate and Professional Education and the CTC Small Business Development Center.

In 1987 a new two-story classroom /lab building was completed to house the college's extensive allied health programs. The next building on campus to be built was a much-needed library/classroom facility. Completed in early 1996, the 27,000 square-foot building houses SCC's library and TV studio facilities on the first floor and seven classrooms and the college's North Carolina Information Highway Center on the second floor. These buildings now bear the names of two Albemarle residents who are long-time colleges supporters. The Allied Health Building was renamed the Eddins Building in honor of Dr. George E. Eddins, Jr. The Learning Resources Center/ Classroom Building was named the Snyder Building in honor of Edward J. Snyder, Jr., former member of the board of trustees and former member of the North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges.

The newest building on campus was finished in early 1999 and named the Whitley Technology Center in honor of Elbert L. Whitney, Jr., a member of the SCC board of

trustees since 1977 and chairman since 1983. This 10,000 square-foot facility is home to six state-of-the-art computer labs that allow the college to offer the latest technology courses and programs to SCC students.

Today the college represents a \$10 million-plus investment by the citizens of Stanly County. The college serves over 10,000 students annually in all types of programs including associate degree, diploma, certificate, general education, occupational training and adult literacy. Since its inception Stanly Community College has served approximately 225,000 students. Dr. Michael Taylor, SCC's third president, foresees much growth for the college during the 21st Century, especially in the area of distance learning methods for delivering education to students. With the tremendous growth in population in the western part of Stanley County, the need for post-secondary educational opportunities will increase and SCC's challenge will be to create ways to make more courses and job training available to citizens all throughout Stanly County, especially western Stanly County.

Surry Community College

Dobson, N.C.

Receiving its charter in January, 1964, Surry Community College (SCC) was one of the earliest members of the North Carolina Community College System. Classes met during the first two years in rented and borrowed facilities. Funds to purchase the present campus site in the county seat of Dobson and to construct the first buildings came from a \$500,000 bond issue and four-cent tax authorization approved by Surry County voters in March, 1964. SCC moved to the new campus in the spring of 1967.

The first programs offered were college parallel, business, secretarial, drafting, agriculture, electronics, adult basic education and high school completion. Various non-credit classes were also available. Some vocational programs were postponed until new facilities were completed in 1967. SCC currently offers 43 programs and options in the degree, diploma and certificate programs.

The college serves Surry and Yadkin counties, with enrollment also from adjacent counties in North Carolina and neighboring Virginia. The area is noted for its mountain music and agriculture, with a good mix of industry (textiles, apparel and hosiery, plus granite products from the largest open-face quarry in the world). Mount Airy is known for its Autumn Leaves Festival and is "Mayberry," home of Andy Griffith. Surry also has the state's only active historical farm, the turn-of-the-century Horne Creek Farm, just south of Pilot Mountain State Park. Population centers in the college's service area, other than Mt. Airy, include Elkin, Pilot Mountain and Dobson in Surry County and Yadkinville, Booneville and East Bend in Yadkin County. Major corporations operating in the two-county area include Unifi, Weyerhaeuser, John S. Clark, Cross Creek Apparel, Spencer's, Insteel Industries, Rentro, CMI Industries, Wayne Farms, Candle Corporation of America, Sara Lee, Hibco Plastics, Indera Mills and others, making for a favorable economic mix.

Surry Community College's 100-acre campus has 13 buildings valued at \$19 million. A long-range campus plan projects new facilities into the 21st Century to better serve the college's constituency.

Tri-County Community College

Murphy, N.C.

Tri-County Community College began operations in November, 1964, as an extension unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute. In 1967, the General Assembly approved a change of name to Tri-County Technical Institute, an individual unit of the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges. The legislature approved a college transfer program in 1978 for what would now be named Tri-County Community College.

The campus of Tri-County Community College is situated on 75 beautiful acres in the mountains of western North Carolina. The college serves Cherokee, Clay and Graham counties. Currently, there are six vocational and 13 technical programs of study offered at Tri-County Community College in addition to the college transfer and continuing education programs.

Vance-Granville Community College

Henderson, N.C.

Vance-Granville Community College (VGCC) was chartered as Vance County Technical Institute in 1969 and offered technical, vocational and continuing education courses to residents of Vance County in a renovated hospital building in downtown Henderson. In 1972, Vance and Granville counties combined their resources to support a \$2 million bond referendum to construct a single institution for the education of their citizens. The result was the 1976 opening of the new Vance-Granville Community College campus on an 85-acre tract in Vance County, equidistant between Henderson and Oxford.

With this location still serving as its main campus, VGCC has experienced significant progress in its physical facilities and student enrollment over the years. Because of this phenomenal growth, the college's area was expanded in 1978 to serve not only Vance and Granville counties, but also Franklin and Warren counties. Today, the main campus, with a lake and picturesque landscaping, has eight permanent buildings, including a student services building, civic center and a new, 24,000 square-foot classroom/day care building completed in the fall of 1996. Along with administrative and faculty offices, auditorium, student lounge and learning resources center, these facilities provide more than 40 classrooms, nine shops and five labs in which students study and train in 28 curriculum programs as well as extension, industry services and small business classes.

Vance-Granville also operates three satellite campuses: South Campus, located between Butner and Creedmoor in Granville County; Warren County Campus in Warrenton; and Franklin County Campus in Louisburg. Situated on an 11-acre tract, South Campus is a single-story, semicircular structure housing classrooms, shops, offices and a reception area. An expansion completed in 1999 added additional classrooms and public services training facilities to the satellites. The Granville County Library's South Branch occupies one section of the complex. Warren County Campus is located on the John Graham Middle School campus in three one-story buildings totalling more than 14,000 square feet. The campus boasts classrooms, an ABE/GED learning/testing center, labs, multi-purpose shop, reception area and offices. A new Franklin County Campus opened for fall semester classes in August, 1998. The campus contains a 28,000 square-foot, two-story building with classrooms, labs, administrative and faculty offices and a child care center, along with a second, 7,000 square-foot building that houses vocational and shop studies.

During 1998-99, the college served more than 16,000 students — one out of every seven eligible adults residing within its service area. The region served by Vance-Granville Community College is primarily agrarian, but is becoming more industrialized as the area continues to attract a wide variety of manufacturing firms and other types of businesses.

Wake Technical Community College

Raleigh, N.C.

Wake Technical Community College was chartered in 1958 as the Wake County Industrial Education Center (IEC). It grew from an IEC to a technical institute and, in 1987, was named Wake Technical Community College to better reflect its college-level instruction. The institution began operation in 1963 at its present location with 34 full-time students, plus an additional 270 students who were enrolled in industrial training programs. Today, Wake Tech enrolls more than 12,000 curriculum students each year. Approximately 33,000 more take continuing education courses for job upgrading or personal enhancement. Wake Tech offers more than 700 continuing education courses each quarter.

Many of Wake Tech's curriculum programs are taught on the main campus situated in Wake County eight miles south of Raleigh. Health occupations programs are taught at the college's Health Sciences Campus on Holston Lane, adjacent to Wake Medical Center, one of several facilities in the area where students receive clinical experience. Combined, the main campus and Health Sciences Campus consist of 82 acres and have 17 permanent structures totalling 290,000 square feet of floor space.

In August, 1993, the college opened the Wake Technical Community College *News and Observer* Adult Education Center at 1920 Capital Boulevard in Raleigh. This facility houses basic skill programs such as adult basic education, the adult high school diploma program, English as a Second Language courses and GED classes, as well as the Small Business Center. Credit classes are also taught at the center. In addition to classroom and laboratory instruction, students in many programs receive hands-on experience in a business setting through a cooperative education program.

Wayne Community College

Goldsboro, N.C.

Wayne Community College (WCC) was established as Goldsboro Industrial Education Center on June 15, 1957. It became Wayne Technical Institute in 1964, then Wayne Community College in 1967. During the early 1960s, three extension units of Goldsboro IEC were established in Morehead City, Kenansville and Clinton. These extensions later became Carteret, James Sprunt and Sampson community colleges.

During 1962-63 the college offered its first full-time courses in automotive mechanics, electronics, drafting and practical nursing. There were 47 students and eight faculty members. WCC currently serves approximately 9,000 students per year in continuing and adult education classes and 3,500 students per year in 50 curriculum programs.

Wayne Community College's permanent campus is located north of Goldsboro at 3000 Wayne Memorial Drive. A campus development project begun in 1986 has relocated all of the college's operations to this site. WCC currently has more than 300,000 square feet of classrooms, labs and offices furnished with modern equipment on the 125-acre North Campus. Aviation programs are located at the Goldsboro-Wayne Municipal Airport.

Western Piedmont Community College

Morganton, N.C.

Western Piedmont Community College was chartered on April 2, 1964, as a member of the North Carolina Community College System. The citizens of Burke County had approved a bond referendum by an unprecedented margin of 17 to 1 in favor of funding such a facility. The college began operation in 1965 with a variety of continuing education classes in local shops, churches and rented spaces. During the following year, 14 curriculum programs enrolled more than 400 students and construction began on a permanent campus at the intersection of I-40 and U.S. Highway 64 within the corporate limits of Morganton, the county seat. Over 12,000 students now attend classes annually in more than 80 certificate, diploma and degree programs.

The main campus consists of 14 buildings on a 132-acre site. Phifer Learning Resources Center contains a replica of U.S. Senator Sam J. Ervin's home library. The recently-completed Master Campus Plan seeks to double facility space during the next decade. Extension classes are offered at the East Burke Center in Hildebrand, Courthouse Square in Morganton and the Morganton/Burke Senior Center.

Manufacturing is diversified in Burke County with furniture, textiles, electronics, graphite products, metal work and shoe manufacturers serving as local employers. The major employer is the State of North Carolina with services at Broughton Hospital, Western Carolina Center, Western Youth Institution and the N.C. School for the Deaf.

Wilkes Community College

Wilkesboro, N.C.

Established in 1965, Wilkes Community College (WCC) offers services to the citizens of Wilkes, Ashe and Alleghany counties. The college provides opportunities for higher education throughout northwest North Carolina in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains.

The main campus is located in Wilkesboro on a wooded, beautifully-landscaped, 150-acre main campus just off U.S. 421 and N.C. 268 West. Extension campuses are located in West Jefferson and Sparta. The Wilkesboro campus includes more than 297,000 square feet of classrooms, laboratories, shops and offices. Included on the main campus is the 1,131-seat John A. Walker Community Center. The center provides a wide variety of cultural and entertainment performances throughout the year. WCC also hosts the annual MerleFest, an Americana music festival held during the last week of April.

Wilson Technical Community College

Wilson, N.C.

Established in 1958 as Wilson Industrial Education Center, Wilson Technical Community College (WTCC) is one of the system's oldest institutions. The first classes were held in 1958 in an annex at the local high school and moved later that year to the present location on N.C. Highway 42 East in Wilson.

Through the years, Wilson Tech has grown and currently has 15 buildings with 185,000 square feet, which house 44 classrooms or classroom/lab combinations and 19 labs on the 40-acre main campus. Wilson Tech also has satellite locations for the Coastal Plains Law Enforcement Training Center, the fire training grounds and two heavy equipment training sites. The estimated value of the buildings is more than \$15 million. The library houses 33,284 volumes, 472 magazines, journals and newspapers and 6,500 audiovisual items.

Wilson Tech offers associate degrees, diplomas and certificates in 37 different areas. It is the only school in the state to offer heavy equipment operator training and students come from all over the East Coast for this program. The service area for the college is Wilson County and Wilson Tech currently serves over 11,000 students annually – over 20% of the people in the service area.

PRIVATE COLLEGES

Private Colleges and Universities

Private higher education in North Carolina traces its history to 1772 and the founding of Salem College, one of the earliest colleges for women in the United States. The second-oldest institution of higher education in the state, Louisburg College, was first chartered in 1787. The decade of the 1830s witnessed a flourishing of private colleges. Wake Forest University (1834), Davidson College and Guilford College (1837), Duke University and Greensboro College (1838) were all founded by private citizens determined to spread the benefits of higher education to the people of the state. There were 20 present-day private colleges or their predecessors serving North Carolina by 1877, when the second state-supported college was established.

Today, North Carolina has 37 independently-controlled, liberal arts and research colleges and universities accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. These institutions, affiliated with 12 different religious denominations, enroll over 60,000 students and confer nearly one-third of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the state each year. Private universities confer over half of the state's degrees in law and medicine.

From about the turn of the 20th Century until the early 1960s, enrollment was fairly evenly distributed between the public and private sectors of higher education. Anticipating the effects of inflation on private college tuitions and, in turn, their enrollments, Governor Terry Sanford recommended in 1963 that the state assist North Carolina students desiring to attend North Carolina's private colleges. This recommendation was reiterated in 1968 by the Board of Higher Education, which was concerned by the gradual but constant shift in enrollment away from private colleges due to the tuition differential between the public and private sectors.

In 1968, the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was organized to speak for and represent the interests of the private colleges and institutions. The purpose of the organization, stated in its constitution, is "to promote and advance the interests of higher education in North Carolina, including both public and independent colleges and universities, with special concern for the dual nature of the system, its quality, freedom and responsibility to serve the educational and cultural needs of the state, nation, and world." Now called North Carolina Independent Colleges & Universities (NCICU), the group works closely with the state university system, community college system and the N.C. Department of Public Instruction and the N.C. Board of Education to address major issues in education.

AND UNIVERSITIES

NCICU's board of directors is composed of the presidents of the member institutions. A chairman and executive committee are elected from the board. The president of NCICU is an ex-officio member of the board and executive committee and is the organization's chief executive officer.

Through the combined efforts North Carolina Independent Colleges & Universities, concerned citizens and legislators, the first private college student assistance programs were enacted by the General Assembly in 1971. The State Contractual Scholarship Fund allocates \$1,050 for each North Carolina student based on full-time equivalent enrollment at an institution, from which scholarships in varying amounts are awarded to needy North Carolinians. About 8,500 North Carolina students are helped every year through this program.

The State Contractual Scholarship was augmented in 1975 by the Legislative Tuition Grant, which provides each North Carolina student with a fixed amount to be applied against his or her tuition, thereby reducing the gap between public and private tuitions. The Legislative Tuition Grant provided \$1,750 for each of the approximately 27,000 North Carolina undergraduate students who attended private colleges and universities in 1999-2000.

In 1975, NCICU assumed a wide range of educational and research activities and today provides a range of service activities as an advocate for the institutions in the areas of student recruitment, teacher education, financial aid and research. NCICU administers such programs as a visiting scholars program, campus tours for counselors and cooperative library purchasing. NCICU also coordinates activities of independent constituent groups such as academic deans, admissions directors, continuing education personnel, directors of development and financial aid directors, as well as developing various publications.

Presidents of Private Colleges and Universities

Senior Colleges and Universities

Dr. Sammie Potts	Barber-Scotia College	Concord
Dr. James B. Hemby	Barton College	Wilson
Dr. Robert A. Preston	Belmont Abbey College	Belmont
Dr. Gloria R. Scott	Bennett College	Greensboro
Thomas J. Bertrand	Brevard College	Brevard
Dr. Norman A. Wiggins	Campbell University	Buies Creek
J. Fred Corriher, Jr.	Catawba College	Salisbury
Dr. Stanley G. Lott	Chowan College	Murfreesboro
Dr. Robert F. Vogt	Davidson College	Davidson
Dr. Nannerl O. Keohane	Duke University	Durham
Dr. Leo M. Lambert	Elon College	Elon College
Dr. Christopher White	Gardner-Webb College	Boiling Springs
Dr. Craven E. Williams	Greensboro College	Greensboro
Dr. Donald W. McNemar	Guilford College	Greensboro
Dr. Jacob C. Martinson, Jr.	High Point University	High Point
Dr. Dorothy C. Yancy	Johnston C. Smith University	Charlotte
Dr. Earl J. Robinson	Lees-McRae College	Banner Elk
Dr. Ryan LaHurd	Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory
Dr. Burnett Joiner	Livingstone College	Salisbury
Dr. Rosemary Gillet-Karam	Louisburg College	Louisburg
Dr. A. Max Lennon	Mars Hill College	Mars Hill
Dr. Maureen Hartford	Meredith College	Raleigh
Dr. M. Elton Hendricks	Methodist College	Fayetteville
William W. Hurt	Montreat College	Montreat
Dr. John William Byrd	Mount Olive College	Mount Olive
Dr. John B. White	N.C. Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount
Laura Carpenter Bingham	Peace College	Raleigh
Dr. Charles M. Ambrose	Pfeiffer College	Misenheimer
Dr. Billy O. Wireman	Queens College	Charlotte
Dr. Warren L. Board	St. Andrews Presbyterian College	Laurinburg
Dr. Dianne Suber	Saint Augustine's College	Raleigh
Dr. Julianne Still Thrift	Salem College	Winston-Salem
Dr. Talbert O. Shaw	Shaw University	Raleigh
Dr. Thomas K. Hearn, Jr.	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem
Dr. Douglas M. Orr, Jr.	Warren Wilson College	Swannanoa
Dr. Jerry E. McGee	Wingate College	Wingate

N.C. Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Presidents of the Association

Virgil L. McBride	1970-74
Dr. Cameron P. West	1974-79
Senator John T. Henley	1979-92
Dr. A Hope Williams	1992-Present

Chairs of the Association

Dr. Ralph Scales	Wake Forest University	1969-71
Dr. Norman W. Wiggins	Campbell University	1971-73
Dr. Arthur D. Wenger	Atlantic Christian College	1973-75
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer	Davidson College	1975-77
Governor Terry Sanford	Duke University	1977-81
Dr. Fred B. Bentley	Mars Hill College	1981-83
Dr. James Fred Young	Elon College	1983-87
Dr. John E. Weems	Meredith College	1987-91
Dr. William R. Rogers	Guilford College	1991-95
Dr. James B. Hemby	Barton College	1995-99
Dr. Julianne Still Thrift	Salem College	1999-Present

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Political Parties

2000 Democratic Party of North Carolina Platform

(As Adopted at the State Convention on June 17, 2000)

Preamble

As the oldest continuous political party in the world, the Democratic Party has carried out its commitment to freedom, fairness, human rights, and responsible government for over 200 years. We pledge to continue this tradition as we enter the 21st Century.

We take pride in our Democratic heritage as a party of spiritual and patriotic values; a party of inclusiveness; a party of diversity; a party of compassion; a party of educational and economic opportunities; a party of social justice; and a party of responsible leadership.

This party shall provide an avenue for the free and open expression of diverse ideas and opinions, and shall work to promote government which is responsive to the legitimate needs, interests, and aspirations of every man, woman, and child in a manner which does not abrogate or usurp human dignity or those fundamental rights which are the birthright of all people citizens of a free and democratic nation. We do not believe that social convention is equivalent to morality nor that self-righteousness is equivalent to religious faith. We believe in the right of every person to dissent.

We support the sanctity of the American family as the foundation upon which our society and its social and political institutions must rest. With this in mind, we offer a platform which secures the rights of our children, protects the integrity and dignity of the elderly, and promotes the right of working men and women across this state to compete freely and equally for economic advancement and self-fulfillment.

We, as North Carolina Democrats, believe in judicious stewardship of public revenues and affirm that a public office is a public trust. We believe in government that is honest, and within which the needs of the people do not suffer as a result of personal or political self-interest.

We believe that democracy cannot survive without education. We reaffirm our state constitution, which states that knowledge is "necessary to good government" and that "the means of education shall forever be encouraged." We believe that adequate health care must be accessible to all and that homelessness, illiteracy, and grinding poverty must be eradicated from every corner of our state.

POLITICAL PARTIES

We strongly support the protection and preservation of our environment. Continued abuse of our ecological systems threatens the availability of our food stocks, the existence of natural resources, and the survival of life itself. We must support enactment and enforcement of sound environmental policies to avoid jeopardizing the hopes of future generations.

We are committed to firm and effective law enforcement and to the swift and fair prosecution of those who engage in criminal activity. We especially commit ourselves to the elimination of the sale, distribution, and use of illegal substances which erode the very fabric of our society.

We, as Democrats, must seize this agenda, and must vigilantly defend our historic Democratic heritage. We cannot abdicate our historical role as the party of action and the party of progress in this state. The lives and the livelihoods of the people of this state are our sacred trust. We must act decisively; we must act swiftly; we must act together. The future of North Carolina must not be mortgaged by complacency or entrusted to those who wish only to govern rather than to lead.

Agriculture

Farming is important to all North Carolinians, and we respect the contributions made by farmers and agribusiness to our economy and our way of life. A sound farm economy supports rural economic development, provides thousands of jobs on and off the farm, and keeps food prices reasonably low for all of us.

We recognize that our agricultural economy is in a state of transition. We support efforts that will aid our farmers in adjusting to these changes in a manner that will allow them to continue to increase efficiency, productivity, and profitability.

Support for Farmers: We pledge our support for increased agricultural research and education, and expanded government efforts to develop regional, statewide, and international markets for our farm products. We call on the federal government to take steps to keep good farmers-including small and disadvantaged farmers-in business.

Tobacco Farmers: Growing, harvesting, selling, processing and transporting tobacco has been a way of life for North Carolinians for generations. Today, many North Carolinians are still dependent upon tobacco to generate income and create jobs. This party wishes to voice its support for the farmers and workers of the tobacco industry, and calls upon government to continue to provide transitional support (such as job retraining) for those individuals adversely affected by the societal changes impacting this industry.

Poultry and Livestock: We encourage farmers and regulatory agencies to seek environmentally safe and economically viable means of animal waste disposal.

Protection of Prime Farmland: We encourage state, local, and federal governments to work together to prevent the conversion of prime farmland to urban uses.

Department of Agriculture: We support the efforts of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture to ensure clean air, clean water and safe food. We applaud the department's efforts in these areas and commend their Food and Drug Division on its fine work.

Families and Children

Our future as a state and nation depends upon the daily assumption of personal responsibility by millions of Americans from all walks of life—for the religious faiths they follow, the ethics they practice, the values they instill, the pride they take in their work, and the families they build.

Governments do not raise children-people do. And people, both mothers and fathers, who bring children into this world have a responsibility to care for those children and teach them values, motivation, and discipline.

Teen Pregnancy: Children should not have children. To allow such, robs the child of her childhood, the parents of their future, and society of its resources. We call for special efforts to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy in our state, through education and counseling programs in our schools and by other helping agencies.

Child Care: The large number of women in the work force, the increase in single parent households, the need for both parents to hold down full-time employment, and the benefit of allowing parents to pursue continuing education have made child care an increasingly vital priority. State and business involvement in child care is necessary to provide parents with greater flexibility in obtaining child care options. Child care should provide a safe and stable environment for children.

Infant Mortality: We deplore the high rate of infant mortality in North Carolina and support the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program and other efforts to reduce infant death rates and low birth-weight babies. Teenage mothers are especially prone to have problem pregnancies and underweight babies. We urge the General Assembly to increase funding to programs to decrease infant mortality.

Parental Responsibility: The state should do its part to encourage healthy, constructive family relationships. Parents, both mothers and fathers, should be responsible for nurturing their children. Governments can and should provide incentives for such nurturing and should aggressively intervene in cases of child abuse and neglect.

Deadbeat Parents: We applaud the Governor's efforts to improve efficiency with which unpaid child support payments are collected and support other reasonable efforts to make sure that parents support their children.

Domestic Violence: A family that lives with constant abuse is doomed to failure. We support family preservation programs to reduce child and spousal abuse by providing preventive services and foster care to families in crisis. We realize that abused spouses may need to remove themselves and their children from a violent

situation. We support family violence prevention efforts and shelter programs which provide safe havens and transitional assistance for abused spouses and their children. We affirm the public interest in supporting such efforts.

Gun Safety: We support efforts to increase safety in the handling and ownership of firearms. Furthermore, we avidly support strict enforcement of the Brady law.

Consumer Protection

The Democratic Party of North Carolina urges government agencies to continue their efforts to protect consumers and to promote confidence in a fair marketplace that is free from price fixing, unfair restraints of trade, deception, fraud and other abuses of the free enterprise system.

Insurance Rates: We oppose unfair discrimination in either rates or access for all forms of insurance and urge that all insurance companies requesting rate increases be held to a substantial burden of proof. We encourage the Commissioner of Insurance and the legislature to take action to guarantee that affordable insurance will be widely available, while respecting claimants' rights to fair compensation for injury and loss.

Lending: We encourage banks, savings and loans and other financial service institutions to maintain high-quality service at a reasonable cost for all consumers.

Utility Rates: The utility companies in North Carolina provide services of vital importance to the public. Electricity, natural gas, telephone service and water should be available at reasonable rates. The changes in the utility industry resulting from innovative technology and competition are significant developments which could benefit all North Carolinians. We urge the agencies responsible for regulating utilities to protect all consumers from unreasonable rates during these changing times.

Securities Regulation: We believe North Carolinians should be able to have confidence in the safety of their securities investments. The Democratic Party urges the Secretary of State to continue to act to prevent securities fraud.

Civil Justice

We believe that an efficient civil justice system is necessary to maintain a stable business environment, to promote social order, and to protect individual rights.

Alternative Dispute Resolution: We support continued efforts to develop alternative methods of dispute resolution and applaud the successes of court-ordered mediation and non-binding arbitration.

Business Court: We support the efforts of the Governor and the Attorney General to increase funding and provide additional sites for the current business court which is dedicated to the resolution of complex high-stakes business disputes.

Judicial Selection: We support a judicial selection process which focuses on experience and qualifications, and which establishes a minimum number of years of practice standard for service as a district court, superior court, or appellate court judge, and which enables qualified candidates for judicial positions to compete in a manner consistent with the Canons of Judicial Conduct.

Crime

The Democratic Party believes that every person should be safe from crime. We also believe that crime is prevented not only through swift punishment for lawbreakers, but also by rearing children in loving, stable families which teach moral values and by having social, educational, and economic systems which give our people a sense of hope and belonging.

Capital Punishment: In granting to our government the power to take the lives of individuals convicted of capital offenses, we have given it the most far-reaching power which can be bestowed upon any government. For this reason, we oppose efforts to bypass due process safeguards and efforts which assume that in the application of the ultimate power, our government can do no wrong. Neither a victim's nor a perpetrator's race, sex or economic status should be a factor in sentencing or execution in North Carolina. We support legislation which exempts from capital punishment those persons who commit offenses while children or who are severely developmentally disabled.

Victims' Rights: We believe that the effect of crime on victims should be considered in imposing punishment, that restitution should be required where possible, and that appropriate services to victims should be available.

Prisons: We support efforts to relieve prison overcrowding, including efforts to fund additional facilities and to find effective alternatives to incarceration.

Prisoners: Inmates should work hard to earn their keep and learn the values of hard work, respect, discipline, and teamwork. We support efforts to achieve that goal, including the Governor's push to make sure every able-bodied prisoner is participating in work or education programs, learning a trade or getting a diploma, and to make sure prisoners do not return to a life of crime when they are released.

Youthful Offenders: The rise in juvenile crime is an alarming trend which must be reversed. We support the implementation of alternative sentencing programs such as 'Teen Court', 'Drug Court' and 'Boot Camps' which are designed to turn around troubled youths.

Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

The abuse of drugs and alcohol drains our state of the creativity, energy, and vitality we need for continued progress. We believe that efforts to reduce the demand for drugs and alcohol should be a major focus of our state's anti-drug strategy. We believe that law enforcement plays a crucial role in stemming the use of illegal drugs, and that courts and police agencies should be given the support and resources they need to fight this battle.

Prevention Initiative: We enthusiastically support neighborhood and school-based programs aimed at turning young people away from the use of illegal drugs and alcohol. We call on the General Assembly to provide the resources to bring school-based programs to every corner of the state at grades early enough to be effective. We also urge governments at all levels to support agencies and programs active in the fight against drugs, such as 'Best Friends', 'Big Brother/Big Sister,' and 'D.A.R.E.'

Support and Treatment: We support the efforts of state and local law-enforcement agencies to deal severely with drug trafficking and alcohol-impaired driving, and we call for tougher sentences for repeat drug and alcohol offenders. We also call for strong state support of treatment facilities and halfway houses for drug and alcohol abusers to help break the cycle of addiction. We commend the Lieutenant Governor for his advocacy of stricter laws against impaired driving.

Economic and Community Development

The health of our state and of our nation depends on sustained and balanced growth. We believe that economic growth expands opportunity for everyone. The free market, regulated in the public interest, is the best engine of general prosperity.

We also recognize that excellence in public education, including public schools, community colleges and universities, is the cornerstone of a successful economic development effort.

Global Economy: Our workers are among the most skilled and productive in the world. We will work for trade practices and economic policies which enable our workers and the businesses that employ them to compete effectively and fairly in the world market.

Industrial Recruitment: We believe North Carolina must continue to attract and foster both new and traditional industries while encouraging growth from within the state. We will strive to provide a skilled and educated work force, a solid infrastructure and a quality of life that attracts and creates good new jobs to provide a higher standard of living for all North Carolinians.

Small Business: We believe innovation and risk-taking in the pursuit of excellence should be rewarded. We support expanded government efforts to promote entrepreneurship and to help small businesses grow and prosper.

Natural Resources: We recognize that the wise stewardship of our natural resources is essential for our continued economic growth. For example, tourism, one of the state's fastest growing industries, depends upon the presence of clean beaches, unspoiled forests, and clean rivers and lakes.

Economic and Financial Security

We believe government must provide a safety net covering the basic human needs of all persons citizens and should work to enrich their quality of life. To fulfill this responsibility, all persons should have the opportunity to develop their talents and abilities. We believe that every North Carolinian should have adequate food, clothing, shelter, health care, and work. We believe that we, as a society, have a responsibility to help those in need: distressed families, the unemployed, the homeless, and the mentally ill. We should eradicate hunger. No person should go to bed hungry.

Jobs: We believe that all North Carolinians deserve rewarding jobs through which they can support themselves and their families. We believe that business, government, and employees, working together as partners, can strike a healthy balance in which the whole state can prosper.

Income Support: We believe ill, elderly, or disabled people should be able to enjoy the greatest possible independence and economic security. We endorse income support programs, including unemployment benefits, Social Security, veterans' benefits, and retirement programs. We will not tolerate fraud, abuse, or mismanagement which destroy public trust in these programs and diminish their intended purposes.

Education

Under our state constitution, North Carolinians have a right to a high quality education. Our state must have an outstanding educational system in order to produce an informed community, to promote economic development, and to build for an economic future characterized by high-skill, high-wage employment. We agree with Thomas Jefferson that "any nation which expects to remain both free and ignorant expects that which never has been nor ever shall be."

We should strive for educational excellence for all persons, regardless of their age, location, or station in life. We should make sure that every North Carolinian is guaranteed a full and unfettered opportunity to develop his or her abilities to the greatest possible extent and that all of our people have access to lifelong educational opportunities.

We recognize the many outstanding public and private schools, colleges, and universities which already exist in our state and believe that these institutions should be held up as models for others to admire and emulate. We commend the Superintendent of Public Instruction for his tireless efforts to improve education for all North Carolinians.

We endorse the continued election of the North Carolina Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the enactment of legislation making the Superintendent of Public Instruction Chairperson of the State Board of Education.

Public Schools: We support early childhood intervention, reductions in class size in all grades, and increased support for home-to-school transition programs such as Head Start and Smart Start. We support emphasizing the fundamental skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic while exposing children to innovative ideas, information about other cultures, and advancement in technology. We applaud the teaching of effective citizenship, civic involvement, and legal and social responsibility. We believe that every child in North Carolina should have equal access to all educational opportunities. We support adequate funding for construction and maintenance of school facilities. Additionally, we support adequate funding for equipment and support services for at risk students.

Educational Reform: Education must be in a continuous state of reform in order to permit our students to remain competitive in a changing world and to ensure that our public education system is accountable to the parents, students, taxpayers, and communities it serves. We encourage and support the efforts of school systems to promote and maintain integration. We support the continued decentralization of decision making in our public school system so that educators will have the flexibility to adapt and react to changing circumstances without undue bureaucratic interference. Local parents, teachers, and administrators deserve a stronger voice in the establishment of educational priorities.

Smart Start: We support the Smart Start program and its systematic expansion throughout North Carolina. We applaud the successful implementation of Smart Start as shown in recent audit reports and believe that it holds much promise for building a better future for our children. We urge the General Assembly to support Governor Hunt in helping to make the benefit of the Smart Start program available to all children in North Carolina.

Head Start: We support full funding of the Head Start program so that the children of the less fortunate in our state receive the early attention they need to thrive in our schools.

Save Our Schools: We commend Governor Hunt for initiating the Save Our Schools program. This program has a demonstrated record of success during the short period in which it has existed. We encourage individuals, churches, businesses, and other organizations to inaugurate and participate in such programs in their communities.

School Vouchers: We oppose recent proposals for the implementation of a private school voucher program. Such a program would amount to "wellfare for the rich" in many instances. Such a program would also harm our public schools by diluting the financial support for those institutions and encouraging students to abandon the

public school system. Consistent with our unequivocal support for the public school system, we cannot support a voucher program which would have such results.

Higher Education: North Carolina's universities have achieved an international reputation for excellence in many fields. We wish to preserve this important part of our state's educational environment. Consequently, we support adequate funding for our public university system, the preservation of academic freedom at those institutions, equal access for all people, and the availability of financial aid for all qualified students with low and moderate incomes.

Community Colleges: North Carolina's community colleges play a vital role in enhancing the lives of our people and in paving the way for a brighter future for our state. We support adequate funding for all community college programs, including basic literacy programs, technical and vocational programs, new and expanded industrial training, small business centers, and occupational retraining. We also support voluntary links between community colleges and four year institutions to encourage the development of an improved system of higher education in this state. We encourage the General Assembly to maintain low tuition at our community colleges and to encourage business/education partnerships associated with such institutions, in order to stimulate the state's economy.

Tech Prep: We strongly support the expansion of the North Carolina's Tech Prep program, which integrates the resources of the public schools, community colleges, and four-year institutions in order to provide our young people with the technical literacy they will need in an increasingly complex future.

Teachers: We believe good teachers, including college and university professors and instructors, are among North Carolina's most valuable resources. We support continued efforts to produce, attract, and keep highly qualified educators at all levels to ensure that our people receive an outstanding education. We support the continued funding of the North Carolina Teaching Fellows program. We support Governor Hunt's proposals to improve teacher salaries.

The way in which we compensate our educators should reflect our respect for education as a profession. We believe that adequate compensation to college and university instructors is vital to the preservation of our state college and university system, including appropriate support for research activities. We support cultural and ethnic diversity in our educational systems to provide appropriate role models for our students. We strongly support efforts to recruit qualified minority educators.

School Violence: We believe that every child and educator has a right to be safe when attending school. We support all efforts by educators and law enforcement officials to stop violence in our schools.

Effective Government

We believe that the mission of government is to expand opportunity, not bureaucracy, to our culturally and ethnically diverse population. Democrats have demonstrated that government can be both responsive and responsible. Under Democratic leadership, our state has enjoyed growth and progress while balancing the budget every year. We support continuing efforts to make state government more efficient.

State Employment: We have a strong commitment to our state employees. We believe these professionals deserve wages and benefits comparable to those in the private sector. We support annual pay raises within the limits of fiscal responsibility. We further support efforts to increase the numbers of qualified women and minorities all levels of government where they are under represented.

Open Government: The government belongs to the people of North Carolina, and the people are entitled to observe its work. We therefore support the Open Meetings Law and support its continuing expansion.

Seniors

We believe that seniors should enjoy independence and economic security in recognition of their many contributions to society.

Social Security: We believe Social Security is a contract that must not be compromised. We oppose the diversion of Social Security funds for other purposes.

Health Care: We believe any changes in Medicare should focus on health care cost containment to diminish the ever-increasing out-of-pocket medical costs which have risen at rates significantly higher than the rate of inflation. Seniors should be assured both quality and choice of health care providers. Seniors should also be protected against arbitrary health care cancellation.

Assisted Living and Care: We pledge to continue to strengthen training programs for those who work in the field of aging. We support expanded, accessible transportation and affordable educational and leisure opportunities for older adults. We urge the adoption of higher standards for employees in nursing care facilities and believe that the certification program for those working directly with patients should be strengthened and enforced. We support a background check for all employees with direct care responsibilities for seniors.

Income: We support efforts to raise incomes of seniors and all other persons above the poverty level to allow them to live in dignity and security. We urge the abolition of mandatory age-related retirement and recommend the availability of pre-retirement counseling and consultation. We support fairness in economic benefit programs for all senior North Carolinians. We support an increase in homestead exemption from property taxation for the elderly.

Seniors and Families: We support efforts to keep families together through safe, affordable adult day care, health care, counseling, job retraining, nutritional assistance and other means of making life more pleasant for seniors. We support an expanded network of community-based services to keep persons in their homes so that they will not be prematurely placed in institutional care. We pledge to support every reasonable effort to assure that families will not be financially impoverished because of exorbitant health care costs.

Environment

We recommit ourselves to the wise stewardship and protection of our air, water, soil, forests, wetlands, watersheds, and barrier islands. We believe that by preserving our natural resources, we are preserving our quality of life, our economic growth, and our health. We note that the Democratic Party is the only party which has consistently supported serious and effective measures to protect our environment and natural resources.

We recognize the interdependence of ecosystems and community economies and believe that all communities have a fiduciary obligation to use land and resources in ways which do not harm the environmental health or the economies of neighboring or distant towns and communities.

Air: We support tax incentives and other benefits that use alternative means for disposal of chemicals and waste by-products into the air. We urge increased state supervision and more frequent inspections of companies emitting such by-products into the atmosphere.

Water: We encourage regional watershed planning that encompasses agricultural activities, industrial output, and wastewater discharge, but which takes into account the interests of private property. We call upon municipalities and counties to develop unified regional policies to protect watersheds. We oppose Republican initiatives to dilute water and air quality safeguard standards.

Soil: We support stronger county sedimentation control ordinances as provided by the North Carolina Sedimentation and Pollution Control Act.

Forests: We support logging and timber management techniques that foster reforestation. We oppose the practice of unnecessary clear-cutting.

Wetlands: We support local land management that includes responsible control of surface water run-off, ensures the proper treatment and disposal of waste water, and minimizes the pressure exerted by increased population. We support programs that will achieve the short-term goal of "no net loss" of wetlands - in both acreage and function - and a longer term goal of wetlands restoration, where feasible.

Recycling: We support mandatory local and regional recycling of paper, glass, metals and other reusable materials in order to reduce the need for landfills. We support, safe, alternative means of waste disposal. We also support tax incentives

and other benefits for industries that undertake and promote recycling efforts. We encourage local governments to create greater markets for recycled products by purchasing recycled materials.

Offshore Drilling: We recognize that our coast is an outstanding natural resource that must be protected for future generations of North Carolinians. We call for the performance of a full environmental impact study before any offshore exploration for oil or natural gas is undertaken.

Nuclear Power: We urge constant vigilance to ensure the safety of existing nuclear power facilities and the development of efficient and safe means to dispose of or reuse nuclear and hazardous wastes. We urge cooperation among government, education and private companies to seek and develop alternative sources of energy.

Toxic and Hazardous Waste: We believe that any firm or organization, public or private, that uses or produces hazardous products must be held accountable for their safe and proper disposal. We urge the state to provide technical assistance to help reduce the production of toxic and hazardous waste and to treat their waste on site. We support strengthening laws against irresponsible dumping of toxic chemicals and wastes, and we call for aggressive prosecution of those who violate these laws. We oppose the siting of hazardous waste generating and disposal facilities in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. We support reasonable right-to-know laws to disclose fully the chemicals used and stored in our communities.

Parks: We support the completion of acquisition of the remaining land needed to implement the master plan for our state parks. We oppose the sale of state parks. We also encourage the General Assembly to fund badly needed repairs and to upgrade the grounds and facilities at our existing state parks.

Fair and Open Elections and a Strong Party

We recommit ourselves to a Democratic Party that is open to all people. The Democratic Party is the party of inclusion, not exclusion. We believe the principles and goals of our party are more important than personalities or primary election disagreements. We expect Democratic candidates and those who have been entrusted with public or party office to set an example of loyalty to the party, to its principles, and to all of its nominees. We encourage all Democrats to unite and support the entire ticket in the general election.

We pledge to continue efforts to involve as many people as possible in Democratic Party affairs and in party decision making. We will increase efforts to encourage historically under-represented groups, such as women and minorities, to seek election to public office.

Clean Campaigns: We promise to campaign honestly, fairly and vigorously, with a focus on the issues of paramount concern to our communities, state and nation. We call upon all candidates to forego personal attacks and distortion and to debate

the issues in a straightforward manner. We pledge to abide by the letter and the spirit of the federal and state campaign finance laws.

Voting: We will continue to advocate measures to make voter registration and voting easier and more accessible, particularly for students, seniors, the infirm, and those who are unable to register during business hours. We support legislation to make registering and voting of all North Carolinians easier. We support increased funding to educate voters about one stop voting and improve the speed and convenience of voting on election day. We support greater enforcement efforts to eliminate voter fraud.

We commend the National Voter Registration Act, which has been implemented in North Carolina. We vigorously affirm our support for efforts to ensure the right to vote for all citizens without discrimination or intimidation. We also encourage efforts to increase the Election Day turnout of North Carolina's voting-age population.

Campaign Finance: We support the passage and enforcement of tough campaign finance laws. The Democratic Party of North Carolina will continue to support measures to reduce the cost of campaigning for public office. We encourage all North Carolina Democrats to participate in the income tax check-off fund.

Health and Human Services

We recognize that every person is entitled to basic health care. Therefore, we urge the General Assembly and all agencies responsible for the delivery of health care to work to contain costs and assure the highest possible quality of health care to all persons, regardless of income or geographic location.

Health Care: We recognize that health care decisions are best made within the context of the doctor and patient relationship. Thus, we believe that each person has the right to choose his or her own physician without interference from government or insurance companies. We support health care reform that provides universal and portable coverage, expanded preventive health care, and public efforts to provide the prenatal care needed to reduce infant mortality.

Behavioral Health Care

We support a mental health system which provides access to appropriate treatment for mental, behavioral, developmental disabilities and substance abuse. Such a system must provide a comprehensive array of services which emphasizes community based treatment offering equal access for those in need. We support reform which emphasizes insurance coverage for all health disorders, including mental disorders, which is comparable in cost and coverage to traditional medical insurance.

Welfare Reform: We believe that welfare is intended to help families and individuals through extremely tough financial times; however, too many people have become dependent on welfare. We support the Governor's efforts to reform North

Carolina's welfare system by emphasizing work, personal responsibility, and helping more welfare recipients get jobs and become self-sufficient again.

Seniors and the Disabled: We support alternative health-care delivery systems to allow the elderly and the disabled to remain in a home setting as long as possible. We urge the provision of quality in-home care or institutional care for all who require it, and we insist on their protection from abuse, neglect, and deprivation of their rights as persons. We applaud efforts to provide state-supported health care to the poor and to uninsured and underinsured persons citizens.

Women: We believe that every woman should have access to prenatal and postnatal care and appropriate counseling. We believe that a woman's decision about whether to end a pregnancy should be her own and not that of the government. Thus, we must keep abortion safe, legal, and accessible to all North Carolina women. Women should have access to information and counseling regarding all choices related to crisis pregnancies.

Education: We support educational programs in our schools and public health agencies which encourage abstinence and provide information about safe sexual practices, in order to prevent pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS.

Housing

Safe, decent, and affordable housing for all persons is essential to the future of our communities and families.

Home Ownership: We support policies that encourage affordable mortgage credit to make home ownership possible for more working families. We urge the expansion of the North Carolina Housing Trust Fund to provide a source of funds for the housing needs of our poorest. We also encourage the expansion of incentives to first-time home buyers.

Rental Housing: Many of our people rent their homes, either by choice or necessity. We call for the equitable allocations of rights and responsibilities between landlords and tenants. We support the enforcement of existing laws that require rental premises to be maintained in a fit and habitable condition.

Public Housing: We support programs that encourage tenant management of public housing communities and provide tenants with the opportunity to work toward ownership of their units. Furthermore, we support policies that encourage tenant responsibility, including zero tolerance drug provisions in public housing leases. We deplore the conditions that lead to homelessness, and we encourage the renovation, preservation and expansion of existing low-income housing.

Labor and Employment

The Democratic Party is the party of North Carolina's working people. We understand that meaningful employment at a fair wage is critical to the personal security and self-esteem of the people of our State. We believe that economic growth is fully consistent with fair employment practices, fair wages, and a safe, clean, and healthy work place.

We are confident that maintaining a high level of economic growth can and should be accompanied by investments in the training and retraining of workers in view of our changing state, national and world economies. In light of all these factors, we reaffirm our fundamental and well-established belief that all North Carolinians have a right to productive employment in a safe environment and to a reasonable rate of compensation without fear of discriminatory treatment.

Job Safety: We demand strict enforcement of workplace safety standards, and the routine inspection North Carolina workplaces in order to ensure adequate protection for all workers. We commend the Commissioner of Labor for his vigorous efforts to improve the enforcement of workplace safety standards.

Right-to-Know Laws: We believe that workers have a right to know whether they are at risk of exposure to hazardous materials and the steps which they can take to protect themselves from harmful contact with such substances.

We support the stringent enforcement of existing right-to-know laws and regular legislative and regulatory review of the subject in order to ensure that our laws covering hazardous materials reflect sound, modern safety practices. We also support right-to-know laws that allow local residents and fire departments, police departments, and others responsible for protecting the public to have adequate access to information about any hazardous materials located in their communities.

Illness and Injury: We support just compensation and adequate care for the victims of occupational diseases and work-related injuries. We particularly support efforts to reduce, treat, and eliminate the risk of long-term injury resulting from repetitive job-related activities.

Minimum Wage: We support the concept of the federal minimum wage. We believe that the United States Congress should increase the current state minimum wage in order to ensure that workers can adequately provide for their own well-being and that of their families.

Job Training: We strongly support the expansion of apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs to help our young people and displaced workers to develop marketable job skills. We believe that special care should be taken to expand job opportunities for the disabled.

Women in the Work Place: We recognize that over the last 30 years, there has been an unprecedented movement of women in the labor force. We understand that women work for personal fulfillment and to provide support for themselves and their families, just as men do. In recognition of this fundamental change in our economy, we support equal access to employment opportunities for women and men and are committed to equal pay for comparable work.

Child Care: The changing nature of our workforce has had a profound impact upon our families. We believe that employment should promote, enhance, and nurture stable and healthy family relationships instead of harming them. An integral part of ensuring that the growth in two wage-earner families does not harm our families is the provision of adequate and reasonably-priced child care for our children.

In addition to supporting governmental initiatives such as Smart Start, we urge the development of incentives for private employers to provide high quality child care services. We also urge the development of incentives for, and the removal of obstacles to, alternative work opportunities such as part-time, shared-time, and flexible-time work schedules in order to expand opportunities for more people to care for their children while helping to make ends meet.

Migrant Workers: We support sanitary living conditions, adequate health care, educational opportunities, and safe working conditions for migrant workers and their families.

Collective Bargaining: We reassert our fundamental belief in the collective bargaining process as a means of serving the interests of both employees and employers. We encourage cooperation between employers and employees to assure productivity through fair and adequate employee compensation and benefits and safe, harmonious, and healthy working conditions.

Non-Discriminatory Employment Practices: We support access to employment without discrimination of any kind. We support vigorous enforcement of existing anti-discrimination laws to ensure that all persons have access to good jobs at fair wages and benefits. We urge the implementation of incentives for employer sponsorship of training and managerial development programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices. We further support programs to facilitate the employment of veterans in the private sectors.

Heritage and Culture

The Democratic Party recognizes the importance of cultural development in the growth of our state.

Cultural Programs: We strongly support the programs and institutions that have established our state's stature in the areas of the arts, theater, music, and folk life. We encourage the continued development of museums and historical research facilities.

Public Libraries: We support public libraries, acknowledge their value as community resources and information centers, encourage continued support for their growth and expansion, and support their independence in providing knowledge and information.

Human Rights

The Democratic Party was founded in response to the need for a defense of human rights and civil liberties. We reaffirm our commitment to the full and equal protection of the lives, liberties, rights, and property of all North Carolinians. All human beings deserve the opportunity to realize their own potential.

Privacy: We continue to support responsible measures to limit the amount of information gathered by governmental agencies about individuals and to prohibit the use of such information in an improper manner. We believe that government should respect individual liberties and refrain from intruding into our private lives and interfering with our personal decisions.

Civil Liberties: We support the fundamental rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. We oppose efforts to modify our fundamental constitutional documents so as to limit or eliminate these fundamental constitutional protections. We believe that all persons should have access to our courts.

Discrimination: We oppose discrimination of any kind, whether in employment, health care, education, retirement programs, housing, or any other area. We encourage vigorous enforcement of existing civil rights laws and a periodic re-examination of their adequacy. We applaud Governor James B. Hunt's proactive leadership in recognizing the changing demographics of North Carolina and his efforts to develop forums for the discussion of diversity.

Paying for Progress

Government services are not free. The Democratic Party supports the wise use of tax moneys, without waste or extravagance. We support the introduction of increased efficiencies in all areas of government to hold down the tax burden on the people of our State. We applaud the efforts of the State Auditor to minimize waste and mismanagement. We commend our Treasurer for his wise management of the public revenues. We are proud of the long history of efficient government which Democratic leaders have provided in North Carolina.

We believe that all taxes, especially those that fall hardest on middle-class and poor families, should be kept as low as is possible, consistent with the maintenance of an appropriate level of government services. The use of a progressive tax system is the only way to fairly pay of the government services needed to build a solid foundation for our future economic security. We oppose excessive reliance on regressive taxes,

which unfairly burden the poor and the middle class. We believe that any future changes in the tax laws should increase the progressivity of our tax system.

Veterans and Armed Forces

We recognize that the freedoms we enjoy in this great country do not come without a price, and that the ultimate price has been paid again and again by the people of this great state. We further recognize that North Carolina plays an essential role in the defense of this country, not only because of the sacrifices made by our sons and daughters in military service, but also because our state contains some of the largest and most important military bases in the world. The presence of these bases is a source of great pride and is vital to the economic prosperity of the communities in which they are located.

The Democratic Party reaffirms its longtime commitment to North Carolina's sons and daughters who presently serve proudly in the Armed Forces of the United States, to those men and women who serve at bases located within our borders, and to all veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, whose service has made this nation an example of freedom and democracy that shines throughout the world.

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N.C. Democratic State Executive Council (continued)

YDC National Committeeman	Steve Whitt	Thomasville
Minority Affairs Chair	Donald Baker	Charlotte
First District Chair	Ann Huggins	Greenville
Second District Chair	Loretta Woodard	Princeton
Third District Chair	Chris Hardee	Manteo
Fourth District Chair	Thomas E. Austin	Durham
Fifth District Chair	Andy Meredith	Elon College
Sixth District Chair	Karen Savage	Greensboro
Seventh District Chair	Steven Fowler	Nakina
Eighth District Chair	Nancy Rorie	Monroe
Ninth District Chair	Pat Patton	Charlotte
Tenth District Chair	Dr. Ruby Little	Taylorsville
Eleventh District Chair	Don Anderson	Mars Hill
Twelfth District Chair	Willie A. Smith	Charlotte
Twelfth District Co-Chair	Jimmie Bonham	Winston-Salem
President Democratic Women	Sue Dupree	Pine Level
President-Senior Democrats	Dr. Roy Moore	Greensboro
President-Young Democrats	Morgan Jackson	Raleigh
President-College Democrats	Matt Jones	Chapel Hill
President-Teen Dems	Amy Yap	Raleigh
Advisor-Teen Dems	Lindsey Ligett	Raleigh
At-Large Member	Clarence Lightner	Raleigh
At-Large Member	John Arrowood	Charlotte
At-Large Member	Dr. E. Lavonia Allison	Durham
ST Sustaining Fund Chair	Harriette Ray	Fuquay-Varina
ST Sustaining Fund	Charles Johnson	Rocky Mount

Democratic Party County Chairs

Alamance	Tony Foriest	Graham
Alexander	Lahoma Warren	Hiddenite
Alleghany	Larry R. Cox	Sparta
Anson	Gloria Overcash	Peachland
Ashe	Melba Jones	West Jefferson
Avery	Douglas Buchanan	Newland
Beaufort	Betsy Lee Hodges	Washington
Bertie	Mack Bell	Windsor

Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)

Bladen	J.J. Carroll	Bladenboro
Brunswick	Allan Dameron	Holden Beach
Buncombe	Bruce Peterson	Asheville
Burke	Bobby Ervin	Morganton
Cabarrus	John Clark	Concord
Caldwell	Phyllis Huffstetler	Lenoir
Camden	Victor Neal	South Mills
Carteret	Hugh Talton, Jr.	Beaufort
Caswell	Lorene Garland	Blanch
Catawba	Jeff Dellinger	Maiden
Chatham	Mary Nettles	Pittsboro
Cherokee	Danny Rich	Murphy
Chowan	Felix Chambers	Tyner
Clay	Bass Hyatt	Brasstown
Cleveland	Betsy Wells	Kings Mountain
Columbus	Steven E. Williford	Tabor City
Craven	Mary Swartz	New Bern
Cumberland	Lula Crenshaw	Fayetteville
Currituck	Chris Hooper	Coinjock
Dare	Christine Nunemaker	Nags Head
Davidson	Watson Gregg	Lexington
Davie	Jeanne Anderson	Mocksville
Duplin	Nancy Williamson	Kenansville
Durham	Cora Cole-McFadden	Durham
Edgecombe	Rev. Roosevelt Higgs	Speed
Forsyth	Laura Elliott	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Jenny Edwards	Franklinton
Gaston	Shirley Wiggins	Gastonia
Gates	Mack Eason	Sunbury
Graham	Bill Millsaps	Robbinsville
Granville	Gene Edmundson	Oxford
Greene	Shelby Harrell	Snow Hill
Guilford	Davy Davidson	Greensboro
Halifax	Robert Davis	Weldon
Harnett	A.J. Stephenson	Lillington
Haywood	Nancy Francis	Waynesville

Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)

Henderson	Bill Step	Hendersonville
Hertford	Marcus Simmons	Ahoskie
Hoke	Charlotte Kelly	Raeford
Hyde	Marilyn Cahoon	Swan Quarter
Iredell	Richard Phillips	Statesville
Jackson	Eddie Madden	Cashiers
Johnston	Billy Blackmon	Four Oaks
Jones	Chris Henderson	Pollocksville
Lee	Bill Huggins	Sanford
Lenoir	Lyle Holland	Kinston
Lincoln	Judy Gilbert	Lincolnton
Macon	Bob McCollum	Franklin
Madison	James Ledford	Weaverville
Martin	James Batchelor	Williamston
McDowell	A.A. "Butch" Justice, Jr.	Marion
Mecklenburg	Andrew Reyes	Charlotte
Mitchell	Jean King	Bakersville
Montgomery	Breta Gillis	Candor
Moore	Walker Morris	Southern Pines
Nash	Janice Mills	Spring Hope
New Hanover	Mike Glancy	Wilmington
Northampton	Edwin Horsley	Seaboard
Onslow	Virginia Catalon	Jacksonville
Orange	Sharon Worthington	Carrboro
Pamlico	Paula Brafford	Stonewall
Pasquotank	Edward O'Neal	Elizabeth City
Pender	James Basden	Burgaw
Perquimans	Lillian Holman	Hertford
Person	Curtis Bradsher	Roxboro
Pitt	Dr. Jim Young	Greenville
Polk	Fred Eaton	Columbus
Randolph	Matilda Phillips	Asheboro
Richmond	Hon. Wayne Goodwin	Rockingham
Robeson	Milton Hunt	Pembroke
Rockingham	J. Hoyten Stultz	Eden
Rowan	Hall Steele	Mt. Ulla

Democratic Party County Chairs (continued)

Rutherford	Brad Greenway	Rutherfordton
Sampson	Sherwood Allcox	Clinton
Scotland	Joyce McDow	Laurinburg
Stanly	John Lowder	Albemarle
Stokes	Melvin Shelton	Pinnacle
Surry	Brian Gates	Dobson
Swain	Jake Hyatt	Bryson City
Transylvania	Dana Hawkins	Pisgah Forest
Tyrrell	Larry Hill	Columbia
Union	Tripp Helms	Monroe
Vance	Opie Frazier	Henderson
Wake	Michael Weisel	Raleigh
Warren	Diane Moody	Littleton
Washington	Robert Hutchins	Plymouth
Watauga	Celia Roten	Boone
Wayne	Ronnie Griffin	Goldshoro
Wilkes	Judith Porter	North Wilkesboro
Wilson	John Whitley	Wilson
Yadkin	Ben Neill	East Bend
Yancey	U.B. Deyton	Burnsville

2000 Libertarian Party of North Carolina Platform

(Adopted May 2000, Raleigh, NC)

Preamble

We hold that every person has a natural right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and property.

We hold that the purpose of government is the protection of the rights and property of peaceful individuals.

We hold that the initiation of force or fraud for political or social reasons is always immoral, and it is contrary to the principles of legitimate government.

We hold that the guarantor of personal liberty is economic freedom;

Accordingly, the Libertarian Party of North Carolina seeks:

Federal Government that is limited to the powers specifically enumerated for it in the U.S. Constitution.

Federal, state and local government that does not attempt to manipulate the economy or interfere in the private moral decisions of any individual.

A society that is freer and more prosperous, based on the respect for our differences, acknowledgement of the creative potential of a free market, and optimism for the future.

I. Justice

Crime: The only real crimes are those which result in direct harm to a person or property. Any criminal laws, policies, and programs not directly based upon this principle of justice have no place in a free and civil society. The LPNC calls for the vigorous prosecution of crimes with victims, and the repeal of all laws against so-called “victimless crimes.” Government officials should not be immune from prosecution of criminal acts in the conduct of their duties.

End the War on Drugs: The LPNC calls for the immediate end to the insane “war on drugs.” While we do not advocate the use of drugs, we have learned that drug prohibition is worse than the drugs themselves. We call for the legalization of all drugs and the immediate pardon of the over one-quarter of North Carolina prison inmates convicted solely of drug charges and other “victimless crimes.”

Death Penalty: The LPNC opposes execution of prisoners. We believe that state-sanctioned revenge never serves the cause of justice.

Prisons: Prisons should exist to separate those who would violate the rights of others from civil society. The Constitutional rights of prisoners and ex-prisoners should be abridged only where it is necessary to accomplish this purpose. The LPNC calls for prisons that are humane, with programs designed to provide inmates the discipline and skills required to become productive and law-abiding citizens upon release.

Takings: The LPNC opposes the taking or seizure of private property by government or by agencies acting upon governmental authority. We support compensation for owners whose property is devalued or made inaccessible by government regulations.

Environment: The basis for effective environmental protection is found in upholding property rights. The LPNC calls for the repeal of any laws which inhibit owners from taking action to legally protect and defend their property.

Pollution: Pollution is a violation of rights and should be treated as such. The LPNC proposes that polluters, either public or private, must fully compensate affected property owners for their losses. If the act of pollution is deliberate or willfully negligent, criminal penalties should also apply.

Roadblocks and Searches: The LPNC calls for a halt to random roadblocks or searches of any kind. Roadblocks should only be used to stop known fleeing criminals. Searches should only be conducted in strict adherence to the Constitution.

Militarization of Police: The LPNC decries the increasing militarization of police. Police SWAT teams increasingly violate our rights and terrorize innocent civilians in a manner the LPNC believes is blatantly unconstitutional. Police departments exist to protect and serve their citizens, and military style raids have no place in a civil society. The LPNC calls for an end to no-knock searches and hooded officers.

II. Social Issues

Education: The LPNC supports any attempt by parents and students to take control of their education. The state should uphold its NC Constitutional mandate to ensure that children have access to a quality education, by lifting the burden of regulation from private education and home schooling, and by allowing as much school choice as possible.

Daycare and Elder Care: The LPNC calls for the complete deregulation of the daycare, nursing home and home health care industries. This will make these services more diverse, plentiful and inexpensive, eliminating the perceived need for government intervention.

Welfare: The LPNC offers a positive alternative to the failed welfare state. We offer a vision of a society based on individual responsibility and private charity. Once people are free to keep all the money they earn, they will be able to offer direct individual aid that is truly compassionate. We favor ending government welfare programs as quickly as possible.

Housing: The LPNC advocates a free and unregulated housing market. We call for the elimination of all laws which dictate to homeowners how they will build, inhabit, or use their property, and of all regulations which increase the costs of housing. In no case should the taxpayers subsidize another's choice of where to build and maintain housing.

Healthcare: The LPNC calls on government to get out of the healthcare industry entirely. When people are allowed free choice, they will be more able to choose the care they want at a price they can afford. We advocate a compassionate approach towards those currently dependent on government healthcare, and would take care to not increase their suffering in pursuit of this goal.

III. The Free Market

Corporate Welfare: The LPNC calls for the end of any and all corporate welfare policies. We believe that the free market is far more efficient than government at deciding which forms of business most benefit North Carolinians. We oppose any action by state or local government to subsidize the costs of private business.

Business and Labor: The LPNC calls for the immediate abolition of all state and local business licenses, occupational licenses, and franchise fees thus freeing the members of the public to become clients of whomever they please for whatever price and level of service is mutually acceptable. This action would open the field of voluntary licensing and decrease the short supply of affordable professionals in the areas of health, law, engineering, counseling, real estate, dentistry, embalming, and other services. We call on all levels of government to eliminate all regulations and fees that artificially increase the costs of starting and maintaining a business, or of gaining employment.

Privatization: The LPNC challenges local and county governments to seek private solutions for basic needs. We call for free and open competition in all areas which have been previously reserved to government-granted monopolies.

Zoning: The LPNC calls for the repeal of all zoning ordinances. In their place, we uphold the rights of private owners to use and develop their property as they see fit, and the rights of their neighbors to be protected from any direct harm caused by such use. We encourage people to establish private contractual relationships that promote harmonious land use and development.

Transportation: The LPNC challenges state and local government to stop building new highways or other transportation systems. We propose giving private enterprise the opportunity to come up with innovative transportation solutions without government interference. Current roads should be maintained by private enterprise until such time as they can be transferred to private ownership.

Agriculture and Forestry: The LPNC supports a free market in agriculture and forestry. People should be free to raise any agricultural product and sell it at market, without government subsidy, support, or interference. Agricultural and forestry research should be conducted privately, without government interference or support. We call for the immediate removal of all taxes on agricultural products at all levels, including production, distribution, storage, transportation, and sale.

Alcohol Sales: The LPNC calls for government to get out of the business of selling alcohol. The Alcohol Beverage Control system should be privatized and alcohol sales deregulated as quickly as possible.

IV. Government and Taxation

Democracy: Access to the ballot should be open to all Constitutionally qualified candidates. All candidates for a given office should be held to the same requirements, regardless of party affiliation. The people should have easy access to state their will to the government through as many democratic methods as possible, including, but not limited to, initiative, referendum, recall, proportional representation, and write-in votes.

Fair Campaigns: The right to freedom of expression must include the unrestricted right to pay for dissemination of one's opinion. When the government controls the funding of campaigns, it controls the campaigns themselves, and thus the elections. Accordingly, the LPNC calls for an end to all limits on a person's right to support the candidate of his choice.

Legislation: The LPNC believes bills issuing from the General Assembly should be as simple and to the point as possible. We challenge the General Assembly to write bills that cover only one topic and that can be understood by the average voter. We oppose riders, unrelated amendments, or any other attempt to pass legislation without a clear, open, and public consideration of the proposed law.

Annexation: The LPNC opposes forced annexation by municipalities. All annexation should be subject to the direct approval of those living in areas proposed to be annexed.

Taxation: Taxation is by its very nature a coercive and destructive act against the people. The LPNC believes that all people have the basic right to keep the fruits of their labor and enterprise. We believe that the costs of government should be paid for by voluntary means only.

Property Taxes: The LPNC calls for the repeal of all property taxes, including those that are applied to vehicles, equipment, capital goods and pets.

Federal Grants: The LPNC challenges state and local governments to turn away all federal grants and the restrictions and mandates that come with them. We call on the federal government to release control and funding over these programs to the state and to the people in accordance with the 9th and 10th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Bonds: To the extent that government bonds are simply deferred taxes, and they should be avoided in all circumstances. State and local governments should take action to pay off existing bonds as quickly as possible, and refrain from the issuance of new bonds.

Sale of Government Lands and Assets: The LPNC challenges state and local governments to privatize as many lands and assets as possible. Many functions of government should be transferred to private ownership, and a necessary reduction in the size of government will generate surplus property. We call for a fair and open process to liquidate these lands and assets at maximum value. The proceeds from these sales should be refunded to the taxpayers.

V. Freedom

Privacy: The LPNC opposes any attempts by government to collect information on the people, except in the Constitutionally required performance of its duties. All personal information gathered by government must be kept confidential, and not used or shared except directly for the purpose for which it was gathered.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms: The LPNC acknowledges every individual's inalienable right to choose to own and carry firearms or other means of self-defense, without government licensing, registration, monitoring or interference of any kind.

Boating, Hunting and Fishing Rights: The LPNC calls for the elimination of state licenses for the purposes of boating, hunting, or fishing. We support the rights of private land owners to allow, ban or regulate these activities on their property, as they see fit.

Consensual Relationships: The government has absolutely no place telling consenting adults which adults they can love or how they can love one another. The LPNC calls for the immediate repeal of all laws that encourage or discourage any consensual sexual or family relationships.

Adoption: The LPNC calls for a total deregulation of adoption services. We believe that easily available adoption will significantly lower abortion and child abuse. We support the rights of individuals and non-traditional families to adopt.

Immigration: The LPNC welcomes immigrants to our state. There should be no laws that set different standards for immigrants and non-immigrants. People who are not citizens should enjoy equal treatment under the law.

Free Association: The LPNC supports the right of any free association of individuals to conduct their community affairs as they see fit consistent with individual liberty, without interference from the government.

VI. Miscellaneous

National Libertarian Party Platform: The LPNC affirms and adopts the platform of the national Libertarian Party.

Omissions: In all matters where the LPNC does not take a position in this platform, the party shall always be in favor of the position which grants the greatest freedom to the people while protecting individual rights, and which most limits the role of government.

For more information on the Libertarian Party of North Carolina, contact Sean Haugh at (919) 286-0152, toll free at 1 800-292-3766. Visit the party's Web site at www.lpnc.org or info@LPNC.org.

State Executive Committee

Chair	Candice I. Copas	Carrboro
Vice-Chair	Christian Davis	Fayetteville
Recording Secretary	Douglas S. Adams	Durham
Treasurer	Bob Dorsey	Durham
Press Secretary	Brian Irving	Fayetteville
Political Director	Kevin Fortner	Winston Salem
Interim Membership Secretary	Chris Spruyt	Raleigh
Director of Newsletter Publication	Lisa Wenger	Lexington
Director of Finance and Outreach	Brian Ewing	Burlington
Ballot Access Coordinator	R. Lee Wrights	Winston-Salem
Executive Director	Sean Haugh	Durham

Executive Committee Members At Large

Tom Bailey	Greensboro
Pam Adams	Durham
Tom Howe	Oxford
Stephen Burr	Charlotte

County Contacts for the Libertarian Party of North Carolina

Alamance	Joe Fulks	Graham
Ashe	William Montgomery	Jefferson
Avery	Steve Hess	Boone
Beaufort	Cameron DeJong	Pinetown
Bertie	Kenny Griffin	Lewiston-Woodville
Bladen	Christian Davis	Fayetteville
Brunswick	Richard Hollembeak	Bolivia
Buncombe	Sherry Coffee	Asheville
Caswell	Brian Ewing	Burlington
Catawba	Jim Stinson	Hickory
Chatham	Russ Helms	Chapel Hill
Cherokee	Leigh Pinto	Hayesville

County Contacts for the Libertarian Party of North Carolina (continued)

Chowan	John Sams	Tyner
Clay	Leigh Pinto	Hayesville
Columbus	Bob Burns	Whiteville
Craven	Bennett Jones	New Bern
Cumberland	Christian Davis	Fayetteville
Currituck	James Clark	Moyock
Davidson	Paul Burke	Lexington
Davie	Bob Horton	Cooleemee
Durham	Pam Adams	Durham
Granville	Barbara & Tom Howe	Oxford
Guilford	Robert Koch	Greensboro
Halifax	Tom Eisenmenger	Roanoke Rapids
Haywood	Jim Cole	Waynesville
Henderson	Eric Henry	Flat Rock
Hoke	Christian Davis	Fayetteville
Iredell	Deborah Eddins	Mooreville
Lee	David Allen Walker	Sanford
Macon	Kathie & Larry Gavel	Franklin
Mecklenburg	Stephen Burr	Charlotte
Moore	Christian Davis	Fayetteville
New Hanover	John Evans	Wilmington
Onslow	Matt Tillman	Jackson
Orange	Russ Helms	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	Bennett Jones	New Bern
Randolph	Viki Prevo	Asheboro
Richmond	David Muse	Hamlet
Robeson	Christian Davis	Fayetteville
Rockingham	James Blythe	Pinnacle
Rowan	James Sechler	Mooreville
Rutherford	Don Rich	Forest City
Sampson	W.L. Thompson	Faison
Stokes	Elizabeth Vance	Winston-Salem
Surry	Elizabeth Vance	Winston-Salem
Swain	Jonathan LittleJohn	Cherokee
Transylvania	Crayton Hall	Fletch
Union	Alan Light	Monroe

County Contacts for the Libertarian Party of North Carolina (continued)

Vance	Barbara & Tom Howe	Oxford
Wake	Steven LeBoeuf	Raleigh
Watauga	Steve Hess	Boone
Wilkes	Tom Tomlinson	North Wilkesboro
Wilson	Douglas J. Ellis	Elm City
Yadkin	Elizabeth Vance	Winston-Salem
Yancey	Barry Williams	Burnsville

2000 Republican Party of North Carolina Platform

(As Adopted on May 23, 1999)

Preamble

We, the members of the North Carolina Republican Party, proclaim that this Party represents the views of the majority of North Carolinians.

The North Carolina Republican Party believes in the power of the individual and we oppose all efforts to replace that power with governmental control.

We understand that our nation was founded on the traditional belief in God, Family, Country and Freedom for all. We believe that all efforts to undermine those values erode the foundations of our society for future generations.

The Party recognizes that the United States is a republic, governed by elected representatives charged with protecting our inalienable rights as guaranteed by our Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The North Carolina Republican Party is free for all citizens. We represent every segment of American society, not by catering to special interests, but by standing on principle rather than patronage, and protecting the principles of life, liberty, and property.

We offer the Republican Party as the strong, principled, and conservative party of this State. The Republican Party welcomes every conservative, liberty-loving citizen regardless of race or ethnicity.

Family

Our national renewal starts with the family. It is where each new generation gains its moral anchor. It is the school of citizenship, the engine of economic progress, a permanent haven when everything is changing.

Republicans recognize the importance of having a father and mother in the home. The two-parent family provides the best environment of stability, discipline, responsibility and charity. We support the courageous efforts of single parent families to have a stable home. Republicans oppose and resist the efforts of the liberals in the Democratic Party to redefine the traditional American family. We offer our Party as an alternative to conservative Democrats who are concerned about the breakdown of the American family.

The Party believes that homosexuality should not be presented as an acceptable "alternative" lifestyle in our public education and policy. We are opposed to any granting of special recognition, or privileges including, but not limited to, marriage between persons of the same sex, and custody or adoption of children."

Every child deserves a family in a home filled with love and free from abuse. Today many children do not enjoy that right. We are determined to change that. While government cannot legislate love and compassion, we can provide the leadership to encourage the development of healthy, nurturing families.

Economic Policy

The North Carolina Republican Party affirms its belief that the private enterprise system is the most just and efficient economic system known to man. Economic freedom is an inseparable part of human liberty.

The responsibility of government is to provide an unencumbered environment for the expansion of jobs and income. Regulation and taxation reduce and redistribute income rather than create it. The current expansive role of the bureaucratic welfare state in taxation, regulation and services must be rolled back to bring economic benefits to every citizen.

Under Republican leadership, North Carolina taxes were cut by one billion dollars, the largest tax cut in state history. This historic tax reduction has resulted in economic growth, prosperity, and one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

We oppose needless bureaucratic rules and regulations that burden private enterprise and hamper economic growth. Republicans led the fight to create the Rules Review Commission to give citizens, not bureaucrats, a voice in the regulatory process.

Capital is required to create jobs. Taxes on capital gains take away better jobs from working families. We support eliminating this jobs destroying tax.

We urge the repeal of laws that place an unfair tax burden on families. We call upon Congress to remove the Marriage Penalty in the tax code, whereby a married couple receives a smaller standard deduction than their unmarried counterparts living together.

The hard-working citizens of North Carolina are paying excessive amounts of local, state, and federal taxes. Currently we are the highest taxed state in the Southeastern United States per capita. The North Carolina Republican Party continues to support any and all efforts to relieve the tax burden at all levels of government. We endorse the principles contained within the Taxpayer Protection Act.

Individual Liberty

We, The Republican Party of North Carolina, do hereby establish our vision for America, in light of the original intent of our nation's Founding Fathers, the authors of the Declaration of Independence, the US Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

Our forefathers gave individuals four protections against the power of the state: the soap box (freedom of speech); the ballot box (the right to vote); the jury box (trial by peers); and the cartridge box (right to bear arms). The Republican Party stands against efforts to erode these protections.

The Party directs that legislation be introduced in both the US Congress and the NC General Assembly to end the ever increasing, incessant, recurring, and calculated gathering, accumulation, and dissemination of finger prints, Social Security Numbers, financial and personal information of law-abiding citizens by business and governments for uses that are contrary and destructive to our individual and collective freedom and privacy.

We believe that the state must be restricted from control of or interference with our freedom of religion and the voluntary expression thereof.

Liberty and equality of result are not compatible, and the former should not be restricted to secure the latter. As Republicans, we believe in equal rights before the law, and vigorous enforcement of individuals' civil rights.

Government must treat all citizens fairly and assure equal opportunity for all without regard to race, religion, or national origin. We are opposed to any form of discrimination. We stand as a conservative voice of citizens to pursue the rights and values on which this great nation was founded.

People without the right to bear arms are subjects, not citizens. We strongly support the Second Amendment. As Republicans, we defend the right of individuals to bear arms for any law-abiding activity, and oppose governmental efforts to restrict the ownership, sale, purchase and lawful carry of firearms by honest citizens.

Sanctity of Life

The North Carolina Republican Party believes strongly in the sanctity of human life. We believe that unborn children have constitutional rights to life and liberty after conception; therefore, we urge the United States Supreme Court to overturn its decision on *Roe vs. Wade*. As Republicans, we stand with the overwhelming majority of Americans who oppose efforts by the Democratic leadership to federally mandate and fund abortions for any reason. We oppose those who argue that abortion is an acceptable alternative to birth control.

We oppose the heinous procedure commonly known as partial-birth abortion, and respectfully urge the North Carolina General Assembly to pass legislation to ban this procedure. Furthermore, we urge the Republican Party of North Carolina to support financially, or with in-kind contributions, only those candidates or nominees of this party who support measures to end so-called "partial-birth abortions."

We support and strongly encourage positive alternatives to abortion, such as adoption. We will promote whole, caring families by eliminating biases that have crept into our legal and tax codes. We will advance adoption through significant tax credits, insurance reforms and legal reforms.

Republicans resist the erosion of parental rights and responsibilities by agents of the state. We support informed consent and parental consent as a prerequisite for any minor receiving family planning services.

All human life is a precious, God-given gift. We oppose euthanasia in any form.

State Government

We support a line-item veto for the governor and term limitations for the General Assembly. This establishes the checks and balances on government in order to make executive and legislative branches more responsible to our citizens.

The North Carolina Republican Party encourages our State Legislature to be a more efficient, effective, and responsive government to the people in the spirit of a true citizen legislature.

A lottery is a faulty way of creating revenue. It provides only minuscule fractional returns for the state while serving to create a large, cumbersome bureaucracy. It takes advantage of our state's citizens as just another form of a tax. A lottery only serves to misdirect funds from the private to the public sector. Our state currently receives more than enough money from its citizens and, therefore, does not need state-supported gambling.

Republicans believe the best way to promote economic growth is to reduce the overall tax burden on North Carolina's businesses and individuals. It is unfair to recruit out-of-state business with gracious tax incentives when North Carolina-owned businesses have to bear the burden of full taxation. Tax breaks should be offered only to those who would relocate in an economically deprived area.

Republicans oppose all unfunded mandates at any level of government. We support needed programs, but we call on all government legislative bodies to fully fund programs they wish to mandate on any other government agency or political body.

Election Laws

The ballot box is a key protection against tyranny of the state. The Democratic Party has used corrupt practices which deny the majority of North Carolinians honest representation. Unable to win elections in a fair fight, they turn to franked mail, special interests, special elections, gerrymandered election districts and manipulated voter registration laws. One way to protect against voter fraud is to require voter identification when voting.

The Party believes that the 1993 National Voters Registration Act has damaged the integrity of the voter registration process. We, therefore, seek the immediate repeal

of the “Motor Voter” laws and urge re-registering voters every four years, and requiring registrants to produce photo identification, proof of residency, and citizenship.

The Republican Party of North Carolina believes that our citizens should elect government officials rather than let politicians pick their voters through crafty technicians with a redistricting computer. We support reasonable, compact, congressional districts and legitimate single-member legislative districts which do not split counties as is mandated in Article II, Section 3, Subsection 3 of the NC Constitution.

The Party recognizes the value of an independent Judicial Branch of government. Therefore, we oppose any and all attempts to breach that independence through plans to appoint state judges rather than elect them. The right to control our State Judiciary through regular, direct elections is one of our most valuable rights.

We believe the voters of North Carolina will make the right choice at the ballot box when they have full and timely information on candidates’ campaign finances as required in the Full Disclosure Act. Proper reporting is the answer to campaign finance reform, not public funding.

We support the rights of referendum, recall and initiative with regard both to statutes and changes in the State Constitution. Our current ballot-access laws are designed to limit debate and should be relaxed, so as to invite full participation of all interested North Carolinians. The Republican Party is not afraid for the people’s voice to be heard.

Education

The Republican Party of North Carolina stands for real education reform. As Republicans, we believe that parents, not the state, are responsible for the raising, nurturing and education of their children. Schools should be, as they have been traditionally, academic institutions. Parents, not the state, should decide where their child should be educated. Therefore, we support tuition tax credits for public, private, or religiously affiliated schools which return to parents the responsibility for deciding where their child will be educated. Furthermore, we support the right of parents to educate their children at home or to establish charter schools. We oppose bureaucratic attempts to impose regulation to cut off learning options for our children.

Our current system of centrally-planned education is failing our children. Too many North Carolina children are unable to compete with their counterparts abroad. Sadly, most of the children of lower-income families have had the bottom rungs of the ladder of opportunity broken off by the failure of their schools. Therefore, in keeping with the 10th Amendment, we support any and all measures that separate our schools from the Federal Government, including the abolishment of the Federal Department of Education.

We believe North Carolina public schools should be free from all political influence; for, as Abraham Lincoln said, "The philosophy of the classroom in one generation will be the philosophy of government in the next."

Incremental change of this failing system, augmented by higher taxes, higher spending, and smaller family budgets, while pretending to support reforms, will not meet the needs of North Carolina's future citizens. Unless dramatic improvement of student performance occurs, we will condemn our children to a dark age of low hopes, low dreams, low skills, and low wages.

Real education reform also means local control of curriculum, budget, textbook selection and personnel in the public schools. Real reform means empowering teachers to create unique schools through a chartering process—schools to which teachers are professionally committed and that are worthy of being chosen.

These reforms also include defining student performance standards for academics, cutting administrative wastes and establishing part-time and alternative certification, so that our students have the best possible academic teachers in the classroom and not just teachers with teaching degrees.

We believe the students of North Carolina are better served through academic achievement rather than the ideological indoctrination inherent in outcome-based education. We further believe that all children should be able to read and write at grade level and all high school graduates should be proficient at the twelfth grade level rather than the sixth grade level currently required by the state.

All schools, including public schools, should encourage patriotism and the traditional values of Western civilization upon which our republic is based. We oppose the use of tax dollars or fees assessed on students at our public universities to fund politically and/or sexually oriented agendas.

Republicans oppose school-based clinics. We support the teaching of abstinence until marriage as the expected standard of behavior.

Just as spiritual principles, our moral compass, help guide public policy, learning must have a moral basis. America must remain neutral toward religion itself or the values religion supports. Mindful of our country's Judeo-Christian heritage and rich religious pluralism, we support the right of students to engage in voluntary prayer in schools and the right of the community to do so at commencements or other occasions. We strongly support equal access to school facilities.

Choice and competition have served the state well in higher education. Such competition in primary and secondary schools will do much to improve our public schools so that our students will be able to compete with their counterparts abroad.

Justice

One of the first duties of government is to protect the public security; to maintain law and order so that citizens are free to pursue the fruits of life and liberty.

Crime is clearly out of control in our state and nation. Law-abiding citizens often live in constant fear of crime in their neighborhoods and schools. By better allocation of resources and tax dollars, the state can insure the rights of innocent people and victims, as well as the rights of the accused. We support the principle of victim restitution.

We believe that the death penalty can be an effective deterrent, and is a just punishment for certain crimes. We call for legislation to restrict the time and number of endless appeals that make a mockery of the law.

Drug and alcohol abuse are major problems in North Carolina. We support effective educational programs to address these problems. We call for stiffer punishment for drunk or drug-impaired drivers. Drug users must face stiffer penalties for contributing to the demand that makes the drug trade profitable. We especially support longer terms for persons convicted of selling drugs.

We are a part of the majority of Americans who are repulsed by pornography, whether it be through literature, music, or the electronic media. We also oppose any use of tax dollars to support it. We vigorously endorse constitutional laws to control obscene materials which degrade everyone— particularly women— and depict the exploitation of children.

We endorse new laws which require stiffer penalties for those who abduct, exploit and abuse children. We oppose domestic violence and spousal abuse.

We also support the construction of more military-style boot camp prison facilities with less attention to inmate comfort and more direction toward security, labor and education. Prison labor should be used for construction of the facilities when possible. All inmates should be required to work and pay for their incarceration.

As more individuals have abandoned responsibility for their children, the cost of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to responsible citizens has increased. We support efforts to force “dead-beat” parents to meet their financial obligations.

We support tort reform, including the elimination of excessive punitive damages and limits on medical malpractice awards. Out of control tort litigation is endangering both the health and the economic welfare of North Carolina citizens.

Environment

We affirm our continuing commitment to clean air, water, productive forests, abundant wildlife and responsible stewardship of our God-given natural heritage which contributes so much to the quality of life in North Carolina.

In general, the environment can best be protected by the extension and enforcement of private property rights, rather than by government regulation. To the extent that the regulatory route must be used at all, it should be proven that the ecological benefits of such regulation are greater than the total societal costs.

National Policy

America's defense must come second to none. The Republican Party of North Carolina opposes any attempts to weaken our national defense. We support efforts to prevent: (1) removing the ban of homosexuals in the military, (2) women in front-line combat roles, (3) drastic military budget cuts, and (4) placing U. S. troops under United Nations command. We believe a one world government, and a one world economy are threats to the sovereignty of the United States. Furthermore, we oppose any foreign influence in our elections process and our ability to self-govern.

The Party believes it is in the best interest of the citizens of the United States that our nation immediately rescind its membership in, as well as all financial and military contributions to, the United Nations. The Party demands that Congress ratify no ambiguous treaties that compromise the Constitution of the United States, immediately recall our military forces from direct or indirect United Nations or foreign control, and restore them to their traditional mission of defending the liberty and freedom of the people of the United States of America.

The North Carolina Republican Party recognizes the need for legally binding treaties between nations. We encourage Congress to ensure that all ratified treaties are truly constitutional and are not detrimental to our national defense or commercial interests.

As Republicans, we support a Constitutional Amendment requiring a balanced budget as a critical reform for Congress. We support spending cuts and a reduction of taxes as the means of balancing the budget and eliminating the deficit.

No able-bodied citizen has a right to welfare without working. We support requiring individuals to work to receive public assistance. Because a citizen who works should be free to spend his or her money as he or she sees fit, all spending restrictions on workfare workers should be abolished. Our computerized society now allows the administrative ability needed for the gradual removal of welfare benefits, so that one would be better off working in the private sector than in a workfare program. As Republicans working to move from a welfare state to an opportunity society, we support such a gradual withdrawal.

Our solution to the Social Security problem is very simple. First, we must honor our commitment to those who have invested into the system and are now depending on it. At the same time, we should be exploring better options for future generations. We look toward innovative measures to ensure sound fiscal futures for every citizen. We should explore such ideas as IRAs and personal savings accounts while ensuring that current Social Security monies are protected in an off-budget trust fund, to be used only for return to the citizens.

The Party believes that health care is not a concern of the federal government. We desire adequate health care for all North Carolinians. We believe that no North Carolinian should be denied health care solely because of age, race, physical or mental disability. We affirm that health care choices are primarily a matter of personal liberty, and we oppose any government regulation which restricts a patient's choice of health care provider or prevents a health care provider from serving both the public and private sectors.

We pledge our support for affordable and decent health care for all citizens. Republicans believe market solutions are appropriate to meet rising health care prices, and so we support medical savings accounts.

We believe that the only honest approach to interpret the Constitution and laws is to do so according to their original intent. We call for Congress, the President, and the Courts to abide by the Tenth Amendment's constraints on federal power, and reverse the federal encroachment upon the powers and rights which are reserved to the States and the people.

Conclusion

As North Carolina Republicans, we proclaim that we are proud to be citizens of the greatest nation in history, a nation with freedom and opportunity for all. We pledge to pay the price of vigilance in public discourse to protect the freedoms and to expand the opportunities we now enjoy.

We open the arms of our North Carolina Republican Party in hospitality, to welcome all citizens to join with us in our beliefs as we have herein stated in this, our party platform. We implore all North Carolina citizens to join the ranks of the Republican Party of North Carolina, a mighty fortress for conservative values. May we all enjoy the bounties of North Carolina with which God has so richly blessed us.

For more information on the North Carolina Republican Party:

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1410 Hillsborough St.
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Or visit the party's web site at www.ncgop.org.

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Alexander	William Randlett	Hiddenite
Alleghany	Mac Murphy	Sparta
Anson	Vacant	
Ashe	Glen Hentschel	Fleetwood
Avery	Dan Vance	Crossnore
Beaufort	Ronald Toppin	Washington
Bertie	Ned Heckstall	Windsor
Bladen	Horace McKeithan	Bladenboro
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Buncombe	Michelle Cox	Leicester
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Catawba	Dr. W. Grimes Byerly	Hickory
Chatham	William B. Carraway	Chapel Hill
Cherokee	Curtis Dockerty	Andrews
Chowan	James C. Robison	Edenton
Clay	Bill Ledford	Hayesville
Cleveland	Timothy K. Moore	Kings Mountain
Columbus	Sammy Hinson	Whiteville
Craven	Michael A. Gorman	New Bern
Cumberland	Doc Scheffler	Fayetteville
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Dare	Daniel Beall	Kill Devil Hills
Davidson	David Faust	Lexington
Davie	Daphne A. Frye	Advance
Duplin	Charles E. Edwards, Jr.	Beulaville
Durham	John T. Hunt	Durham
Edgecombe	Peter Gilliland	Rocky Mount
Forsyth	John T. Stewart	Kernersville
Franklin	Robert E. Rector	Louisburg
Gaston	John Torbett	Stanley
Gates	Katie Lawrence	Gates
Graham	Chester Crisp	Robbinsville
Granville	Jerome Power	Oxford
Greene	Katie J. Head	Snow Hill
Guilford	Carolyn McGee	Greensboro
Halifax	Peter DiLauro	Weldon
Harnett	Joseph Powell	Dunn
Haywood	Clarissa F. Kuehn	Waynesville
Henderson	Jack Beattie	Hendersonville
Hertford	Kevin N. Lewis	Ahoskie
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Hyde	Iris Falkson	Belhaven
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Johnston	Linwood Parker	Four Oaks
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Lenoir	James Rouse	Kinston
Lincoln	Doris Lail	Lincolnton
Macon	Norman Roberts	Franklin
Madison	Roger Swann	Mars Hill
Martin	Bruce Spivey	Williamston
McDowell	Roger L. Gilliam	Nebo
Mecklenburg	Frank D. Whitney	Charlotte
Mitchell	Patricia M. Collis	Spruce Pine
Montgomery	Charles M. Cochran	Troy
Moore	Elizabeth Kelly	Southern Pines
Nash	Charles Robinson	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	Haywood E. White, III	Wilmington
Northampton	Ted Tyler	Rich Square
Onslow	Patrick Lamb	Jacksonville
Orange	Martha Jenkins	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	Marcia M. Spiegel	Arapahoe
Pasquotank	James A. Beales, Jr.	Elizabeth City
Pender	Bill Wolak	Hampstead
Perquimans	Charles H. White	Belvedere
Person	Leigh Woodall	Roxboro
Pitt	Bruce Wackelin	Greenville
Polk	Ted B. Owens	Columbus
Randolph	Jerry Tillman	Archdale
Richmond	Donald Dawkins	Rockingham
Robeson	Robert B. Brewington	Pembroke
Rockingham	Mark Howell	Madison
Rowan	Norene Foster	Salisbury
Rutherford	Carolyn Cobb	Lake Lure
Sampson	Lew Starling	Clinton
Scotland	William R. Bullard, III	Wagram
Stanly	Col. B.A. Smith, Jr.	Stanfield

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Stokes	Billy Joyce	Walnut Cove
Surry	R.F. Golding	Lowgap
Swain	Linda Hogue	Bryson City
Transylvania	Thomas C. Fredrickson	Pisgah Forest
Tyrrell	Vacant	
Union	Mike Hogan	Marshville
Vance	Jerry A. Faulkner	Oxford
Wake	William W. Peaslee	Cary
Warren	Sears Bugg	Warrenton
Washington	H. Edward Browning	Plymouth
Watauga	Greg Horne	Banner Elk
Wayne	Gregg White	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Roger Smithey	Millers Creek
Wilson	Alvin P. Phillips	Wilson
Yadkin	Fred G. Mock, Sr.	Yadkinville
Yancey	Wade Harding	Burnsville

UNITED

United States Government

On April 24, 1778, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified the Articles of Confederation, the first “Constitution” of the new United States. It proved to be ineffective in holding the nation together. A decade later North Carolina was caught up in a bitterly divisive contest over a second federal constitution. While North Carolina’s legislature had approved the Articles of Confederation with little debate, the Constitution engendered a two-year war of words before a constitutional convention meeting in Fayetteville ratified it on November 21, 1789.

In 1777, debate over the nature of the Articles of Confederation in the Continental Congress had been lackluster until the arrival of Thomas Burke, a delegate from North Carolina. Burke was outraged by the draft version of the Articles of Confederation, which he believed ceded too much authority to a national government and reserved too little to the states.

He wrote back to Governor Richard Caswell “[t]hat the more experience I acquire, the stronger is my conviction that unlimited power cannot be safely trusted to any man, or set of men, on earth.” Burke feared that the governmental structure established in the Articles would allow power to coalesce around a small group of men removed from the close supervision of their electorate. Burke instead argued convincingly for a “constitution” that would secure state powers against encroachment by a national government. Burke believed this balance of power would create “a firm league of friendship” among the states.

Not quite a decade later, it was apparent to many in the former colonies that the arrangement of power in the Continental Congress was not “firm” and was decidedly lacking in “friendship.” During the summer of 1787, delegates from twelve states, including five representatives from North Carolina, assembled in Philadelphia to write a new Constitution for the nation.

George Washington wrote a friend that it was his “wish . . . that the convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not.” Many leaders in the states and among the delegates attending the Philadelphia convention agreed with Washington’s sentiment. All were concerned that the nation’s experiment in republican democracy might collapse before it had an opportunity to succeed. William Richardson Davie of North Carolina noted the “repeated and decisive proofs of the total inefficiency of our general government.”

STATES GOVERNMENT

Most of the convention delegates assembled in Philadelphia agreed with General Washington on the nation's need for a "radical cure." From May 25 to September 17, 1787, delegates debated the requirements of a "more perfect union," always fearful that the nation was teetering on the brink of anarchy and that their efforts might not prove timely or radical enough to rescue the fruits of self-government won during the American Revolution. The document that emerged from the Philadelphia convention provided more scope for national intervention in the affairs of the individual. At the same time, the proposed Constitution set limits on what states might do and expanded the national government's abilities to establish economic policy and carry it out.

The history behind the choices made during those four months in Philadelphia reflects the rapid social, political and economic changes that swept the new nation in its first decade from the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, to the summer of 1787. Those choices presented the United States with the first opportunity in history for a people to take the future in their own hands and mold it to their own ideas of liberty and freedom.

North Carolina Creates Its First Government

For the people of North Carolina, the experiment in self-government began with the creation of their own state constitution in 1776. It was one thing to declare oneself independent, however, and quite another to determine how best to use that independence. In November, 1776, the citizens of Mecklenburg County issued a series of instructions to their delegates to the North Carolina Provincial Congress. The congress was slated to meet in Halifax to draft the state's first constitution. The instructions issued to the Mecklenburg representatives required them to try "to establish a free government under the authority of the people of the State of North Carolina and that the government be a simple democracy or as near it as possible." The instructions also urged the Mecklenburg delegates to seek a bill of rights, a separation of powers provision and a supremacy clause in the final draft of the constitution. Most important, the constitution should recognize that "[t]he principal supreme power is possessed by the people at large." Although the North Carolina constitution ratified on December 17-18, 1776, did not fully reflect the demands of the Mecklenburg delegation, it did recognize that political sovereignty rested ultimately in the people. It was prefaced, moreover, with a declaration securing to citizens freedom of the press, assembly and religion, among other rights.

North Carolina's constitution contrasted sharply with the Articles of Confederation. The latter had no bill of rights. It vested almost total sovereignty in the states and failed to clearly establish the structure and powers of the new national government. The national government established by the Articles lacked both an executive and a judiciary branch (except in the limited area of admiralty law).

While North Carolina's state government was often ineffective and slow to respond to the needs of the Revolution, it did provide an adequate framework for governance once the war ended. Some might complain — and many North Carolina citizens at the time did — that the General Assembly was too quick to issue paper money or place a moratorium on suits for debt. It was able, though, to provide leadership and direction in reconstructing the state's economy following the end of the Revolution. The Continental Congress, in contrast, was hamstrung. Unable to collect funds other than through loans or voluntary payment of requisitions from the states, it could not effectively enforce the peace or make the states abide by the terms of the peace treaty with Great Britain.

The Crisis of National Leadership

While the Continental Congress brought the war to a successful end, it could not manage the peace. Contrary to the Treaty of Paris signed between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, states still refused to honor outstanding debts to English merchants or return land or pay compensation to loyalists whose properties were confiscated during the Revolution.

These failures led the British to maintain troops on American territory and prevent U.S. ships from carrying British products. Such international problems were compounded by the inability of the Continental Congress to help resolve disputes among the states. During the Revolution, Vermont had seceded from New Hampshire and New York without approval from either state. Congress was unable to resolve the conflict successfully, despite repeated pleas from Governor Clinton of New York for help. Conflicts over boundaries also developed between Delaware and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and North Carolina and Virginia. With the partial exception of the dispute between Pennsylvania and Delaware, Congress failed to broker agreements that would settle the conflicts.

Among the states there was also a growing concern over competition for international trade. States that lacked adequate harbors — North Carolina among them — were adversely affected by import duties imposed by other states. One constant source of friction between individual states involved the use of interstate waterways. These issues were further compounded by the security threats many states faced on their western borders, where they were confronted by the hostile English and Spanish empires, restive Native American tribes, as well as settlers anxious to expand beyond the recognized limits of the nation.

In 1785, for example, the Continental Congress negotiated the Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees. North Carolina, on behalf of its western interests, lodged an official protest of the treaty “as containing several stipulations which infringe and violate the legislative rights of the State.” Such dual interpretations reinforced the confusion of settlers over who actually exercised political authority in the western region.

Earlier, a group of western North Carolina citizens in what is today Tennessee had assembled to clarify their relationship to the state of North Carolina and the Continental Congress. The North Carolina General Assembly had ceded its western territories to the national government in 1784, an action it later tried to reverse. Anticipating statehood, the western citizens signed and ratified a constitution for the new state of Franklin on December 17, 1784. Although they did so under the impression that they would soon be separated politically from North Carolina, they continued to assert their autonomy even after North Carolina revoked the secession. The creation of the state of Franklin under the leadership of John Sevier, a Revolutionary war hero, signaled widespread dissatisfaction among settlers in the western regions with the way they had been treated by the easterners who dominated the N.C. General Assembly. They felt themselves ignored and excluded from the benefits of representative government, yet forced to pay taxes to sustain that government.

Although dissatisfaction was widespread in North Carolina and in other states, not everyone felt the need for major revisions of the Articles of Confederation. Many states were emerging from a post-war economic slump by the late 1780s. Harbors were filling and farm goods were reaching new price levels. By the eve of the Philadelphia convention, many observers thought the states were well on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

Many others, however, believed the individual states exerted too much influence over the national economy. A group of strong nationalists, including James Madison of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton of New York and James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, feared that the parochial economic concerns of the states would always outweigh the general economic welfare of the nation. They instead called for a unified and powerful national government to overcome the economic provincialism fostered by the Articles of Confederation.

The first attempt to remedy some of the ills brought on by too much state influence on the national economy came during the Mount Vernon Conference in March of 1785. Meeting at the home of George Washington, delegates from Virginia and Maryland sat together to discuss their mutual problems concerning harbor facilities and interstate waterways. These representatives resolved to work together to overcome conflicts on fishing rights, navigational safety, piracy and interstate currency rates. Most importantly, the delegates identified the need for more states to participate in future discussions.

The Virginia House of Delegates, when it ratified the Mount Vernon Accord in 1786, also called for a second meeting to be held in Annapolis to discuss "such commercial regulations [as] may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony." The call went out to all the states to send delegates to attend this second meeting. In the end, only five states sent representatives to Annapolis for

the meeting, which convened in September, 1786. North Carolina, like several other states, had appointed delegates. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina's representative, apparently arrived in Annapolis the day the convention adjourned.

The lack of a quorum at the Annapolis convention frustrated attempts to resolve the economic and political problems plaguing the new nation. The Annapolis convention did, however, pass one significant measure — delegates agreed to Alexander Hamilton's proposal to call for yet another meeting, this time in Philadelphia. The convention of state representatives was to meet in May, 1787, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the existence of the Union..." The Confederation Congress agreed to issue a call for a convention in Philadelphia and every state except Rhode Island appointed delegations to attend.

North Carolina and the Constitution

Although the meeting was scheduled to begin on May 14, 1787, a quorum of seven states was not reached until May 25. James Iredell, one of North Carolina's leading attorneys, was concerned for the health of the fledgling nation and keenly aware of how North Carolina's society and economy had changed since the Revolution. He felt that if the nationalists were to succeed in strengthening the union, they needed to move promptly. Iredell, however, was in New Bern, not Philadelphia, on May 25. Why such a staunch advocate of changing the current national political arrangement did not attend a convention clearly intended to do just that is unknown. Regardless of his tardiness, however, Iredell took a commanding role in defending the new Constitution before the people of North Carolina four months later. Blessed with a quick pen and an insightful mind, Iredell was a formidable proponent of a strengthened American union.

Four years earlier, Iredell had been the anonymous author of a set of instructions to the Chowan County representatives in which he outlined the requirements for a more effective state government within the context of a national union. He had then called for payment of North Carolina's requisition to the Continental Congress; stringent controls over the printing and redemption of the state's paper money; prohibition of legislative intrusion into civil suits; better organization of the administration of the state; an independent judiciary; and support of trade, commerce and manufacturing. Many of these same issues faced the delegates from the states as they met in Philadelphia to begin their deliberations.

Five North Carolina delegates eventually made their way to the convention. In November, 1786, the North Carolina General Assembly selected five state leaders to participate in the Philadelphia convention: Governor Richard Caswell, William Richardson Davie, Willie Jones, Alexander Martin and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Jones declined to attend, some said because it would then free him to oppose any changes

proposed by the Philadelphia convention. Governor Caswell also declined for reasons of health. He then appointed William Blount and Hugh Williamson to complete the North Carolina delegation.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, first of North Carolina's delegation to reach Philadelphia, arrived at the convention on May 15, 1787. Spaight was also among the youngest and least experienced of the delegates. He spoke little in the convention, but returned home an ardent federalist and supporter of the Constitution. He was one of three North Carolina delegates who remained at the convention long enough to sign the Constitution on September 17.

William Richardson Davie was the second delegate to arrive in Philadelphia. With Hugh Williamson, Davie was the leading spokesman for North Carolina at the convention. An early advocate of both state and popular representation in the national legislature, Davie sat on the committee that drafted a compromise between the Virginia plan, which based a state's national representation on its population, and the New Jersey plan, which relied upon the old Confederation formula of one state, one vote. The committee forged this first great compromise of the convention over the Fourth of July recess, supporting the idea of Roger Sherman of Connecticut that representation in the House be based on population, while that of the Senate reflect equal representation among the states.

Davie was forced to leave the convention early to return to his law practice. During the next two years of debate in North Carolina, Davie's voice rang out as one of the principal advocates of the Constitution. Of the five North Carolinians who participated in the Philadelphia convention, only he and Spaight also served at the first ratification convention in North Carolina.

When the Philadelphia convention opened on May 25, 1787, two more North Carolina delegates were in attendance: Hugh Williamson and Alexander Martin. Both settled into the Indian Queen Inn, where James Madison, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton and other leading delegates were lodged. William Pierce of Georgia, who wrote brief character sketches of the delegates, characterized Williamson as "a worthy man, of some abilities, and fortune," although public speaking was apparently not among those abilities. Williamson, however, still contributed his share to the debates. He served on the committee that recommended the initial number of representatives in the House for each state and it was Williamson who proposed a decennial census to determine changes in representation, a practice subsequently adopted and followed to this day. Williamson was also greatly concerned with the powers and limitations of the executive branch. He feared a single executive and thought that the executive should serve only one term. Williamson spoke in favor of limited executive veto. Both Williamson and Davie expressed strong approval of an impeachment process, Williamson believing that impeachment was "an essential security for the good behavior of the Executive."

Near the close of the convention, Williamson published a series of essays under the pseudonym "Sylvius." Although authored before the convention, their contents spoke directly to some of the major concerns about a strong national government. He outlined the need for a strong national government to take command of the economy and foreign affairs, as well as expounded upon the ills created by a paper money economy.

Williamson was the second of North Carolina's delegates to sign the Constitution. He did not attend the first ratification convention in Hillsborough in July, 1788, opting instead to attend the Continental Congress in order to protect the state's interests. He remained there even after the new government was formed in the spring of 1789 without North Carolina's official participation, returning only to take part in the Fayetteville convention in November, 1789.

Alexander Martin, the fourth of the state's delegates, was a former governor of North Carolina and a general during the American Revolution. Judged a moderate and practical politician, Martin stood midstream between the federalist and antifederalist camps in North Carolina. A fellow delegate of Martin's described, rather tartly, his contribution to the convention: "The great exertions of political wisdom in our late Governor, while he sat at the helm of our State, have so exhausted his fund, that time must be required to enable him again to exert his abilities to the advantage of the nation." Martin ultimately contributed little to the discussions on the new Constitution. Like Davie, he was unable to stay to the close of the convention.

The last of North Carolina's delegation to arrive in Philadelphia was William Blount, who reached the convention on June 20, 1787. He had been involved in representing North Carolina's interests in the Continental Congress meeting in New York. Although he took no part in the debates at Philadelphia, he was there to sign the document — the third of the state's signers. Blount was not elected to the convention at Hillsborough, but was involved in the ratification convention at Fayetteville, where he may have played a key role in securing the necessary votes for the Constitution in 1789.

The Philadelphia convention's final product received a chilly response in North Carolina. A long battle began with leading federalists like Iredell and Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington preparing lengthy defenses of the Constitution. In a series of essays published in January, 1788, under the name "Marcus," James Iredell sought to refute the criticisms of George Mason. Mason's attack on the Constitution was especially threatening since he had been at the convention — where he refused to sign the Constitution — and was widely respected for his disinterested dedication to the new nation. Mason opposed the Constitution on numerous grounds, principally its lack of a bill of rights.

Iredell responded to each point of Mason's attack, examining why the Constitution did not need a bill of rights; why it was representative of the people; why the Senate could amend money bills; why the country needed a national judiciary; and why the Constitution proposed a single executive without a constitutional council. While his refutation of Mason's objections proved thoughtful and measured in tone, other defenders of the Constitution were less willing to adopt a dispassionate, reasoned argument. Archibald Maclaine was particularly vitriolic, referring to the Constitution's opponents as "petty tyrants."

The principal confrontation of ideas and interests came, naturally, during the Hillsborough convention held from July 21 to August 4, 1788. The convention should have been somewhat anticlimactic, starting as it did after ten states had already ratified the Constitution and thus assured the formation of a new national government under its auspices. The imminent inauguration of a new national government, however, did not deter a majority of the Hillsborough convention from rejecting the Constitution by a 184-83 vote. Two issues stood out above all others in the attack on the Constitution — the lack of a bill of rights and concerns that the new national arrangement vested too much authority in a distant government. Thomas Burke's suspicions of centralized government remained potently alive in a North Carolina where memories of the bloodshed and agony required to escape the control of a distant colonial government were recent.

Willie Jones of Halifax, Samuel Spencer of Anson, Thomas Person of Granville, David Caldwell of Guilford and William Lenoir of Wilkes led the opposition to the Constitution at the Hillsborough convention. There was, however, little unity among the opponents. Some like Samuel Spencer were most concerned about the loss of authority for the states. As one of the three highest judges in North Carolina, Spencer appeared especially concerned at the prospect of his authority being overshadowed by a federal judiciary. David Caldwell provides a notable contrast to Spencer. A Presbyterian minister renowned for the school he operated in Guilford County, Caldwell objected to the lack of a fundamental philosophical framework through which Americans might accurately judge the Constitution. Willie Jones seemed concerned, along with many others, about the danger of removing power so far away from the people without, in turn, safeguarding their interests with a bill of rights.

The federalists, though not in the majority at the Hillsborough convention, suffered none of these fissures of opinion. They prepared admirably for the event, anticipating the arguments that opponents of the Constitution would make and practicing their own responses. James Iredell took on the role of theorist and Governor Samuel Johnston acted as a peacemaker, while Archibald Maclaine and William R. Davie played the proverbial "loose cannons" at the convention. Yet, despite all the federalists could say, in and out of convention, the Constitution was doomed to defeat from the outset.

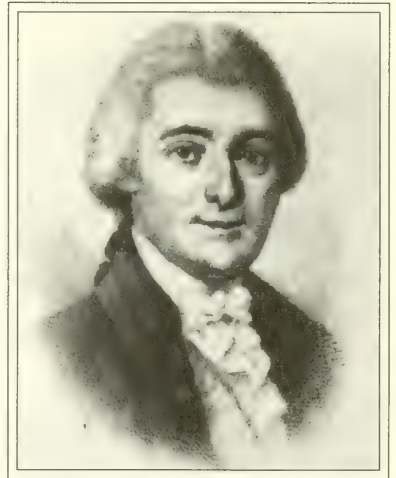
Ratification waited another fifteen months, coming only in November, 1789, at Fayetteville on a vote of 194-77. Historians know quite a bit about the Hillsborough convention because James Iredell and Samuel Johnston hired a secretary to record the debates. Nothing like that was done for the Fayetteville convention, however. This gap in the historical record renders subsequent explanations of why sentiment among the delegates shifted so dramatically in a year's time far more conjectural. The decision by the U.S. Congress to present a bill of rights to the states for ratification may well have paved the way for North Carolina's decision to join the Union. Fear of being left outside the Union — and in a subsequently precarious position when it came to trade and commerce — may also have convinced the delegates at Fayetteville to approve the Constitution. George Washington's election as president probably dampened fears of an overmighty chief executive. Whatever the reason, the convention took only seven days to ratify and report out their vote. One month later, North Carolina became the second state to ratify the Bill of Rights. The legacy of the Constitutional debates in North Carolina fostered a lasting appreciation among the state's citizens of the role of popular discussion in settling critical issues and how political power may be rationally — and peacefully — balanced between the nation, the states and the people.

N.C. Signers of the U.S. Constitution

William Blount

William Blount was born on March 26, 1749, in Bertie County. He became a leading businessman with his brother, John Grey Blount, after Independence. His heavy financial speculation and questionable business activities in the western territories, however, created enormous problems for him later in life.

Blount was first elected to the General Assembly in 1780 as a town representative from New Bern. He was elected to the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia in 1782, 1783 and 1784. He returned to North Carolina to represent Craven County in 1783, 1784 and 1784-85. He was elected Speaker of the House during the latter session.



On March 14, 1787, Blount was elected as one of the state's delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. In 1789, he served at the state convention in Fayetteville and voted for ratification of the newly-written Constitution. Blount then returned to the state legislature, serving in the Senate in 1788 and 1789.

On August 17, 1790, Blount was appointed governor of the territories south of the Ohio River. The appointment gave Blount nearly autocratic authority in the territories. In 1791, he helped negotiate the Treaty of Holston, which resulted in the Cherokee Indians ceding a large portion of their homeland to the United States, much of it already occupied by whites. In 1794, when the population in the western territories grew large enough to call a territorial assembly, a bill was passed establishing Blount College (a forerunner of the University of Tennessee).

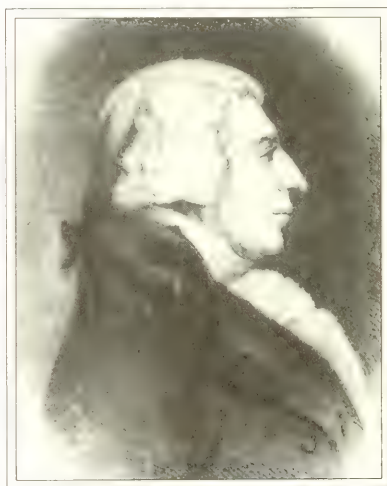
On July 8, 1797, while serving as one of Tennessee's first two United States Senators, Blount was expelled from the Senate for what was known as Blount's Conspiracy. A rumor that Spain planned to cede New Orleans and Louisiana to France ignited concern in the U.S. that the move would deny America's right to the Mississippi River. Blount took charge of a plan already underway to recruit frontiersmen and Indians for a war against Great Britain to seize the Mississippi basin. (Great Britain was bound by the Peace Treaty of 1783 to permit free navigation of the Mississippi River to the United States and France.)

President John Adams obtained a letter, written by Blount, outlining plans for the war. In July, 1797, he turned the letter over to Congress. Blount's expulsion swiftly followed. On December 17, 1797, the House of Representatives opened Blount's impeachment trial, the first such legal proceeding in United States history. In 1799, the impeachment proceedings were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The people of Tennessee still had faith in Blount, however, electing him to the State Senate in 1798, where he was elected speaker. He died in Tennessee in 1800.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr., the first native-born governor of North Carolina, was born in New Bern on March 25, 1758, to Richard and Elizabeth Wilson Spaight. He studied abroad, finishing his education at the University of Glasgow in Scotland. After returning to America, Spaight served briefly in the Revolution as military aide-de-camp to General Richard Caswell.

Spaight served in the House of Commons as a town representative from New Bern in the assemblies of 1779, 1781, 1782 and 1783. In 1783 his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Confederation Congress. On December 13, 1783, Spaight took his seat at the Congress in Annapolis. He also served as a delegate to the 1784 Congress in New York City.



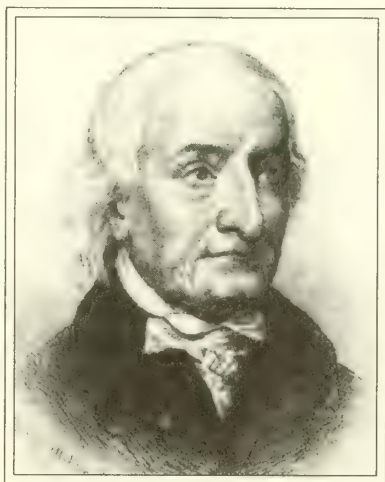
Spaight returned to the N.C. General Assembly in 1785, representing Craven County in the House of Commons, where he was elected speaker. He continued his legislative service in the assemblies of 1786-87 and 1787. He was elected as one of North Carolina's representatives to the federal convention in Philadelphia, arriving there on May 15, 1787. He was the first North Carolina delegate to arrive, staying long enough to be one of the signers of the Constitution. After the Philadelphia meeting he returned to North Carolina and attended the state convention in Hillsborough.

Spaight served in the General Assembly of 1792 as the town representative from New Bern, but resigned following his election as governor on December 11, 1792. Re-elected governor twice, he served one final term in the General Assembly as a state senator in 1801. In 1798, Spaight was elected to the 5th United States Congress as a member of the House of Representatives following the death of Congressman Nathan Bryan on June 4. He was elected to the 6th Congress, but was defeated for re-election to a third term by John Stanly.

The political differences between Spaight and Stanly fueled a bitter personal rivalry. An acrimonious argument over one of these differences led Stanly to challenge Spaight to a duel. On September 5, 1802, Stanly's fourth discharge mortally wounded Spaight, who died the next day. Criminal proceedings against Stanly began, but he applied to the governor and was granted pardon. Public outrage over the pardon prompted the General Assembly to pass a law making any participant in a duel ineligible for any office of "trust, honor, or profit."

Hugh Williamson

Hugh Williamson was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1735. A doctor, natural scientist, preacher, merchant and politician, the versatile Williamson was frequently called the "Ben Franklin of North Carolina." Graduating in the first class from the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), Williamson went to Connecticut to study theology. After two years he left the ministry to be a math professor. While teaching, he became interested in medicine, which led him to the University of Edinburgh and studies in London and Utrecht. His poor physical condition led him to contract a fever from one of his patients, abruptly ending his formal career in medicine. His scientific interests and reputation resulted in his appointment as a commissioner to study the transit of Venus (June 3, 1769), and Mercury (November 9, 1769). Afterwards, he



published "An Essay on Comets," for which the University of Leyden awarded him an LL.D. degree.

Williamson was an eyewitness to the Boston Tea Party and was the first to carry the news to England. He predicted the colonies' revolt and learned of the Declaration of Independence while he was in Holland. Upon returning to America, he offered his medical services to Governor Caswell and was sent to New Bern to vaccinate troops against smallpox. He crossed British lines to treat American prisoners of war, as well as the British. Williamson's work made him a pioneer advocate of inoculation against diseases.

Williamson was a town representative for Edenton in the General Assembly of 1782. On May 3, his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Williamson took his seat on July 19, 1782. Along with Thomas Jefferson, he was one of only two southern delegates who voted in favor of excluding slavery from the Western Lands Ordinance of 1784.

Williamson returned to the House of Commons in 1785, representing Chowan County. In 1787, Governor Caswell appointed him to replace Willie Jones at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Williamson arrived in time for its start and attended the entire convention. He also attended the 1789 state convention in Fayetteville, where delegates finally ratified the Constitution.

Williamson spent the last years of his political career in Congress. He served in the United States House of Representatives as a representative from the Edenton and New Bern district from 1789-1793. Williamson then retired to New York City. He wrote one of the nation's first ecological histories in his two-volume study of North Carolina's early history, published in 1812. The extraordinary North Carolinian died in 1819.

Constitution of the United States

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sect. 2-1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.
3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.¹
4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.
5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3-1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.²

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. ²
3. No person shall be a Senator who shall have not attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.
4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.
5. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.
6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.
7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4-1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5-1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.
3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.
4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6-1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no persons holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objectives, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered in the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have the power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post offices and postroads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the State respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; —and
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9-1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.⁴
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.
6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office or profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10-1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.
3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

Article II

Section 1-1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.
3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority; and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President. ⁵

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.
7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.
8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

Sec. 2-1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have the power to grant reprieves, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2-1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; —to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; —to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; —to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; —to controversies between two or more States; —between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.
3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3-1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2-1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3-1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.
2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

New Hampshire

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut

W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson

Roger Sherman

New York

Alexander Hamilton

New Jersey

Wil[lia]m Livingston

David Brearley

W[illiam] Patterson

Jona[than] Dayton

Pennsylvania

B[enjamin] Franklin

Rob[er]t Morris

Tho[ma]s Fitzsimons

James Wilson

Thomas Mifflin

Geo[rge] Clymer

Jared Ingersoll

Gouv[erneru] Morris

Delaware

Geo[rge] Read

John Dickinson

Jaco[b] Broom

Gunning Bedford, Jr.

Richard Bassett

Maryland

James McHenry

Dan[iel] Carroll

Dan[iel] of St. Tho[ma]s. Jenifer

Virginia

John Blair

Ja[me]s Madison, Jr.

George Washington

North Carolina

W[illia]m Blount

Hu[gh] Williamson

Rich[ard] Dobbs Spaight

South Carolina

J[ames] Rutledge

Charles Pinckney

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Pierce Butler

Georgia

William Few

Abr[aham] Baldwin

Attest:

William Jackson, Secretary

*The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.*¹ See Article XIV Amendments.² See Article XVII, Amendments.³ See Article XVII, Amendments.⁴ See Article XVI, Amendments.⁵ This clause is superseded by Article VII, Amendments.

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

*The Ten Original Amendments**

The following amendments to the Constitution, Article I to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

"The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

"RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely";

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

* These amendments, known as The Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791. North Carolina ratified those ten amendments on December 22, 1789 (Ch. 19, Laws of 1789).

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against him, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Subsequent Amendments

Article XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

[Proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and declared to have been ratified by Executive Proclamation January 8, 1798. It was ratified by North Carolina on February 7, 1795.]

Article XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or any constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a

majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

[Proposed by the Eighth Congress on the 12 of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 21, 1803. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.]

Article XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, December 18, 1865. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 4, 1865 (Resolution, Public Laws of 1865). It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi, and Texas took no action.]

Article XIV

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities for citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.
3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the

Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.
5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

[The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States, it was rejected by Delaware Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States. North Carolina ratified it on July 4, 1868 (Resolution 2, Public Laws of 1868).]

Article XV

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
- [Proposed by the Fortieth Congress the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee, it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. North Carolina ratified it on March 5, 1869 (Public Laws of 1868-69). New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.]*

Article XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[Proposed by the Sixty-first Congress, July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States, except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on February 11, 1911 (Resolution 11, Public Laws of 1911).]

Article XVII

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.
2. When vacancies happen in the presentation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.
3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it became valid as part of the Constitution.

[Proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. Adopted by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on January 25, 1913 (Resolution 10, Public Laws of 1913).]

Article XVIII

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.
2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, Public Laws of 1919).]

Article XIX

1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. On August 26, 1920, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by three-quarters of the States. It was ratified by North Carolina on May 6, 1971 (Ch. 327, Session Laws of 1971). The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.]

Article XX

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.
2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.
3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have been qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly, until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.
4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons for whom the Senate may choose a Vice President when the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.
5. Section 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.
6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, First Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 5, 1933 (Resolution 4, Public Laws of 1933).]

Article XXI

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.
3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, Second Session. Proclaimed in effect on December 5, 1933, having been ratified by thirty-six States. North Carolina did not ratify this Amendment. By proclamation of the same date, the President proclaimed that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was repealed on December 5, 1933.]

Article XXII

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.
2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 30th Congress in 1947 and became effective on Feb. 26, 1951, having been ratified by thirty-six states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 28, 1951 (Ch. 136, Session Laws of 1951).]

Article XXIII

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purpose of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 86th Congress in June of 1960 and ratified by the 38th State, March 29, 1961 and proclaimed a part of the Constitution, April 3, 1961. North Carolina did not ratify it.]

Article XXIV

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 87th Congress, August 27, 1962, and ratified by the 38th State January 23, 1964. It was not ratified by North Carolina.]

Article XXV

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.
3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

[Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 6, 1965. Ratified by the 38th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967. It was ratified by North Carolina on March 22, 1967 (Ch. 77, Session Laws of 1967).]

Article XXVI

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.
 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
- [Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971 and ratification completed June 30, 1971. It was ratified by North Carolina on July 1, 1971 (Ch. 725, Session Laws of 1971).]*

William Jefferson Clinton **President of the United States**

Early Years

Born in Hope, Arkansas, on August 19, 1946.

Educational Background

B.A., Georgetown University, 1968; Law Degree, Yale University, 1973; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford, 1968-70.

Professional Background

Attorney, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1981-82; Faculty Member, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville School of Law.

Political Activities

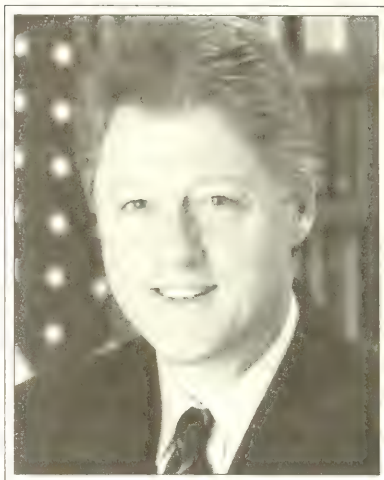
President of the United States, 1993-Present (Elected, 1992; Re-elected, 1996); Attorney General, State of Arkansas, 1976-78; Governor, State of Arkansas, 1978-80 and 1982-88; Democratic Governor's Association; Democratic Leadership Council.

Boards and Commissions

Former Chair, National Governors Association; Education Commission of the States; Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission; Southern Growth Policies Board.

Personal Information

Married to Hillary Rodham Clinton. One child.



Albert Gore, Jr.

Vice President of the United States

Early Years

Born in Carthage, Tennessee, on March 31, 1948, to Senator Albert and Pauline Gore, Sr.

Educational Background

Bachelor's in Government with Honors, Harvard University, 1969; Vanderbilt University Divinity School; Vanderbilt Law School.

Political Activities

Vice President of the United States, 1993-Present; Senator, U.S. Senate, 1984-92; Chair, U.S. Delegation to the Earth Summit, 1992; National Performance Review.

Military Service

U.S. Army, Vietnam.

Personal Information

Married to Mary Elizabeth "Tipper" Aitcheson Gore. Four children.



Presidents of the United States

<i>name</i>	<i>native state</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>inaugurated</i>
George Washington (F)	Virginia	1732	1789
John Adams (F)	Massachusetts	1735	1797
Thomas Jefferson (D-R)	Virginia	1743	1801
James Madison (D-R)	Virginia	1751	1809
James Monroe (D-R)	Virginia	1758	1817
John Quincy Adams (N-R)	Massachusetts	1767	1825
Andrew Jackson (D)	North Carolina	1767	1829
Martin Van Buren (Whig)	New York	1782	1837
William H. Harrison ¹ (W)	Virginia	1773	1841
John Tyler (W)	Virginia	1790	1841
James Knox Polk (D)	North Carolina	1795	1845
Zachary Taylor ² (W)	Virginia	1784	1849
Millard Fillmore (W)	New York	1800	1850
Franklin Pierce (D)	New Hampshire	1804	1853
James Buchanan (D)	Pennsylvania	1791	1857
Abraham Lincoln ³ (R)	Kentucky	1809	1861
Andrew Johnson⁴ (D)	North Carolina	1808	1865
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	Ohio	1822	1869
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	Ohio	1822	1877
James A. Garfield ⁵ (R)	Ohio	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur (R)	Vermont	1830	1881
Grover Cleveland ⁶ (D)	New Jersey	1837	1885
Benjamin Harrison (R)	Ohio	1833	1889
Grover Cleveland ⁷ (D)	New Jersey	1837	1893
William McKinley ⁸ (R)	Ohio	1843	1897
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	New York	1858	1901
William H. Taft (R)	Ohio	1857	1909
Woodrow Wilson (D)	Virginia	1856	1913
Warren G. Harding ⁹ (R)	Ohio	1865	1921
Calvin Coolidge (R)	Vermont	1872	1923
Herbert C. Hoover (R)	Iowa	1874	1929
Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁰ (D)	New York	1882	1933
Harry S. Truman (D)	Missouri	1884	1945
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953

Presidents of the United States (continued)

<i>name</i>	<i>native state</i>	<i>born</i>	<i>inaugurated</i>
John F. Kennedy ¹¹ (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	Texas	1908	1963
Richard M. Nixon ¹² (R)	California	1913	1969
Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977
Ronald Wilson Reagan (R)	Illinois	1911	1981
George H.W. Bush (R)	Massachusetts	1924	1989
William J. Clinton (D)	Arkansas	1946	1993

¹ Harrison died on April 4, 1841.

² Taylor died on July 9, 1850.

³ Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and died the following day.

⁴ Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated Vice President by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.

⁵ Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, and died September 19.

⁶ According to a ruling of the State Department, Grover Cleveland is counted twice, as the 22nd and the 24th President, because his two terms were not consecutive. Only 41 individuals have been President.

⁷ See footnote 6.

⁸ McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, and died September 14.

⁹ Harding died on August 2, 1923.

¹⁰ Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.

¹¹ Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

¹² Nixon resigned August 9, 1974, following several months of pressure over the "Watergate" break-in and subsequent cover-up.

Presidential Cabinet

Vice President	Albert Gore, Jr.
Secretary of Agriculture	Daniel R. Glickman
Secretary of Commerce	Norman Y. Mineta
Secretary of Defense	William S. Cohen
Secretary of Education	Richard W. Riley
Secretary of Energy	Bill Richardson
Secretary of Health and Human Services	Donna E. Shalala
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Andrew Cuomo
Secretary of the Interior	Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of Labor	Alexis M. Herman
Secretary of State	Madeleine Albright
Secretary of Transportation	Rodney Slater
Secretary of the Treasury	Lawrence H. Summers
Secretary of Veterans Affairs	Hershel W. Gober (Acting)
Attorney General	Janet Reno
Ambassador to the United Nations	Richard C. Holbrooke

Major Appointments

White House Chief of Staff	John Podesta
National Security Adviser	Samuel Berger
U.S. Trade Representative	Charlene Barshevsky
Press Secretary	Joe Lockhart
Director, Central Intelligence Agency	George J. Tenet
Director, Office of Management and Budget	Jacob J. Lew
Chair, Council of Economic Advisors	Martin N. Baily
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency	Carol M. Browner

One Hundred and Sixth U.S. Congress

The Senate

President of the Senate	Albert Gore, Jr. (Vice President)
President Pro-Tempore	Strom Thurmond (South Carolina)
Secretary of the Senate	Gary L. Cisco
Majority Leader	Trent Lott (Mississippi)
Minority Leader	Thomas A. Daschle (South Dakota)
Majority Whip	Don Nickles (Oklahoma)
Minority Whip	Harry Reid (Nevada)

North Carolina Senators

Jesse Helms (Senior Senator)
John Edwards (Junior Senator)

Standing Committees of the U.S. Senate

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry	Appropriations
Armed Services	Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
Budget	Commerce, Science and Transportation
Energy and Natural Resources	Environment and Public Works
Finance	Foreign Relations
Governmental Affairs	Health, Education, Labor and Pensions
Indian Affairs	Judiciary
Rules and Administration	Small Business
Veterans Affairs	

Special and Select Committees of the U.S. Senate

Aging	Ethics
Intelligence	Year 2000 Technology Problem

Joint Committees of Congress

Economic	Library
Taxation	

Jesse Helms

United States Senator

North Carolina, Republican

Early Years

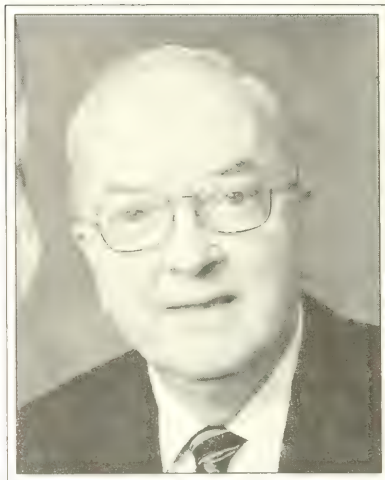
Born in Monroe on October 18, 1921, to Jesse A. and Ethel Mae Helms.

Educational Background

Monroe High School; Wingate College; Wake Forest College.

Professional Background

Former Executive Vice President, Vice Chairman of the Board and Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Capitol Broadcasting Company.



Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1973-Present (Elected 1972; Re-elected 1978, 1984, 1990 and 1996); Raleigh City Council, 1957-1961; Administrative Assistant to United States Senators Willis Smith and Alton Lennon; Director of Radio/Television, Richard B. Russell Campaign (Democratic Candidate for President, 1952).

Organizations

Former President and Vice President, Raleigh Rotary Club; Former President, Raleigh Exchange Club; Former Director, United Fund of Raleigh; Former Director, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; State Advisor, Young Americans for Freedom; 33rd-Degree Mason, Raleigh Lodge No. 500; Grand Lodge of N.C. (Grand Orator, 1975, 1982, and 1991).

Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee, Campbell University, Wingate University, Meredith College, John F. Kennedy College, Douglas MacArthur Freedom Academy, Delaware Law School and Camp Willow Run; N.C. Tobacco Council.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Degrees, Wingate University, Grove City College and Bob Jones University; Honorary Director, N.C. Cerebral Palsy Hospital; Freedom Foundation Award, 1962 (Best Television Editorial); Taxpayer's Best Friend Award (1981-96) and Watchdog of the Treasury Award (1973-96), National Taxpayer's Union; Christian Action Council, 1983.

Personal Information

Married to Dorothy Jane Coble Helms on October 31, 1942. Three children; Seven grandchildren. Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Foreign Relations; Member, Agriculture (Former Chair, 1981-86), Nutrition and Forestry, Rules and Administration.

John Edwards

United States Senator

North Carolina, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Seneca, South Carolina, on June 10, 1953, to Wallace and Bobbie Edwards.

Educational Background

North Moore High School, Robbins, N.C.; B.S. with Honors, N.C. State University, 1974; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1977.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1999-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Elizabeth Anania Edwards. Four children. Methodist.

Committee Assignments

Member, Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; Governmental Affairs; Small Business.



House of Representatives

Speaker of the House
 Clerk of the House
 Majority Leader
 Minority Leader
 Majority Whip
 Minority Whip

Dennis Hastert (Illinois)
 Jeff Trandahl
 Dick Arney (Texas)
 Richard A. Gephardt (Missouri)
 Tom DeLay (Texas)
 David E. Bonior (Michigan)

North Carolina Representatives

Eva Clayton (First District)
 Bob Etheridge (Second District)
 Walter B. Jones (Third District)
 David E. Price (Fourth District)
 Richard Burr (Fifth District)
 J. Howard Coble (Sixth District)
 Mike McIntyre (Seventh District)
 Robin Hayes (Eighth District)
 Sue Myrick (Ninth District)
 T. Cass Ballenger (Tenth District)
 Charles H. Taylor (Eleventh District)
 Melvin L. Watt (Twelfth District)

Standing Committees

Agriculture
 Armed Services
 Budget
 Education and the Workforce
 House Administration
 Judiciary
 Rules
 Small Business
 Transportation and Infrastructure
 Ways and Means

Appropriations
 Banking and Financial Services
 Commerce
 Government Reform
 International Relations
 Resources
 Science
 Standards of Official Conduct
 Veterans

Select Committees

Intelligence

Joint Committees

Economics
 Printing

Library of Congress
 Taxation

Eva McPherson Clayton

U.S. Representative

First District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Savannah, Georgia, on September 16, 1934, to Thomas, Sr., and Josephine McPherson.

Educational Background

Lucy C. Laney High School, 1951; B.S. in Biology, Johnson C. Smith University, 1955; M.S. in Biology, N.C. Central University, 1962; M.S. in General Science, N.C. Central University, 1962.

Professional Background

Founder/President, Technical Resources, Ltd., 1981-92.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Member, Warren County Commission, 1982-92 (Chair, 1982-90).

Organizations

NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Cancer Drive; Community Health; Rural Housing; Family Institute.

Personal Information

Married to Theaoseus T. Clayton, Sr., on December 24, 1955. Four children. Member, Cotton Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Department Operations, Nutrition and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee; Member, Agriculture, Budget.



Bob Etheridge

U.S. Representative

Second District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Turkey, Sampson County, on August 7, 1941, to John P. and Beatrice Coats Etheridge.

Educational Background

Cleveland School, Johnston County, 1947-59; B.S. in Business Administration, Campbell University, 1965.

Professional Background

Businessman; Director, Standard Bank, Dunn; Licensed Realtor.



Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present (New Member Whip, 1997-Present); N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1989-96; N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-1988 (five terms); Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-1976 (Chairman, 1974-76).

Organizations

Past President, Industrial Management Club; Past President, Lillington Lions Club; American Legion; Harnett Sheltered Workshop (past Chairman); Lillington Chamber of Commerce (President, 1977); Lillington Rotary Club; Lillington Masonic Lodge; Harnett Shrine Club.

Boards and Commissions

Member and Director, National Council of Chief State School Officers; Advisory Board, Mathematics/Science Education Network; Board, North Carolina Council on Economic Education; Board of Trustees, North Carolina Symphony; N.C. Law and Order Commission.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1965-67.

Honors and Awards

1987 Boy Scout Silver Beaver Award; Honorary Member, Phi Kappa Phi; 1990 Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Campbell University; 1990 Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Pfeiffer College; 1999 Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws, Fayetteville State University.

Personal Information

Married to Faye Cameron Etheridge on November 25, 1965. Three children. Member, Leaflet Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Science.

Walter B. Jones, Jr.
U.S. Representative
Third District
Republican

Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, on February 10, 1943.

Educational Background

Hargrove Military Academy; N.C. State University; Bachelors in History, Atlantic Christian College.

Professional Background

Self-employed Businessman.

Political Background

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Representative, N.C. House.

Military Service

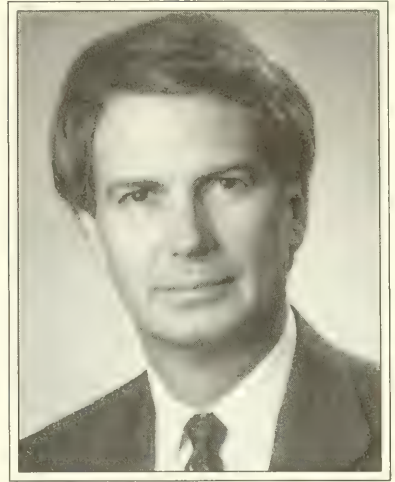
North Carolina National Guard, 1967-71.

Personal Information

Married to JoeAnne Jones. One child.

Committee Assignments

Member, Armed Services, Banking and Financial Services and Resources; Founding Member, Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus; Co-Founder, Wind Hazard Reduction Caucus.



David Eugene Price

U.S. Representative

Fourth District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee on August 17, 1940, to Albert and Elna Harrell Price.

Educational Background

Unicoi County High School, Erwin, Tennessee; Mars Hill College; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; B.D. (1964) and Ph.D. (1969), Yale University.

Professional Background

Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University, 1973-1986 and 1994-96; Assistant Professor of Political Science and American Studies, Yale University, 1969-1973.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1986-94 and 1996-Present.

Organizations

American Political Science Association; Society for Values in Higher Education.

Honors and Awards

1990 Hubert Humphrey Public Service Award, American Political Science Association; Elected, National Academy of Public Administration, 1994; 1992 Pi Sigma Alpha Award, National Capital Area Political Science Association; 1994 Distinguished Service Award, St. Augustine College; 1993 National Education Service Award, Association of Community College Trustees.

Personal Information

Married to Lisa Beth Kanwit Price of Fairfax, Virginia, on July 27, 1968. Two children. Member, Binkley Memorial Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Budget.



Richard Burr
U.S. Representative
Fifth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Charlottesville, Virginia, on November 30, 1955, to Dr. David and Martha Gilliam Burr.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1974; B.A. in Communications, Wake Forest University, 1978.

Professional Background

Sales Manager, Carswell Distributing.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present.

Organizations

State Co-Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free North Carolina.

Personal Information

Married to Brooke Burr on August 28, 1982. Two children. Member, Centenary Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of Commerce; Member, International Relations.



J. Howard Coble

U.S. Representative

Sixth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. Holt Coble.

Educational Background

Alamance High School, 1949; Guilford College; A.B. in History, Appalachian State University, 1958; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney, Firm of Turner, Enochs & Sparrow, 1979-1983.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Secretary, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1973-1979; Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Middle District, 1969-1973.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; American Legion; Lions Club; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Coast Guard Reserves, 1952-1982 (Commanding Officer, Wilmington Unit).

Personal Information

Member, Alamance Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee; Member, Transportation and Infrastructure.



Mike McIntyre

U.S. Representative

Seventh District, Democrat

Early Years

Born on August 6, 1956, in Lumberton, Robeson County, to Douglas Carmichael and Thelma Hedgpath McIntyre.

Educational Background

Lumberton Senior High School; Bachelors Degree, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present.

Organizations

Lumberton Area Chamber of Commerce (Former Chair, Legislative Committee; Member, Executive Committee); Member, Lumberton All-American City Delegation, 1995; N.C. Bar Association (Former State Chair, Citizenship Education Committee, Young Lawyers Division); Robeson County Bar Association (Former Chair, Citizenship Education Committee; Former Chair, U.S. Constitution Committee); N.C. Law-Focused Education Advisory Committee; Executive Committee, Citizenship Education Committee for the Young Lawyers, American Bar Association; Coach, Lumberton Recreation Department; Rotary Club; Scouts.

Boards and Commissions

Charter Member, N.C. Commission on Children & Youth; Charter Member, N.C. Commission on the Family; Vice-Chair, Lumberton Commission for Youth & the Family; Former President, Lumberton Economic Advancement for Downtown, Inc.; Board of Directors, Lumberton Area Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa; 1978 Morehead Scholar, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1978 Sullivan Award, UNC-Chapel Hill; 1987 Outstanding Young North Carolinian of the Year, N.C. Jaycees; 1989 Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service.

Personal Information

Married to Dee Strickland McIntyre of Lumberton. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services.



Robin Cannon Hayes
U.S. Representative
Eighth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, to Robert and Mariam Cannon Hayes.

Educational Background

Concord High School, 1963; B.A. in History, Duke University, 1967.

Professional Background

Owner/Operator, Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mill.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1998-Present; N.C. House of Representatives (Majority Whip), 1992-96; Concord Board of Aldermen, 1978.

Organizations

National Federation of Independent Businesses; Cabarrus Regional Chamber of Commerce; Cannon Foundation.

Honors and Awards

1996 Legislator of the Year, National Republican Legislators Association.

Personal Information

Married to Barbara Weiland Hayes. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Concord.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Armed Services, Resources.



Sue Myrick

U.S. Representative

Ninth District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Tiffin, Ohio, on August 1, 1941, to William and Margaret Wilkins.

Educational Background

Port Clinton High School, Port Clinton, Ohio; Heidelberg College.

Professional Background

Former Co-Owner, President and Chief Executive Officer, Myrick Advertising; Former President and CEO, Myrick Enterprises.



Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-Present; Mayor, City of Charlotte, 1987-89 and 1989-91; Member, Charlotte City Council, 1983-85.

Organizations

March of Dimes; Elks Auxiliary; Cub Scout Den Mother; Foster Parent; PTA; Children's Theater; Community Involvement Coordinator, Habitat-Miracle on 19th Street; Founder, Homeless Shelter; Founder and Coordinator, Charitable Outreach Society.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, N.C. Highway Safety Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Member, President Bush's Affordable Housing Commission; Member, Strengthening American Commission; Past Chair, Drug Task Force, U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Personal Information

Married to Ed Myrick of Weldon in 1977. Five children. Six grandchildren. Member, United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Rules.

Thomas Cass Ballenger

U.S. Representative

Tenth District, Republican

Early Years

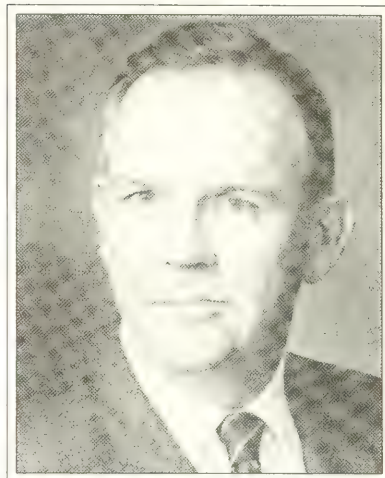
Born in Hickory, Catawba County, on December 6, 1926, to Richard E. and Dorothy Collins Ballenger.

Educational Background

Episcopal High School, 1944; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1944-45; B.A., Amherst College, 1948.

Professional Background

Founder and Chairman of the Board, Plastic Packaging, Inc.



Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives (Deputy Whip, 104th, 105th and 106th Congress; Republican Steering Committee, 104th, 105th and 106th Congress), 1987-Present; N.C. Senate (Former Minority Leader), 1977-1986; N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76; Catawba County Board of Commissioners (Chair, 1970-74), 1966-1974.

Organizations

Community Ridge Day Care Center, Hickory (Co-Founder); Greater Hickory United Fund (Past Chairman); Director, Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce; N.C. School of the Arts (Sustaining Member); N.C. Symphony (Patron); N.C. Arts Society (Patron).

Boards and Commissions

Board of Development and Board of Directors, Lenoir Rhyne College; Board of Directors, Salvation Army; Board of Trustees, Florence Crittenton Home; Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce.

Military Service

Airman Cadet, U.S. Navy Air Corps, 1944-45.

Honors and Awards

1988-95 Spirit of Enterprise Award, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; 1986-96 Guardian of Small Business Award, NFIB; 1987-96 Watchdog of the Treasury Award; 1989 Wallace E. Bennett Leadership Award, National Association of Manufacturers; 1973 N.C. County Commissioner of the Year, Association of County Commissioners.

Personal Information

Married to Donna Davis Ballenger on June 14, 1952. Three children. Member, Episcopal Church of the Ascension.

Committee Assignments

Member, Education and the Workforce, International Relations.

Charles H. Taylor
U.S. Representative
Eleventh District, Republican

Early Years

Born in Transylvania County on January 23, 1941, to Robert and Loe Taylor.

Educational Background

Brevard High School; B.A. and Juris Doctorae, Wake Forest University.

Professional Background

Managing Director, Transylvania Tree Farm; Registered Forester.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1991-Present; Minority Leader of the House for two years; N.C. Senate Minority Leader.

Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Board of Transportation; Chairman, Conservation Committee, N.C. Energy Policy Council; Chair, N.C. Parks and Recreation Council; Vice-Chair, Western N.C. Environmental Council; Chair, Western N.C. 4-H Leadership Trust.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church of Brevard.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations.



Melvin Watt
U.S. Representative
Twelfth District, Democrat

Early Years

Born in Mecklenburg County on August 26, 1945.

Educational Background

York Road High School, Charlotte; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., Yale University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Businessman, Ferguson, Stein, Watt, Wallas, Adkins and Gresham; Part Owner, East Towne Manor Health Care Facility.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; N.C. Senate, 1985-86.

Boards and Commissions

President, Mecklenburg County Bar; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Central Piedmont Community College Foundation; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Personal Information

Married to Eulada Paysour Watt in 1967. Two children. Member, Mt. Olive Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Banking and Financial Services, Judiciary.



United States Judiciary

Supreme Court of the United States

Chief Justice	William H. Rehnquist	Arizona
Associate Justice	John Paul Stevens	Illinois
Associate Justice	Sandra Day O'Connor	Arizona
Associate Justice	Antonin Scalia	Virginia
Associate Justice	Anthony M. Kennedy	California
Associate Justice	David H. Souter	New Hampshire
Associate Justice	Clarence Thomas	District of Columbia
Associate Justice	Ruth Bader Ginsburg	New York
Associate Justice	Stephen G. Breyer	Massachusetts

United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

(The Fourth Circuit encompasses North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The court sits at Richmond, Virginia, on the first full week of each month, October through June.)

Circuit Justice	William H. Rehnquist	Arizona
Chief Judge	J. Harvie Wilkinson, III	Virginia
Circuit Judge	H. Emory Widener, Jr.	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Paul V. Niemeyer	Maryland
Circuit Judge	J. Michael Luttig	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Karen J. Williams	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	M. Blane Michael	West Virginia
Circuit Judge	Diana G. Motz	Maryland
Circuit Judge	William B. Traxler, Jr.	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	Robert B. King	West Virginia
Senior Judge	John D. Butzner, Jr.	Virginia
Senior Judge	J. Dickson Phillips, Jr.	North Carolina
Senior Judge	Robert F. Chapman	South Carolina
Senior Judge	Clyde H. Hamilton	South Carolina

Samuel James Ervin, III

Circuit Judge

Fourth U.S. District

(deceased September 18, 1999)

Early Years

Born in Morganton on March 2, 1926, to Samuel James Jr. and Margaret Bruce Bell Ervin.

Educational Background

Morganton High School, 1943; B.S., Davidson College, 1948; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1951.

Professional Background

Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit (Completed Term as Chief Judge, 1996); N.C. Superior Court, 25th District, 1967-80; Attorney, 1952-67; Solicitor, Burke County Criminal Court, 1954-56.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1965-67.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1944-46, 1951-52 (1st Lt.); Infantry; Judge Advocate General's Corps. N.C. Army National Guard, 1955-69 (Colonel).

Honors and Awards

Young Man of the Year and Distinguished Service Award, Morganton Chamber of Commerce, 1954.

Personal Information

Married Elisabeth Crawford on October 25, 1952. Four children. Member, First Presbyterian Church.



James Dickson Phillips, Jr.

Senior Circuit Judge Fourth U.S. District

(retired November 30, 1999)

Early Years

Born in Scotland County on September 23, 1922, to James Dickson (deceased) and Helen Shepherd Phillips.

Educational Background

Laurinburg Public Schools, 1939; B.S. Cum Laude, Davidson College, 1943; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1948.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit.

Political Activities

Member, Democratic Party.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1943-46 (1st Lieutenant); Parachute Infantry.

Honors and Awards

John J. Parker Memorial Award; Thomas Jefferson Award; Distinguished Alumni Professor, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Duff Nunalee on July 16, 1960. Four children. Member, Presbyterian Church.



United States District Court in North Carolina

Eastern District (Federal Building, Raleigh)

Chief Judge	Terrence W. Boyle*	Elizabeth City
Judge	James C. Fox	Wilmington
Judge	Malcolm J. Howard	Greenville
Senior Judge	W. Earl Britt	Raleigh
Clerk	David W. Daniel	Raleigh
U.S. Attorney	Janice McKenzie Cole	Raleigh

Middle District (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, Greensboro)

Chief Judge	N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	Frank W. Bullock, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	William L. Osteen	Greensboro
Judge	James A. Beaty, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Senior Judge	Richard C. Erwin	Winston-Salem
Senior Judge	Hiram H. Ward	Winston-Salem
Clerk	Joseph P. Creekmore	Greensboro
U.S. Attorney	Walter C. Holton, Jr.	Greensboro

Western District (Charles R. Jonas Federal Building, Charlotte)

Chief Judge	Graham C. Mullen	Charlotte
Judge	Richard L. Voorhees	Charlotte
Judge	Lacy H. Thornburg	Asheville
Senior Judge	Robert D. Potter	Charlotte
Clerk	Frank G. Johns	Charlotte
U.S. Attorney	Mark T. Calloway	Charlotte

* Judge Boyle declined to provide biographical information

James Carroll Fox

Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

Born in Atchinson, Kansas, on November 6, 1928, to Jared Copeland and Ethel Carrol Fox.

Educational Background

Woodberry Forest School, 1946; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1950; LL.B. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1982-Present; New Hanover County Attorney, 1967-81; Attorney, Murchison, Fox & Newton, 1960-1982 (Associate, 1958-59).

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1951-59 (Corporal).

Personal Information

Married to Katharine deRosset Rhett of Wilmington on December 30, 1950. Three children. Member, St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington.



Malcolm Jones Howard

Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

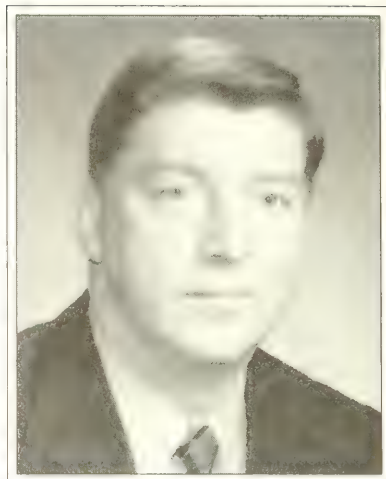
Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, on June, 24, 1939, to Clayton and Thelma Lee Jones Howard.

Educational Background

Deep Run School; The Citadel; B.S., U.S. Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.), 1962; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1988-Present; Attorney and Senior Partner, Howard, Browning, Sams, and Poole, 1975-88; Counsel, Executive Office of the President (White House, Washington, D.C.), 1974; Assistant U.S. Attorney (Raleigh, N. C.), 1973-74.



Organizations

Rotary Club of Greenville; East Carolina Vocational Center (Director).

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1988-Present.

Military Service

Lt. Col., U.S. Arm, 1962-72; Reserves, 1972-82; Silver Star, Bronze Star of Valor (2), Meritorious Service Medal, Purple Heart, Air Medal (2), Combat Infantryman's Badge, Parachute Badge.

Personal Information

Married to Eloise K. McGinty Howard of Marshallton, Iowa, on November 24, 1964. Two children. Member, Memorial Baptist Church, Greenville.

W. Earl Britt

Senior Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

Born in McDonald, Robeson County, on December 7, 1932, to Dudley H. and Martha Mae Hall Britt.

Educational Background

Rowland High School, 1950; Campbell College, 1950-52; B.S., Wake Forest University, 1956; LL.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1958.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Fourth Circuit Representative, Judicial Conference of the United States, 1996-97; Federal Judges Association (President, 1995-97).

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1953-50 (Corporal).

Honors and Awards

Tar Heel of the Week, The News and Observer, 1981 and 1994.

Personal Information

Married to Judith Moore Britt on April 17, 1976. Six children. Eight grandchildren.



N. Carlton Tilley, Jr. **Chief Judge, Middle District**

Early Years

Born in Rock Hill on December 16, 1943, to Norwood Carlton and Rebecca Westbrook Tilley.

Educational Background

Rock Hill High School, 1962; B.S. in Biology, Wake Forest College, 1966; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

U.S. District Judge; Law Clerk to the Honorable Eugene A. Gordon, U.S. District Judge, Middle District of N.C., 1969-71; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1971-74; U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1974-77; Partner, Osteen, Adams, Tilley & Walker, 1977-88.

Organizations

American Inns of Court, Chief Justice Joseph Branch Chapter.

Personal Information

Married Greta Medlin of Charleston, S.C., on September 25, 1970.



Frank William Bullock, Jr.

Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Oxford on November 3, 1938, to Frank William and Wilma Long Bullock.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1957; Duke University; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1963.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1982-Present (Chief Judge, 1992-99); Attorney (Private practice), 1964-68 and 1973-82; Assistant Director, N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts, 1968-73; Law Clerk to Federal Judge, 1963-64.

Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Member, Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, Judicial Conference of the U.S., 1996-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Frances D. Haywood Bullock of Raleigh on May 5, 1984. One child. Member, Presbyterian Church.



William L. Osteen **Judge, Middle District**

Early Years

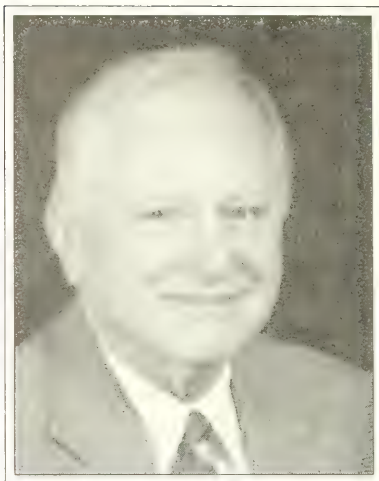
Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, on July 15, 1930.

Educational Background

A.B. in Economics, Guilford College, 1953; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1956.

Professional Background

U.S. District Court Judge, 1991-Present; Attorney, Osteen, Adams & Osteen, 1974-91; U.S. Department of Justice, 1969-74; Attorney, Booth & Osteen, 1959-69; William L. Osteen, 1958-59; W.H. McElwee, Jr., 1956-58.



Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar, 1989-91; Greensboro Bar Association, 1989-90 (Member, Executive Committee, 1988-Present); President, Eighth Judicial District Bar, 1985; Permanent Member, Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals Judicial Conference; Past Member, Federal Bar Association; Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers; Law Alumni Association, UNC-Chapel Hill; Guilford College Alumni Association.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., U.S. Army, 1950-51; U.S. Army Reserves, 1948-51.

Honors and Awards

Martindale-Hubbell A Rating.

Personal Information

Married to Joanne Bennett Snow Osteen on May 16, 1959.

James A. Beaty, Jr. **Judge, Middle District**

Early Years

Born on June 28, 1949, in Whitmire, S.C.

Educational Background

Thomasville Senior High, 1967; B.A. in Political Science Cum Laude, Western Carolina University, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1974.

Professional Background

U.S. District Court Judge, Middle District, 1994-Present; N.C. Superior Court Judge, 1981-94; Attorney, Beaty & Friende, 1978-81; Partner, Erwin-Beaty Attorneys, 1974-77; N.C. Real Estate Commission, 1979-81; Faculty, National Judicial College, 1990-92.



Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Black Lawyers; Forsyth and Winston-Salem Bar Association; Secretary, Superior Court Judge Conference, 1982; Federal Judges Association; American Inns of Court, Chief Justice Joseph Branch Chapter.

Honors and Awards

1990 Trial Judge of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1994 Distinguished Alumnus Award, Western Carolina University.

Personal Information

Married to Toyoko C. Townsend Beaty of Fayetteville on June 16, 1973. One child. Member, United Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Richard Cannon Erwin

Senior Judge, Middle District

Early Years

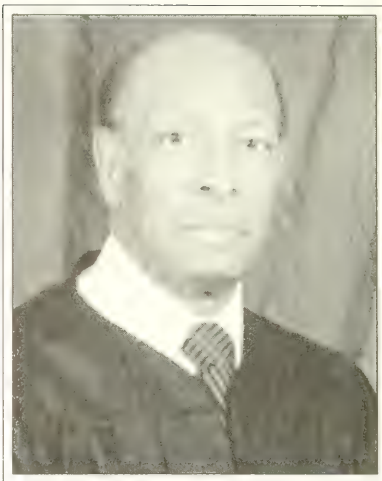
Born in Marion, McDowell County, on August 23, 1923, to John Adam and Flora Cannon Erwin.

Educational Background

McDowell County Public Schools; B.A., Johnson C. Smith University, 1947; LL.B., Howard University School of Law, 1951.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1978-80; Attorney, Erwin and Beatty.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-77.

Organizations

Forsyth County Bar Association (Former President); N.C. State Bar Association; Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court; Kappa Alpha Psi; Sigma Pi Phi.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1943-46 (1st Sergeant).

Honors and Awards

L.L.D., Pfeiffer College, 1980; L.L.D., Johnson C. Smith University, 1981.

Personal Information

Married to Demerice Whitley Erwin on August 25, 1946. Two children. Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church.

Hiram Hamilton Ward

Senior Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Thomasville, Davidson County, on April 29, 1923, to O. L. Ward and Margaret A. Lowdermilk Ward.

Educational Background

Denton High School; Wake Forest University; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1950.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1972-Present (Chief Judge, 1982-88; Senior Judge, 1988-Present).



Political Activities

Member, Republican Party; N.C. State Board of Elections, 1964-72.

Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Mason; Phi Alpha Delta; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1940-45; Air Medal, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation.

Honors and Awards

Federal Building in Winston-Salem named the "Hiram H. Ward Federal Building and United States Courthouse" by the United States Congress, 1999; 1996 Honorary LL.D., Wake Forest University; 1994 Liberty Bell Award, N.C. Bar Association; 1980 and 1989 Outstanding Alumni Service Award, Wake Forest University School of Law.

Personal Information

Married to Evelyn McDaniel Ward on June 1, 1947. Two children. Member, Baptist Church.

Graham C. Mullen

Chief Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on April 21, 1940, to James and Margaret Calder Mullen.

Educational Background

Frank L. Ashley High, Gastonia, 1958; A.B. in History, Duke University, 1962; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1990-Present; Attorney, Mullen, Holland & Cooper, P.A., 1969-90.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Board of Governors, 1980-83).

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1962-66 (Lieutenant).

Personal Information

Married to Judith Marie Graves Mullen on July 9, 1966. Two children.

Richard Lesley Voorhees

Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Syracuse, New York, on June 5, 1941, to Henry Austin and Catherine Adeline Fait Voorhees.

Educational Background

R.J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1959; A.B. in French, Davidson College, 1963; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1968.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1988-Present; Attorney (Sole Practitioner, 1980-88; Firm of Garland and Alala, 1968-80; Partner, Garland and Alala, 1972-80); Instructor, Business Law and Medical Law and Ethics, Gaston College, 1980-82.



Organizations

Gaston County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Federal Judges Association; District Judges Association; Fourth Circuit Judicial Council, 1991-92; Committee on Court Administration and Case Management, U.S. Judicial Conference, 1993-Present; 27-A Judicial District Bar Association; N.C. Federal-State Judicial Council; Chair, Gaston County Board of Elections, 1985-86.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1963-65 (1st Lieutenant); Korea, 1963-64; Reserves, 1969 (Captain).

Personal Information

Married to Barbara Holway Humphries Voorhees in 1968. Two children. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia.

Lacy H. Thornburg **Judge, Western District**

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on December 20, 1939, to Jesse L. and Sara Ann Ziegler Thornburg.

Educational Background

A.A., Mars Hill College, 1950; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1952; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1954.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1995-Present; Superior Court Judge, 30th Judicial District, 1967-83 and 1993-94; Consultant, Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior, 1994-95.

Political Activities

N.C. Attorney General, 1985-92; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1961-66.

Organizations

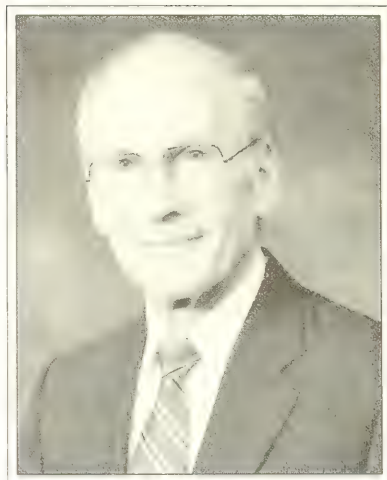
N.C. Bar, 1954-Present.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1947-48 (PFC).

Personal Information

Married Dorothy Frances Todd Thornburg of Sylva on September 6, 1953. Four children.



Robert D. Potter

Senior Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on April 4, 1923, to Elisha Lindsay and Louise McLean Potter.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1941; A.B. in Chemistry, Duke University, 1947; LL.B., Duke University, 1950.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1981-Present (Chief Judge, 1984-91; Senior Judge, 1994-Present); Attorney, 1951-81.

Political Activities

Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners, 1966-68.

Organizations

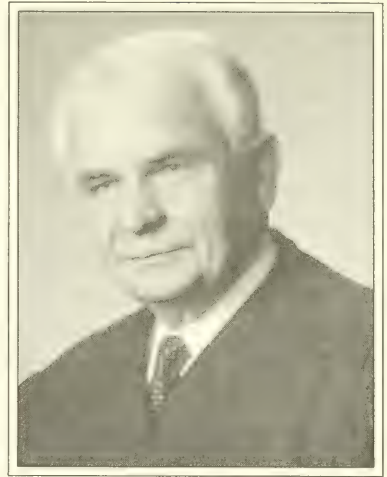
Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference.

Military Service

2nd Lieutenant, 78th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, European Theater of Operations, 1945-47.

Personal Information

Married to Catherine Neilson Potter on February 13, 1954. Three children. Six grandchildren. Member, St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), Charlotte.



COUNTIES AND

Counties and Their Governments

In pre-Revolutionary North Carolina, the county was the primary political and geographical unit. The colony relied heavily upon the county for the administration of local government. Justices of the peace, as a body or court, administered the affairs of the county. The justices were usually chosen from the ranks of the county's wealthiest leaders. Independence from the British crown brought no major changes in this system. In the early days of statehood, the governor appointed justices. In making his appointments, however, the governor often relied on recommendations from the General Assembly. Members of the legislature had a powerful voice in the selection of justices of the peace for their county, a voice that also gave legislators a good deal of influence in the government at the county level.

Justices of the peace in each county formed a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Any three justices, sitting together, constituted a quorum for the transaction of business. Justices typically met each January to select a chairman and five of their members to hold regular court session for the year. During their early existence, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed county sheriffs, coroners and constables. These offices later became elective positions with the sheriff and coroner elected from the county at large and constables from captain's militia muster districts. Justices of the peace also appointed clerks of court, registers of deeds, county attorneys, county trustees or treasurer, county surveyors and wardens of the poor.

Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions undertook judicial, as well as administrative, functions. The administrative duties included assessing and levying taxes; establishing and maintaining roads, bridges, and ferries; granting licenses to taverns and controlling food prices; and erecting and controlling mills. Through their power of appointment, justices supervised the work of law enforcement officers, administrative officers of the court, surveyors and the wardens of the poor. Sheriffs typically collected taxes. In their judicial capacity, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions heard all civil cases except those assigned by law to a single justice or to a higher court. Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions adjudicated probate, dower and guardianship cases and administered estates. They had jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment did not extend to life, limb or member.

The county itself was a single political unit. There were no townships and Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, through their appointive and administrative powers, exerted strong control over county affairs. Voters effectively had no direct control over these courts, which meant they had no direct control over county government. This rather undemocratic arrangement continued until the end of the Civil War.

THEIR GOVERNMENTS

When the Constitution of North Carolina was rewritten in 1868, the drafters, many of whom were acquainted with local government systems in other parts of the country, devised a new and more democratic plan of organization for the counties. The position of justice of the peace was retained, but their powers were substantially reduced and the old Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were eliminated. Judicial responsibilities were distributed between the justices and the North Carolina Superior Court, while the administrative powers justices had once exercised were assigned to county commissions composed of five members elected at large by each county's voters. County commissions managed public buildings, schools, roads and bridges, and all county financial affairs, including taxation and collection. The wide appointive powers of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were not transferred to the county commissions. Voters in each county now elected the sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, register of deeds, surveyor and treasurer. Sheriffs continued to serve as tax collector.

Each county was divided into townships, a distinct innovation in North Carolina, and the voters of each township elected two justices of the peace and a clerk who served as the governing body of the township. The township board, under the direct supervision of its county commission, managed road and bridge construction, maintenance and repair. The township boards also conducted property assessments for taxation purposes. Each township had a constable and a school committee.

The post-war changes in county government were designed initially to favor the Republican Party. The party's base in North Carolina consisted at first of newly-enfranchised blacks who had been slaves just three years before, as well as of poorer whites who had opposed secession and remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War. Ending the ability of justices of the peace to dominate county governments was meant to destroy forever the political power of the landowners, professional people and merchants who had dominated state government before the war and, in many cases, had led the secession movement. Most of the former ruling class had been disenfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States because they had "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof" by actively supporting the Confederacy. These elites formed a new political party called the Conservative Party devoted to restoring as much of the pre-war social and governmental system as was possible under the circumstances. One of their primary targets was the new system of county government contained in the Constitution of 1868.

Seven years after the signing of the Constitution of 1868 established county commissions and townships, political control of state government shifted back to the antebellum ruling class. They wasted little time in re-arranging the system of county government to retain that control permanently. A constitutional convention in 1875 amended the Constitution of North Carolina to allow the General Assembly to modify the plan of county government established in 1868.

The legislature was quick to exercise its newly-won authority. County commissions were not abolished outright, but their members would now be selected by each county's justices of the peace rather than by vote of the people. And, while county commissions retained most of the administrative responsibilities entrusted to them in the 1868 constitution, their decisions on matters of substance required approval of the majority of county justices, all of whom were elected by the legislature. Justices of the peace administered all elections. In many counties, the board of commissioners was appointed by the state legislative.

This troubling arrangement lasted for twenty years. The right of the people to elect county commissioners was restored in most counties in 1895. At the same time, the requirement that county commissions gain the approval of a majority of the county's justices of the peace before their administrative decisions could be implemented was repealed. Townships were stripped of their powers, but they were retained as convenient administrative subdivisions, primarily for road building and maintenance purposes. Finally, in 1905 the people of all 100 counties in North Carolina regained direct control of their respective county commissions through the ballot box.

Counties remain a fundamental unit of local government in North Carolina to this day. They are not, however, completely independent entities. Nearly 50 years ago, a majority of the North Carolina Supreme Court had this to say about the relationship between counties and state government:

In the exercise of ordinary government functions, [counties] are simply agencies of the State, constituted for the convenience of local administration in certain portions of the State's territory, and in the exercise of such functions they are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions.

This statement still adequately sums up the balance of power between counties and the state in North Carolina. If the General Assembly decides to assign counties any given power or responsibility and the state constitution does not specifically prohibit it, county administrations must accept the legislature's decisions. The role counties play in administering policies set by the General Assembly, however, shifts almost constantly as successive generations of legislators adopt different policies and implementation strategies.

Financial emergency and stress have often led state legislators to re-examine of the allocation of governmental responsibilities between state and local governments. Until Governor Angus W. McLean's administration (1925-1929), the state allowed counties, cities and other local units almost unlimited freedom to borrow money and issue bonds for various local purposes. Many counties, their commissions unsophisticated in matters of governmental finance, issued too much debt and saw their credit ratings drop to the point where they had to pay crippling rates of interest.

Some counties even faced bankruptcy because of their fiscal imprudence. Based on this experience and recognizing a statewide concern with excessive local debt, the legislature in 1927 established the County Government Advisory Commission, giving it the statutory authority necessary to correct the situation. This commission worked hard to reform local government financing throughout the state and its successor, the Local Government Commission, remains one of the bulwarks of North Carolina government today.

Experience with various local arrangements for road building and maintenance had a comparable effect on state policy. It is not accidental that North Carolina counties are no longer responsible for this work. Reflecting the concern of the people of the state, the General Assembly recognized that the state's future economic interests dictated a coordinated transportation planning and construction effort on a scale far greater than any single county could undertake on its own. The legislators defined state policy on roads accordingly and the impetus for transportation planning and construction passed to the state.

Comparable re-definitions of the proper balance of responsibilities between state and county governments have become commonplace in the latter part of the 20th century. Responsibility for operating schools, conducting elections, housing the state's system of lower courts and their records, maintaining property ownership and mortgage records, enforcing much of the state's criminal law, administering public health and public welfare programs, and carrying on state programs designed to promote the development of agriculture has shifted, in large measure, between the county and the state level for much of this century. Some of these functions are the responsibility of county commissions, others are assigned to other county government boards that have varying relationships with their respective county commission. It appears clear, however, that North Carolina will continue to depend on its county governments to carry out a large number of essential governmental operations for the foreseeable future.

Each county in the state has a county commission, but no two commissions are exactly alike. North Carolina's county commissions display a sometimes bewildering diversity in size, term of office, method of election, method of selecting the chairman and administrative structure. These variations usually bear no correlation to county population or any other objective criteria. Fifty counties have commissions elected at-large, while another 31 require commissioners to meet district residency requirements, but run for election at large throughout the entire county. Three counties actually require nomination by district residency while conducting county commission races at-large. A growing number of counties have either a combination of at-large and district elected seats (11) or solely district-elected seats (5). In nearly all counties, the commission chair is chosen by commissioners themselves. In Jackson County, however, the chairman is elected separately by the voters. A referendum held in November, 1988, in Haywood County ended that county's elected chairmanship position as of November, 1990.

All county commissions are elected by vote of the people in partisan elections held in November of even-numbered years, the same time as elections for members of the General Assembly and other state officers. Not every county elects all members of its commission every two years. Due to staggered four-year terms, two-year terms and straight four-year terms, about half of the state's county commissioners are elected at each general election. Newly-elected commissioners take office on the first Monday in December following their election. Candidates for county commissioner do not have to campaign as members of a political party in order to run for office, but this is almost invariably the practice. After the 1988 elections, 364 of the 521 county commissioners were Democrats and 157 were Republicans. This resulted in 68 of the 100 county commissions being Democrat-controlled while 32 were Republican-controlled.

Vacancies on county commissions are filled by appointment of the remaining members. A person appointed to fill a vacancy must be a member of the same political party as the person he or she replaces if the former commissioner was elected as the nominee of a political party. The county executive committee of the party in question has the right to be consulted before the appointment is made, although the commission is not required by law to follow any advice the committee may give. If the vacancy occurs in a two-year term or in the last two years of a four-year term, the appointment is for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in the first two years of a four-year term, the appointment runs only until the next general election, when an election is held to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Occasionally, a county commission finds itself deadlocked and unable to fill a vacancy. Since nearly all of the county commissions have an odd number of members, one vacancy can leave the remaining commissioners equally divided between two candidates, so that neither candidate can receive a majority vote. Recognizing this problem, state law provides that when a county commission fails to fill a vacancy in its membership within 60 days, the clerk to the commission must report the vacancy to the clerk of superior court, who must then fill the vacancy within 10 days after the vacancy is reported.

State law also provides for another contingency that has not yet occurred among North Carolina county commissions. If the number of vacancies on a commission leaves it without a quorum, the chair must appoint enough members to make up a quorum and the commission then proceeds to fill the vacancies. If the office of the chair is one of those vacancies, the clerk of superior court may act in the chair's place upon the petition of any remaining member of the commission or any five registered voters of the county. Each appointee must be a member of the same political party as the person he or she is to replace and that party's county executive committee must be consulted.

If a newly-elected commissioner, due to illness or some other reason, is unable to take the oath of office in the December following his or her election, the oath may be administered at a later time. The state constitution, however, requires public officers to continue in office until their successors are elected and have qualified by taking the oath of office. A member of a county commission who is defeated for election or chooses not to seek re-election must continue in office until a successor takes the oath of office.

In all counties, the commission itself must choose a vice-chair to act in the absence or disability of the chair. Except in the nine counties mentioned, each commission designates its chairman at its first regular meeting in December for a term of one year. The method of selection varies according to local custom. In most counties, the chair serves as long as he or she is re-elected and retains the confidence of his colleagues. In others, the commissioner who garnered the highest vote in the general election is usually designated the chair. In still others, the chairmanship rotates among the members.

The commission chair presides at all meetings. By law, chairs must vote on all questions pending before a commission unless they are excused by a standing rule of the board or by consent of the remaining members. Chairs may not, however, vote to break a tie vote in which they participated. Chairs are generally recognized by law as the chief executive officer of the county and may acquire considerable prestige and influence by virtue of their position. While chairs have no more legal power than other members of a commission, they do have special authority to declare states of emergency under state laws governing riots and civil disorders. They also have the statutory authority to call special meetings of the commission on their own initiative.

Commissions are required by state law to hold at least one meeting each month, although they may meet as frequently as they deem necessary. Many county commissions in North Carolina now hold two regular meetings each month. Commissions may select any day of the month and any public place within the county for their regular meetings. In the absence of a formal resolution of the commission selecting some other time and place, however, state law requires county commissions to meet on the first Monday of each month at the local county courthouse. State law has never specified a time of day for regularly-scheduled county commission meetings; however, many commissions currently meet at 10 a.m. In recent years, some commissions have begun to hold some of their regular meetings in the evening to allow greater public attendance.

Special commission meetings may be called by the chair or by a majority of the other commissioners. State law provides specific rules for calling special meetings. A special meeting must be called by written notice stating the time and place of the meeting and the subjects to be considered. The notice must be posted on the courthouse bulletin board and delivered to each member of the commission at least

48 hours before the meeting. Unless all members attend or sign a written waiver, only business related to the subjects stated in the notice may be transacted at a special meeting. The usual rules do not apply to special meetings called to deal with an emergency, which is not defined by state law. Even when calling a session for an emergency, however, the persons who call the meeting must take “reasonable action to inform the other members and the public of the meeting.”

County commissions are subject to the Open Meetings Statute of 1971. This law forbids most public bodies, both state and local, to hold meetings that are not open to the public. The General Assembly has revised the law during the last decade to simplify its language and remove many exceptions to the general rule that public bodies must meet in open session. In general, the law prohibits a majority of the members of a county commissioners from gathering together in closed or secret session for a purpose of “conducting hearings, participating in deliberations or voting upon or otherwise transacting public business,” except when the subject of discussion falls within one of the exceptions set out in the statute. The exceptions are:

Acquisition, lease or sale of property.

Negotiations with county employees or their representatives or independent contractors as to the terms or conditions of employment.

Matters concerning hospital management, operation and discipline.

Any matter falling under physician-patient or lawyer-client privilege.

Conferences with legal counsel and other deliberations concerning court actions or proceedings.

Matters relating to the location or expansion of industries or other businesses.

Matters relating to contingency plans for riots, civil disorders or other emergencies involving criminal misconduct.

The law leaves most procedural matters to the discretion of the commission, but it does set out a few rules that must be followed. The commission may take no action unless a quorum is present and the law defines a quorum as a majority of the full membership of the commission without regard to vacancies. For example, a quorum of a five-member board is always three members, even though there may be two vacancies. Once a quorum is present at a meeting, a member cannot destroy the quorum by leaving the room without the consent of the remaining members. The law provides that if a member withdraws from the meeting room without being excused by a majority of the members remaining, he or she is counted as present for quorum purposes. The board also has the legal power to command the sheriff to take absent members into custody and bring them to the meeting place. Such action, however, can be taken only when a quorum is already present. State law requires all members to vote on each question that comes before the commission unless they are excused

by their colleagues. Excuses are permitted only when the matter before the commission concerns the financial interest or official conduct of the member requesting the excuse. Although this duty is clearly present in the law, there are no enforcement provisions for it.

Commissions are required to make certain that the clerk to the commission keeps full and accurate minutes of its proceedings. The minute book must be open to public inspection and the results of each vote taken by the commission must be recorded in it. Each member has the right to demand a roll-call vote on any question put to the commission and when such a demand is made, the names of those voting on each side of the question must be recorded.

Commissions have the power to adopt their own written rules of procedure. The only legal restraint on these rules is that they must be "in the spirit of generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure." Except for the few special powers held by the commission chair, the legal powers and duties of county commissioners are vested in the commission acting as a body. An individual commissioner has no power of his or her own. When meeting with fellow commissioners in a validly-called and held meeting, however, a majority of the commission has and may exercise control of those functions of county government entrusted to the care of the county commissioners. Commissions take formal action in one of three ways — through orders, resolutions and ordinances. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, their definitions may be useful to illustrate how a commission acts.

Orders usually direct a county administrative officer to take or refrain from taking a specified action. For example, a commission may enter an order directing the county manager to advertise for bids for a new office building. An order may also formally declare the existence of a given state of fact, such as an order declaring the results of a bond election. Finally, an order may sometimes be used to decide a question before commission, such as an order awarding a construction contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolutions usually express the consensus of a commission on a question before it. For example, a commission may adopt a resolution requesting the county's legislative delegation to introduce a local bill or it may resolve to petition the N.C. Department of Transportation to pave a rural road.

An ordinance is a formal legislative action of the commission. An ordinance is the county-level equivalent of an act of the General Assembly. Commissions adopt ordinances governing such varied matters as zoning, subdivision control, stray dogs and cats, use of county parking lots, street numbers on rural roads, use of the county landfill and other legislative matters.

State law does not regulate the manner in which orders and resolutions are adopted by county commissions, beyond the minimum requirements of a valid meeting at which a quorum is present. There are, however, several laws governing the adoption of ordinances. An ordinance may be adopted at the meeting in which it is introduced only if it receives a unanimous affirmative vote, all members of the commission present and voting. If it passes with a less-than-unanimous vote, it may be finally passed by a majority vote at any time within 100 days after its introduction. This rule does not apply to budget ordinances, which may be passed at any meeting at which quorum is present, or to bond ordinances, which always require a public hearing before passage and, in most cases, approval by the voters as well. The law also doesn't apply to any ordinance, such as a zoning ordinance, that state law requires a public hearing on before adoption.

Once an ordinance is adopted, it must be filed in an ordinance book that is separate from the minute book. The ordinance book must be indexed and made available for public inspection. The budget ordinance, bond ordinances and ordinances of "limited interest or transitory nature" may be omitted from the ordinance book, but the book must contain a section showing the caption of each omitted ordinance and the page in the minute book in which it appears. County commissions have the statutory authority to adopt and issue entire codes of ordinances.

In the course of a normal year, a county commission in North Carolina will hold several public hearings. Some hearings, such as those held for the county budget or bonds or zoning ordinances, are required by state law. Some commissions hold public hearings on their own initiative to give interested citizens an opportunity to make their views known to the commission on controversial issues such as animal control ordinances. Laws requiring public hearings do not set out how the hearing must be conducted; they only require that one be held. The law does, however, allow a commission to adopt reasonable rules governing the conduct of public hearings. These rules may regulate such matters as the time allotted to each speaker, designating spokesmen for groups, selecting delegates from groups when the hearing room is too small to hold everyone who wants to attend and maintaining order and decorum.

State law dictates many, if not most, features of county government organization. Sheriffs and registers of deeds are elected by vote of the people. Each county has a board of education, a board of health, a board of social services and a board of elections. Many North Carolina counties now have a board of alcoholic beverage control. Commissioners directly appoint their county's tax supervisor, tax collector, county attorney, county manager and clerk to the county commission. Every county has a number of county departments, agencies and offices that the county commission administers without state intervention. Commissions have the authority to organize their county's government in any way they see fit.

Except two counties in which the commission chair is a full-time administrative officer, each county commission in North Carolina has the discretionary authority to adopt the county manager form of government by appointing a manager. The commission must have a clerk, who is responsible for keeping the minute book and the ordinance book. The clerk also has a wide variety of miscellaneous duties, all directly related to official actions of the commission. In the past, registers of deeds usually doubled as clerk to the county commission, but this custom is quickly fading. A few commissions now have a clerk solely dedicated to providing administrative staff support to the commission. Most commissions, however, have designated some county official or employee such as the manager or finance officer to act as clerk. Clerks are appointed directly by commissions and serve at their pleasure.

County commissions must appoint a county attorney, who serves as the commission's legal adviser. The county attorney's duties vary from county to county, as does the amount and method of their compensation. A few counties have established a full-time position of county attorney. In those counties, the county attorney may provide legal services to nearly all county agencies except the board of education, which always employs its own attorney. The county attorney is not appointed to a definite term, instead serving at the pleasure of the county commission.

Alamance

124 W. Elm St., Graham, 27253

www.alamance-nc.com

county seat: Graham

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (336) 570-6860

population: 124,042

North Carolina Senate

Hugh Webster, *republican*

21st-Caswell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

25th-Alamance

W.B. Teague, Jr., *republican*

25th-Alamance

E. Nelson Cole, *democrat*

25th-Rockingham

Alamance County gets its name from Alamance Creek on the banks of which was fought the battle between the Colonial troops under Governor Tryon and the Regulators on May 17, 1771.

Alexander

255 Liledoun Rd., Taylorsville, 28681

www.co.alexander.nc.us

county seat: Taylorsville

formed: 1847

clerk of court: (828) 632-2215

population: 32,530

North Carolina Senate

Kenneth R. Moore, *republican*

27th-Caldwell

John A. Garwood, *republican*

27th-Wilkes

North Carolina House of Representatives

John Walter Brown, *republican*

41st-Wilkes

George M. Holmes, *republican*

41st-Yadkin

Edgar Starnes, *republican*

91st-Caldwell

Alexander County was named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons.

Alleghany

County Office Bldg., Sparta, 28675

www.sparta-nc.com

county seat: Sparta

formed: 1859

clerk of court: (336) 372-8949

population: 9,966

North Carolina Senate

Don W. East, *republican*

12th-Surry

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Eugene W. Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

Alleghany County was named for a Native American Indian tribe. The name is derived from the Delaware tribe's name for the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and is said to have meant "a fine stream."

Anson

Courthouse, Wadesboro, 28170

www.ansoncounty.org

county seat: Wadesboro

formed: 1750

clerk of court: (704) 694-2314

population: 23,844

North Carolina Senate

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Scotland

North Carolina House of Representatives

Pryor A. Gibson, III, *democrat*

33rd-Montgomery

Anson County was named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe.

Ashe

303 Court St., P.O. Box 633, Jefferson, 28640

www.ashechamber.com

county seat: Jefferson

formed: 1799

clerk of court: (336) 246-5641

population: 23,966

North Carolina Senate

Don W. East, *republican*

12th-Surry

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Eugene W. Wilson, <i>republican</i>	40th-Watauga
William S. Hiatt, <i>republican</i>	40th-Surry
Rex L. Baker, <i>republican</i>	40th-Stokes

Ashe County was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a Revolutionary patriot, superior court judge and Governor of the state.

Avery

Courthouse, P.O. Box 640, Newland, 28657 www.banner-elk.com

county seat: Newland	formed: 1911
clerk of court: (828) 733-2900	population: 15,964

North Carolina Senate

Kenneth R. Moore, <i>republican</i>	27th-Caldwell
John A. Garwood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Wilkes

North Carolina House of Representatives

Gregory J. Thompson, <i>republican</i>	46th-Mitchell
Charles F. Buchanan, <i>republican</i>	46th-Mitchell

Avery County was named in honor of Colonel Waightstill Avery, a soldier of the Revolution and Attorney General of North Carolina.

Beaufort

P.O. Box 1027, Courthouse, Washington, 27889 www.beaufort-county.com

county seat: Washington	formed: 1712
clerk of court: (252) 946-5184	population: 44,158

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, <i>democrat</i>	1st-Dare
Ed N. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Beaufort
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Beaufort County is named in honor of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, who, in 1709, became one of the Lords Proprietor.

Bertie

P.O. Box 530 Windsor, 27983

www.albemarle-nc.com/windsor

county seat: Windsor

formed: 1722

clerk of court: (252) 794-3039

population: 19,830

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat*

2nd-Warren

North Carolina House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers, *democrat*

6th-Martin

Howard J. Hunter, Jr., *democrat*

5th-Northampton

Bertie County was named in honor of James Bertie, Lord Proprietor.

Bladen

Courthouse, Elizabethtown, 28337

www.ncsc.org/bladen.html

county seat: Elizabethtown

formed: 1734

clerk of court: (910) 862-2143

population: 30,924

North Carolina Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

18th-Columbus

David Weinstein, *democrat*

30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Edd Nye, *democrat*

96th-Bladen

Bladen County was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which had charge of colonial affairs.

Brunswick

Government Ctr., Box 249, Bolivia, 28422

www.brunsko.net/welcome.htm

county seat: Bolivia

formed: 1764

clerk of court: (910) 253-8502

population: 69,577

North Carolina Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

18th-Columbus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Thomas E. Wright, *democrat*

98th-New Hanover

E. David Redwine, *democrat*

14th-Brunswick

Dewey L. Hill, *democrat*

14th-Columbus

Brunswick County was named in honor of the town of Brunswick, which in turn was named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

Buncombe

Courthouse, Asheville, 28801

www.buncombecounty.org

county seat: Asheville

formed: 1791

clerk of court: (828) 255-4702

population: 194,353

North Carolina Senate

Robert C. Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

Charles Carter, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

Stephen M. Metcalf, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr., *democrat*

51st-Buncombe

Lanier M. Cansler, *republican*

51st-Buncombe

Wilma M. Sherrill, *republican*

51st-Buncombe

Trudi Walend, *republican*

68th-Transylvania

Buncombe County was named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier who was wounded and captured at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and, in May of 1778, died a paroled prisoner in Philadelphia.

Burke

P.O. Box 219, 200 Avery Ave., Morganton, 28680

www.burkecounty.org

county seat: Morganton

formed: 1777

clerk of court: (828) 432-2806

population: 84,583

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

John Garwood, *republican*

27th-Wilkes

Stephen M. Metcalf, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

Kenneth R. Moore, *republican*

27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Walter G. Church, Sr., *democrat*

47th-Burke

Charles F. Buchanan, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Mitch Gillespie, *republican*

49th-McDowell

Gregory J. Thompson, *republican*

46th-Mitchell

Burke County was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress and Governor of North Carolina from 1781-1782.

Cabarrus

Govt. Center, 65 Church St., SE, Concord, 28025 www.co.cabarrus.nc.us

county seat: Concord formed: 1792
clerk of court: (704) 786-4137 population: 125,051

North Carolina Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr., *republican* 22nd-Cabarrus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr., *republican* 82nd-Stanly
Timothy N. Tallent, *republican* 81st Cabarrus
Len Sossamon, *democrat* 90th-Cabarrus

Cabarrus County was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus of Edenton, several times a member of the legislature and four times Speaker of the House of Commons.

Caldwell

905 West Avenue, NW, Lenoir , 28645 www.abtsnet.net/caldwellchamber/index.htm

county seat: Lenoir formed: 1841
clerk of court: (828) 757-1375 population: 75,882

North Carolina Senate

John Garwood, *republican* 27th Wilkes
Kenneth R. Moore, *republican* 27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Charles F. Buchanan, *republican* 46th-Mitchell
Gregory J. Thompson, *republican* 46th-Mitchell
Edgar V. Starnes, *republican* 91st-Caldwell

Caldwell County was named in honor of Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He strongly advocated a public school system and a railroad which would run across the center of the state from Morehead City to Tennessee.

Camden

Courthouse, 117 N. 343, Camden, 27921 home.interpath.net/camdenco

county seat: Camden formed: 1777
clerk of court: (252) 331-4871 population: 6,748

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat* 1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., *democrat* 1st-Pasquotank

Camden County was named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, British jurist and Member of Parliament. Camden opposed taxation of the American colonies.

Carteret

Courthouse Square, Beaufort, 28516

www.nccoastchamber.com

county seat: Beaufort

formed: 1722

clerk of court: (252) 728-8500

population: 59,120

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican*

4th-New Hanover

Beverly Perdue, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

North Carolina House of Representatives

Jean Rouse Preston, *republican*

4th-Carteret

Ronald L. Smith, *democrat*

4th Carteret

Carteret County is named in honor of Sir John Carteret, Earl of Granville, and one of the Lords Proprietor.

Caswell

Courthouse, Yanceyville, 27379

www.caswellnc.com

county seat: Yanceyville

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (336) 694-4171

population: 22,440

North Carolina Senate

Hugh Webster, *republican*

21st-Caswell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

25th-Alamance

E. Nelson Cole, *democrat*

25th-Rockingham

W.B. Teague, Jr., *republican*

25th-Alamance

Caswell County was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the first Continental Congress, first Governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence and Major General in the Revolutionary Army.

Catawba

P.O. Box 389, Newton, 28658 www.co.catawba.nc.us

county seat: Newton
clerk of court: (828) 464-5216
Formed :1842
population: 134,128

North Carolina Senate
Austin M. Allran, *republican* 26th-Catawba

North Carolina House of Representatives
Mitchell S. Setzer, *republican* 43rd-Catawba
Charles F. Buchanan, *republican* 46th-Mitchell
Joe L. Kiser, *republican* 45th-Lincoln
Gregory J. Thompson, *republican* 46th-Mitchell
Edgar V. Starnes, *republican* 91st-Caldwell
Cherie Killian Berry, *republican* 45th-Catawba

Catawba County was named for a Native American Indian tribe that lived in that part of the state.

Chatham

P.O. Box 87, Pittsboro, 27312 www.co.chatham.nc.us

county seat: Pittsboro
clerk of court: (919) 542-3240
formed: 1771
population: 47,264

North Carolina Senate
Ellie Kinnaird, *democrat* 16th-Orange
Howard N. Lee, *democrat* 16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives
Verla Insko, *democrat* 24th-Orange
Arlie E. Culp, *republican* 30th-Randolph
Joe Hackney, *democrat* 24th-Orange

Chatham County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, an eloquent defender of the American cause in the English Parliament during the Revolution.

Cherokee

Courthouse, Murphy, 28906 www.main.nc.us/cherokee/index.html

county seat: Murphy
clerk of court: (828) 837-2522
formed: 1839
population: 23,072

North Carolina Senate
Robert Carpenter, *republican* 42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Roger West, *republican* 53rd-Cherokee

Cherokee County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe which still inhabits the western part of the state.

Chowan

P.O. Box 1030, Edenton, 27932

www.edenton.com

county seat: Edenton

formed: 1670

clerk of court: (252) 482-2323

population: 14,036

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat* 1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat* 86th-Chowan

Chowan County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northeastern part of North Carolina at the time of colonial settlement.

Clay

Courthouse, Hayesville, 28904

www.main.nc.us/clay

county seat: Hayesville

formed: 1861

clerk of court: (828) 389-8334

population: 8,412

North Carolina Senate

Robert Carpenter, *republican* 42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Roger West, *republican* 53rd-Cherokee

Clay County was named in honor of Henry Clay, an antebellum U.S. Senator and Presidential candidate.

Cleveland

100 Justice Place, Shelby, 28150

www.co.cleveland.nc.us

county seat: Shelby

formed: 1841

clerk of court: (704) 484-4851

population: 92,590

North Carolina Senate

Walter Dalton, *democrat*

37th-Rutherford

David Hoyle, *democrat*

25th-Gaston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Debbie A. Clary, *republican*

48th-Cleveland

W. James Horn, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Andrew T. Dedmon, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Cleveland County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, a noted partisan leader of the western Carolina frontier during the Revolutionary War era and one of the commanding officers of the American patriot forces at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Columbus

Administrative Bldg., 111 Washington St., Whiteville, 28472

www.columbus.nc.us

county seat: Whiteville

formed: 1808

clerk of court: (910) 641-3000

population: 52,476

North Carolina Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat*

18th-Columbus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Dewey L. Hill, *democrat*

14th-Columbus

E. David Redwine, *democrat*

14th-Brunswick

Thomas E. Wright, *democrat*

98th-New Hanover

Columbus County was named in honor of the discoverer of the New World.

Craven

Adm. Bldg., 406 Craven St., New Bern, 28560

www.cravencounty.com

county seat: New Bern

formed: 1705

clerk of court: (252) 514-4774

population: 89,730

North Carolina Senate

Beverly Perdue, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

North Carolina House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, *democrat*

2nd-Beaufort

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

79th-Craven

Scott E. Thomas, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

Craven was first created as the Archdale Precinct of Bath County in 1705. The name was changed about 1712 to honor William, Lord Craven, one of the Lords Proprietor of Carolina. The county seat was first called Chattawaka (or Chattoocka), then changed to Newbern in 1723. State legislators legalized the current spelling, New Bern, in 1897.

Cumberland

Courthouse, 117 Dick St., Fayetteville, 28302

www.co.cumberland.nc.us

county seat: Fayetteville

formed: 1754

clerk of court: (910) 678-2902

population: 291,897

North Carolina Senate

Anthony E. Rand, *democrat*

24th-Cumberland

David F. Weinstein, *democrat*

30th-Robeson

Larry Shaw, *democrat*

41st-Cumberland

North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, *democrat*

16th-Scotland

Theodore J. "Ted" Kinney, *democrat*

17th-Cumberland

Mary McAllister, *democrat*

17th-Cumberland

Mia Morris, *republican*

18th-Cumberland

John W. Hurley, *democrat*

18th-Cumberland

Alex Warner, *democrat*

75th-Cumberland

Edd Nye, *democrat*

96th-Bladen

Cumberland County was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George, III of Great Britain. Cumberland crushed the Jacobite uprising in Scotland at Culloden in 1746. The subsequent clearance of the Scots Highlands launched a wave of emigrants to the North Carolina frontier.

Currituck

Courthouse, Currituck, 27929

www.co.currituck.nc.us

county seat: Currituck

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 232-2010

population: 17,496

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

W. C. "Bill" Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Currituck County is traditionally said to be named after a Native American Indian word for the region's indigenous wild geese, "Coratank."

Dare

Administration Bldg., Manteo, 27954

www.co.dare.nc.us

county seat: Manteo

formed: 1870

clerk of court: (252) 473-2950

population: 29,918

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat*

86th-Chowan

Dare County was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in North America.

Davidson

Governmental Center, 913 Greensboro St., Lexington, 27292 www.co.davidson.nc.us

county seat: Lexington

formed: 1822

clerk of court: (336) 242-0351

population: 142,722

North Carolina Senate

Robert G. Shaw, *republican*

19th-Guilford

Jim W. Phillips, Sr., *democrat*

23rd-Davidson

Betsy L. Cochrane, *republican*

38th-Davie

North Carolina House of Representatives

Jerry C. Dockham, <i>republican</i>	94th-Davidson
Julia C. Howard, <i>republican</i>	74th-Davie
Paul R. McCrary, <i>democrat</i>	37th-Davidson
Stephen W. "Steve" Wood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Guilford

Davidson County was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, an American patriot commanding officer killed in action at Cowan's Ford.

Davie

123 S. Main St., Mocksville, 27028

www.co.davie.nc.us

<i>county seat:</i> Mocksville	<i>formed:</i> 1836
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 751-3507	<i>population:</i> 32, 968

North Carolina Senate

Betsy L. Cochrane, <i>republican</i>	38th-Davie
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Julia C. Howard, <i>republican</i>	74th-Davie
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Davie County was named in honor of William Richardson Davie, Revolutionary soldier, a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, Governor of North Carolina, special envoy extraordinaire and minister plenipotentiary to France and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina.

Duplin

P.O. Box 910, Kenansville, 28349 cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

<i>county seat:</i> Kenansville	<i>formed:</i> 1750
<i>clerk of court:</i> (910) 296-1686	<i>population:</i> 44,502

North Carolina Senate

Charles W. Albertson, <i>democrat</i>	5th-Duplin
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Russell E. Tucker, <i>democrat</i>	10th-Duplin
Jimmie E. Ford, <i>democrat</i>	97th-Wayne

Duplin County was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman and member of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

Durham

County Courthouse, Durham, 27701

www.co.durham.nc.us

county seat: Durham

formed: 1881

clerk of court: (919) 560-6833

population: 203,357

North Carolina Senate

Jeanne H. Lucas, *democrat*

13th-Durham

Wilbur Gulley, *democrat*

13th-Durham

North Carolina House of Representatives

Paul Luebke, *democrat*

23rd-Durham

Henry M. Michaux, *democrat*

23rd-Durham

Jennifer Weiss, *democrat*

63rd-Wake

Russell J. Capps, *republican*

92nd-Wake

George Miller, Jr., *democrat*

23rd-Durham

Durham County takes its name from the county seat, which in turn was named in honor of Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham, who donated the land on which the railroad station was located.

Edgecombe

Adm. Bldg., Box 10, Tarboro, 27886

www.edgecombe.cc.nc.us/county

county seat: Tarboro

formed: 1741

clerk of court: (252) 823-6161

population: 54,034

North Carolina Senate

Roy A. Cooper, III, *democrat*

10th-Nash

R. L. Martin, *democrat*

6th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

John D. Hall, *democrat*

7th-Halifax

Milton F. Fitch, Jr., *democrat*

70th-Wilson

Joe P. Tolson, *democrat*

71st-Edgecombe

Edith D. Warren, *democrat*

8th-Pitt

Edgecombe County was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, an English nobleman, Member of Parliament and a lord of the Treasury who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742.

Forsyth

700 Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, 27101

www.co.forsyth.nc.us

county seat: Winston-Salem

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (336) 761-2250

population: 291,846

North Carolina Senate

Hamilton C. Horton, Jr., *republican*

20th-Forsyth

Betsy L. Cochrane, *republican*

38th- Davie

Linda Garrou, *democrat*

20th-Forsyth

North Carolina House of Representatives

Lyons Gray, *republican*

39th-Forsyth

Michael P. Decker, *republican*

84th-Forsyth

Theresa H. Esposito, *republican*

88th-Forsyth

Larry W. Womble, *democrat*

66th-Forsyth

Warren Claude Oldham, *democrat*

67th-Forsyth

P. Wayne Sexton, *republican*

73rd-Rockingham

Forsyth County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a native of Stokes County who was killed on the Canadian border in the War of 1812.

Franklin

113 Market St., Louisburg, 27549

www.franklinconccchamber.com

county seat: Louisburg

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (919) 496-5104

population: 45,332

North Carolina Senate

Allen H. Wellons, *democrat*

11th-Johnston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech, *republican*

20th-Johnston

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat*

22nd-Person

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

22nd-Granville

Franklin County was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

Gaston

P.O. Box 1578, Gastonia, 28053

www.gastongov.org

county seat: Gastonia

formed: 1846

clerk of court: (704) 852-3100

population: 181,362

North Carolina Senate

David Hoyle, *democrat*

25th-Gaston

James Forrester, *republican*

39th-Gaston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Daniel W. Barefoot, *democrat*

44th-Lincoln

Andrew T. Dedmon, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Debbie A. Clary, *republican*

48th-Cleveland

John D. Bridgeman, *democrat*

76th-Gaston

John M. Rayfield, *republican*

93rd-Gaston

Cherie Killian Berry, *republican*

45th-Catawba

Joe L. Kiser, *republican*

45th-Lincoln

W. James Horn, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Gaston County was named in honor of William Gaston, a member of the U.S. Congress and a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Gates

Courthouse, Gatesville, 27938

www.albemarle-nc.com/gates

county seat: Gatesville

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (252) 357-1365

population: 10,114

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat*

2nd-Warren

North Carolina House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr., *democrat*

5th-Northampton

Gates County was named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded the American Army at the Battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary War.

Graham

Courthouse, Robbinsville, 28771

www.main.nc.us/graham

county seat: Robbinsville

formed: 1872

clerk of court: (828) 479-7986

population: 7,522

North Carolina Senate

Robert C. Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

52nd-Jackson

Liston B. Ramsey, *democrat*

52nd-Madison

Graham County was named in honor of William A. Graham, United States Senator, Governor of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy and a Senator in the Confederate Congress.

Granville

P.O. Box 906, Oxford, 27565

www.granvillecounty.org

county seat: Oxford

formed: 1746

clerk of court: (919) 693-2649

population: 45,450

North Carolina Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley, *democrat*

13th-Durham

Jeanne Lucas, *democrat*

13th-Durham

North Carolina House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

22nd-Granville

Stanley H. Fox, *democrat*

78th-Granville

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat*

22nd-Person

Granville County was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville and Lord Proprietor, who owned the Granville District.

Greene

229 Kingold Boulevard, Suite D, Snow Hill, 28580
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Snow Hill	formed: 1799
clerk of court: (252) 747-3505	population: 18,298

North Carolina Senate

John H. Kerr, III, <i>democrat</i>	8th-Wayne
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North Carolina House of Representatives

Marian N. McLawhorn, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt
Edith D. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	8th-Pitt
Carolyn B. Russell, <i>republican</i>	77th-Wayne

Greene County was originally named in honor of James Glasgow, North Carolina Secretary of State during the Revolutionary War era. When Glasgow became publicly involved in land frauds, however, state legislators changed the county's name to honor Gen. Nathanael Greene, whose leadership of the American patriot army in South Carolina and North Carolina frustrated British attempts to hold onto the two colonies and ultimately led to the surrender of Lord Charles Cornwallis' British army at Yorktown.

Guilford

301 W. Market St., P.O. Box 3427, Greensboro, 27402 www.co.guilford.nc.us

county seat: Greensboro	formed: 1771
clerk of court: (336) 574-4302	population: 393,423

North Carolina Senate

William N. Martin, <i>democrat</i>	31st-Guilford
Robert G. Shaw, <i>republican</i>	19th-Guilford
Kay R. Hagan, <i>democrat</i>	32nd-Guilford
Don East, <i>republican</i>	12th-Surry
Virginia Foxx, <i>republican</i>	12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Alma S. Adams, <i>democrat</i>	26th-Guilford
Stephen W. "Steve" Wood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Guilford
Flossie Boyd-McIntyre, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Guilford
Joanne W. Bowie, <i>republican</i>	29th-Guilford
Harold J. Brubaker, <i>republican</i>	38th-Randolph
Mary L. Jarrell, <i>democrat</i>	89th-Guilford
Margaret M. Jeffus, <i>democrat</i>	89th-Guilford
Michael P. Decker, <i>republican</i>	84th-Forsyth
Arlie F. Culp, <i>republican</i>	30th-Randolph

Guilford County was named in honor of Francis North, first Earl of Guilford. He was father of the Lord North who was Prime Minister under George III during the Revolution.

Halifax

Courthouse, P.O. Box 38, Halifax, 27839

www.halifaxnc.com

county seat: Halifax

formed: 1758

clerk of court: (252) 583-5061

population: 54,752

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat*

2nd-Warren

Roy A. Cooper, III, *democrat*

10th-Nash

North Carolina House of Representatives

John D. Hall, *democrat*

7th-Halifax

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

22nd-Granville

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat*

22nd-Person

Halifax County was named in honor of George Montagu, second Earl of Halifax and president of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London during the later colonial era.

Harnett

County Office Bldg., P.O. Box 759, Lillington, 27546

www.harnett.org

county seat: Lillington

formed: 1855

clerk of court: (910) 893-5164

population: 83,305

North Carolina Senate

Oscar N. Harris, *democrat*

15th-Harnett

North Carolina House of Representatives

A Leslie Cox, Jr., *democrat*

19th-Lee

Donald S. Davis, *republican*

19th-Harnett

Harnett County was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, an eminent Revolutionary patriot, president of the Council of Safety, president of the Provincial Council, delegate to the Continental Congress and author of the Halifax Resolves of April 12, 1776.

Haywood

Courthouse, Waynesville, 28786

www.haywoodnc.org

county seat: Waynesville
clerk of court: (828) 456-3540

formed: 1808
population: 52,096

North Carolina Senate

Robert C. Carpenter, <i>republican</i>	42nd-Macon
Dan Robinson, <i>democrat</i>	29th-Jackson

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Jackson
Liston B. Ramsey, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Madison

Haywood County is named in honor of John Haywood, Treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827.

Henderson

100 N. King St., Hendersonville, 28792

www.henderson.lib.nc.us/county

county seat: Hendersonville
clerk of court: (704) 697-4872

formed: 1838
population: 82,365

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, <i>democrat</i>	29th-Jackson
Robert Carpenter, <i>republican</i>	42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Larry T. Justus, <i>republican</i>	50th-Henderson
Trudi Walend, <i>republican</i>	68th-Transylvania

Henderson County was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina during the 1830s.

Hertford

County Office Bldg., #1, P.O. Box 116, Winton, 27986

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles

county seat: Winton
clerk of court: (252) 358-7845

formed: 1759
population: 21,260

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	2nd-Warren
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North Carolina House of RepresentativesHoward J. Hunter, Jr., *democrat* 5th-NorthamptonRichard Eugene Rogers, *democrat* 6th-Martin

Hertford County was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl (later Marquis) of Hertford, Lord of the Bedchamber and Knight of the Garter during the reign of George II.

Hoke

227 N. Main St., Box 266, Raeford, 28376

www.ncse.org/hoke.html*county seat:* Raeford*formed:* 1911*clerk of court:* (910) 875-3728*population:* 31,102**North Carolina Senate**Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Scotland

David Weinstein, *democrat*

30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of RepresentativesDouglas Y. Yongue, *democrat*

16th-Scotland

Ronnie N. Sutton, *democrat*

85th-Robeson

Donald A. Bonner, *democrat*

87th-Robeson

Hoke County was named in honor of Robert F. Hoke, a major-general in the Confederate States Army.

Hyde

Courthouse, Swan Quarter, 27885

albemarle-nc.com/hyde*county seat:* Swan Quarter*formed:* 1712*clerk of court:* (252) 926-4101*population:* 5,611**North Carolina Senate**Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of RepresentativesZeno L. Edwards, *democrat*

2nd-Beaufort

Hyde County was named in honor of Edward Hyde, a colonial Governor of North Carolina and grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, one of the original Lords Proprietor.

Iredell

P.O. Box 788, Statesville, 28687

www.iredell.org

county seat: Statesville	formed: 1788
clerk of court: (704) 878-4204	population: 117,804

North Carolina Senate

James Forrester, <i>republican</i>	39th-Gaston
T. LaFontaine Odom, Sr., <i>democrat</i>	34th-Mecklenburg
Jim Phillips, <i>democrat</i>	23rd-Davidson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Beverly M. Earle, <i>democrat</i>	60th-Mecklenburg
Mitchell S. Setzer, <i>republican</i>	43rd-Iredell
W. Franklin Mitchell, <i>republican</i>	42nd-Iredell

Iredell County was named in honor of James Iredell of Edenton. He was one of the earliest post-colonial leaders in the state and advocated the adoption of the federal Constitution. President George Washington appointed him a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1790.

Jackson

Jackson County Justice Center, 401 Grindstaff Cove Road, Sylva, 28779
www.main.nc.us/jackson

county seat: Sylva	formed: 1851
clerk of court: (828) 586-7511	population: 29,806

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, <i>democrat</i>	29th-Jackson
Robert Carpenter, <i>republican</i>	42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Jackson
Roger West, <i>republican</i>	53rd-Cherokee
Liston B. Ramsey, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Madison

Jackson County was named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who won an overwhelming victory over the British at New Orleans in 1815 and was twice elected President of the United States.

Johnston

Courthouse, Box 1049, Smithfield, 27577

www.co.johnston.nc.us

county seat: Smithfield

formed: 1746

clerk of court: (919) 934-3191

population: 112,154

North Carolina Senate

Allen H. Wellons, *democrat*

11th-Johnston

Eric M. Reeves, *democrat*

14th-Wake

Brad Miller, *democrat*

14th-Wake

Oscar N. Harris, *democrat*

15th-Harnett

North Carolina House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech, *republican*

20th-Johnston

Namon Leo Daughtry, *republican*

95th-Johnston

Johnston County was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, a colonial Governor of North Carolina.

Jones

Administration Building, Box 266, Trenton, 28585

www.co.jones.nc.us

county seat: Trenton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (252) 448-7351

population: 9,305

North Carolina Senate

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

5th-Duplin

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr., *democrat*

7th-New Hanover

North Carolina House of Representatives

Russell E. Tucker, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

79th-Craven

Jones County was named in honor of Willie Jones of Halifax, who was one of the leaders of the Revolution and president of the Council of Safety. Jones later opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was due chiefly to his influence that the Convention of 1788 refused to ratify a federal Constitution.

Lee

Lee County Govt. Center, Box 1968, Sanford, 27331-1968 www.lcedc.com

county seat: Sanford

formed: 1907

clerk of court: (919) 708-4414

population: 49,247

North Carolina Senate

Ellie Kinnaird, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Howard N. Lee, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Oscar N. Harris, *democrat*

15th-Harnett

North Carolina House of Representatives

A. Leslie Cox, Jr., *democrat*

19th-Lee

Donald S. Davis, *republican*

19th-Harnett

Lee County was named in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War.

Lenoir

Courthouse, P.O. Box 3289, Kinston, 28501

www.co.lenoir.nc.us

county seat: Kinston

formed: 1791

clerk of court: (252) 527-6231

population: 58,208

North Carolina Senate

Luther H. Jordan, Jr., *democrat*

7th-New Hanover

John H. Kerr, III, *democrat*

8th-Wayne

Ed N. Warren, *democrat*

9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Philip A. Baddour, Jr., *democrat*

11th-Wayne

Carolyn B. Russell, *republican*

77th-Wayne

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

79th-Craven

Lenoir County was named in honor of William Lenoir, one of the commanders of the American patriot army at the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War.

Lincoln

115 W. Main St., Lincolnton, 28092

www.lincolncounty.org

county seat: Lincolnton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (704) 736-8568

population: 60,080

North Carolina Senate

David Hoyle, *democrat*

25th-Gaston

Austin M. Allran, *republican*

26th-Catawba

Thomas L. Odom, Sr., *democrat*

34th-Mecklenburg

James Forrester, *republican*

39th-Gaston

N.C. House of Representative

Daniel W. Barefoot, *democrat*

44th-Lincoln

Cherie Killian Berry, *republican*

45th-Catawba

Joe L. Kiser, *republican*

45th-Lincoln

Lincoln County was named in honor of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of the Revolution whom Gen. George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Lord Charles Cornwallis when he surrendered his army at Yorktown.

Macon

Courthouse, Franklin, 28734

www.main.nc.us/macon/macon.html

county seat: Franklin

formed: 1828

clerk of court: (828) 349-2042

population: 28,630

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

29th-Jackson

Robert Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Roger West, *republican*

53rd-Cherokee

Macon County was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator and president of the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835.

Madison

Courthouse, Box 579, Marshall, 28753 www.main.nc.us/madison/index.html

<i>county seat:</i> Marshall	<i>formed:</i> 1851
<i>clerk of court:</i> (828) 649-2531	<i>population:</i> 18,978

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe
Stephen M. Metcalf, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Jackson
Liston B. Ramsey, <i>democrat</i>	52nd-Madison

Madison County was named in honor of James Madison, fourth President of the United States.

Martin

P.O. Box 668, Williamston, 27892 www.albemarle-nc.com/martin

<i>county seat:</i> Williamston	<i>formed:</i> 1774
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 792-2515	<i>population:</i> 25,708

North Carolina Senate

R. L. Martin, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Pitt
Ed N. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Martin
John D. Hall, <i>democrat</i>	7th-Halifax
Edith D. Warren, <i>democrat</i>	8th-Pitt

Martin County was named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last Royal Governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this county's name would have been changed like those of Dobbs and Tryon but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, North Carolina governor from 1782-1785 and again from 1789-1792.

McDowell

County Administration Bldg., 60 E. Court St., Marion, 28752

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles

county seat: Marion

formed: 1842

clerk of court: (828) 652-7717

population: 40,644

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

Stephen M. Metcalf, *democrat*

28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

Mitch Gillespie, *republican*

49th-McDowell

McDowell County was named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an officer of the American patriot army who fought at Kings Mountain and later served in the U.S. Congress and as a member of the commission established to settle the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee.

Mecklenburg

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Govt. Center

www.charmeck.nc.us

600 E. 4th St., P.O. Box 31787, Charlotte, 28231

county seat: Charlotte

formed: 1762

clerk of court: (704) 347-7811

population: 642,245

North Carolina Senate

Charlie S. Dannelly, *democrat*

33rd-Mecklenburg

Thomas L. Odom, Sr., *democrat*

34th-Mecklenburg

Daniel Clodfelter, *democrat*

40th-Mecklenburg

Robert A. Rucho, *republican*

35th-Mecklenburg

North Carolina House of Representatives

James B. Black, *democrat*

36th-Mecklenburg

Drew P. Saunders, *democrat*

54th-Mecklenburg

W. Edwin McMahan, *republican*

55th-Mecklenburg

Martha B. Alexander, *democrat*

56th-Mecklenburg

Constance K. Wilson, *republican*

57th-Mecklenburg

Ruth Easterling, *democrat*

58th-Mecklenburg

W. Pete Cunningham, *democrat*

59th-Mecklenburg

Beverly Earle, *democrat*

60th-Mecklenburg

Jim Gulley, *republican*

69th-Mecklenburg

John D. Bridgeman, *democrat*

76th-Gaston

John M. Rayfield, *republican*

93rd-Gaston

Mecklenburg County was named in honor of Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, wife of King George III.

Mitchell

Administration Building, 239 Crimson Laurel Way, Bakersville, 28705
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countypfiles/

county seat: Bakersville	formed: 1861
clerk of court: (828) 688-2161	population: 14,690

North Carolina Senate

John A. Garwood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Wilkes
Kenneth R. Moore, <i>republican</i>	27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

Charles F. Buchanan, <i>republican</i>	46th-Mitchell
Gregory J. Thompson, <i>republican</i>	46th-Mitchell

Mitchell County was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor at the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition of Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi, Dr. Mitchell fell and was killed. He is buried on top of the mountain.

Montgomery

P.O. Box 425, Troy, 27371 www.uwharrie-forest.org/chamber/main.html

county seat: Troy	formed: 1779
clerk of court: (910) 576-4211	population: 24,988

North Carolina Senate

Aaron J. Plyler, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Union
William R. Purcell, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Union

North Carolina House of Representatives

G. Wayne Goodwin, <i>democrat</i>	32nd-Richmond
Pryor A. Gibson, III, <i>democrat</i>	33rd-Montgomery

Montgomery County was named in honor of Richard Montgomery who, in 1775, lost his life at the Battle of Quebec during Gen. Benedict Arnold's disastrous attempt to conquer Canada.

Moore

Courthouse Square, Carthage, 28327

www.co.moore.nc.us

county seat: Carthage

formed: 1784

clerk of court: (910) 947-2396

population: 72,308

North Carolina Senate

Ellie Kinnaird, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Howard Lee, *democrat*

16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, *democrat*

16th-Scotland

Richard T. Morgan, *republican*

31st-Moore

Moore County was named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore of Brunswick County, a soldier in the American patriot army and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Nash

Administration Building, 120 W. Washington St., Nashville, 27856

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Nashville

formed: 1777

clerk of court: (252) 459-4081

population: 89,064

North Carolina Senate

Roy A. Cooper, III, *democrat*

10th-Nash

North Carolina House of Representatives

John D. Hall, *democrat*

7th-Halifax

Billy J. Creech, *republican*

20th-Johnston

Milton F Fitch, Jr., *democrat*

70th-Wilson

Joe P. Tolson, *democrat*

71st-Edgecombe

Gene G. Arnold, *republican*

72nd-Nash

Nash County was named in honor of General Francis Nash of Hillsborough, who was mortally wounded while fighting under George Washington at the Battle of Germantown.

New Hanover

320 Chestnut St., Wilmington, 28401 www.co.new-hanover.nc.us

county seat: Wilmington formed: 1729
clerk of court: (910) 341-4430 population: 148,822

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican* 4th-New Hanover
Luther Henry Jordan, Jr., *democrat* 7th-New Hanover
R. C. Soles, Jr., *democrat* 18th-Columbus

North Carolina House of Representatives

Daniel F. McComas, *republican* 13th-New Hanover
E. David Redwine, *democrat* 14th-Brunswick
Dewey L. Hill, *democrat* 14th-Columbus
Edd Nye, *democrat* 96th-Bladen
Thomas E. Wright, *democrat* 98th-New Hanover

New Hanover County was named in honor of the royal family of England during the 18th and early 19th centuries, the House of Hanover.

Northampton

P.O. Box 808, Jackson, 27845 cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countypfiles/

county seat: Jackson formed: 1741
clerk of court: (919) 534-1631 population: 20,949

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat* 2nd-Warren

North Carolina House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr., *democrat* 5th-Northampton

Northampton County was named in honor of James Crompton, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman.

Onslow

118 Old Bridge St., Jacksonville, 28540-4259

www.co.onslow.nc.us

county seat: Jacksonville

formed: 1731

clerk of court: (910) 455-4458

population: 148,286

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican*

4th-New Hanover

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

5th-Duplin

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr., *democrat*

7th-New Hanover

North Carolina House of Representatives

Ronald L. Smith, *democrat*

4th-Carteret

Russell E. Tucker, *democrat*

10th-Duplin

Nurham O. Warwick, *democrat*

12th-Sampson

W. Robert Grady, *republican*

80th-Onslow

Jean R. Preston, *republican*

4th-Carteret

Onslow County was named in honor of Sir Arthur Onslow who, for more than thirty years, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament during the mid-17th Century.

Orange

Orange County Gvt. Services Ctr., 200 S. Cameron, Hillsborough, 27278

www.co.orange.nc.us

county seat: Hillsborough

formed: 1752

clerk of court: (919) 732-8181

population: 109,746

North Carolina Senate

Eleanor Kinnaird, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Howard Lee, *democrat*

16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives

Verla Insko, *democrat*

24th-Orange

Cary D. Allred, *republican*

25th-Alamance

E. Nelson Cole, *democrat*

25th-Rockingham

Joe Hackney, *democrat*

24th-Orange

W.B. Teague, Jr., *republican*

25th-Alamance

Orange County was named in honor of the infant William V of Orange, grandson of King George II of Great Britain.

Pamlico

Courthouse, Box 776, Bayboro, 28515

www.pamlico.com

county seat: Bayboro

formed: 1872

clerk of court: (252) 745-6000

population: 12,602

North Carolina Senate

Beverly Perdue, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

North Carolina House of Representatives

Scott E. Thomas, *democrat*

3rd-Craven

William L. Wainwright, *democrat*

79th-Craven

Pamlico County was named after the sound of the same name. Pamlico was the name of a Native American Indian tribe settled along the sound.

Pasquotank

Courthouse, Room E201, Elizabeth City, 27909

www.co.pasquotank.nc.us

county seat: Elizabeth City

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 331-4751

population: 34,650

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., *democrat*

1st-Pasquotank

Pasquotank County was derived from an Indian word, "pask-e'tan-ki," which meant "where the current of the stream divides or forks."

Pender

Administration Building, Box 5, Burgaw, 28425

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Burgaw

formed: 1875

clerk of court: (910) 259-1229

population: 38,971

North Carolina Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine, *republican*

4th-New Hanover

Charles W. Albertson, *democrat*

5th-Duplin

Luther H. Jordan, Jr., *democrat*

7th-New Hanover

North Carolina House of Representatives

Nurham O. Warwick, <i>democrat</i>	12th-Sampson
Edd Nye, <i>democrat</i>	96th-Bladen
Thomas E. Wright, <i>democrat</i>	98th-New Hanover

Pender County was named in honor of General William Dorsey Pender of Edgecombe County. Pender, a commanding officer in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.

Perquimans

P.O. Box 45, Hertford, 27944

www.albemarle-nc.com/hertford

county seat: Hertford

formed: 1668

clerk of court: (252) 426-5676

population: 10,872

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat* 1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr., *democrat* 1st-Pasquotank

William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat* 86th-Chowan

Perquimans County was named in honor of a Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northern shores of the Albemarle sound.

Person

300 S. Morgan St., Roxboro, 27573

www2.person.net/person

county seat: Roxboro

formed: 1791

clerk of court: (336) 597-0554

population: 33,664

North Carolina Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley, *democrat* 13th-Durham

Hugh Webster, *republican* 21st-Caswell

Jeanne Lucas, *democrat* 13th-Durham

North Carolina House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat* 22nd-Granville

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat* 22nd-Person

Person County was named in honor of General Thomas Person, an American patriot leader during the Revolution, member of the Council of Safety and benefactor of the University of North Carolina.

Pitt

1717 West Fifth St., Greenville, 27834 www.co.pitt.nc.us/index.shtml

county seat: Greenville formed: 1760
clerk of court: (252) 830-6400 population: 127,879

North Carolina Senate

R. L. Martin, *democrat* 6th-Pitt
Ed N. Warren, *democrat* 9th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr., *democrat* 2nd-Beaufort
Richard Eugene Rogers, *democrat* 6th-Martin
Edith D. Warren, *democrat* 8th-Pitt
Marian N. McLawhorn, *democrat* 9th-Pitt
Joe P. Tolson, *democrat* 71st-Edgecombe

Pitt County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State for the British crown and de facto prime minister of Britain in the mid-18th Century.

Polk

Box 308, Columbus, 28722 www.polkcounty.org

county seat: Columbus formed: 1855
clerk of court: (828) 894-8231 population: 16,925

North Carolina Senate

Robert Carpenter, *republican* 42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Andrew T. Dedmon, *democrat* 48th-Cleveland
Larry T. Justus, *republican* 50th-Henderson
W. James Horn, *democrat* 48th-Cleveland
Debbie A. Clary, *republican* 48th-Cleveland

Polk County was named in honor of Colonel William Polk "who rendered distinguished service in the Battles of Germantown, Brandywine, and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded."

Randolph

725 McDowell Rd., P.O. Box 4728, Asheboro, 27204-4728

www.co.randolph.nc.us

county seat: Asheboro

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (336) 318-6701

population: 126,316

North Carolina Senate

Ellie Kinnaird, *democrat*

16th-Orange

Robert G. Shaw, *republican*

19th-Guilford

Howard Lee, *democrat*

16th-Orange

North Carolina House of Representatives

Arlie F. Culp, *republican*

30th-Randolph

Harold J. Brubaker, *republican*

38th-Randolph

Jerry C. Dockham, *republican*

94th-Davidson

Randolph County was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, who was president of the Continental Congress.

Richmond

Box 504, Rockingham, 28380

www.co.richmond.nc.us

county seat: Rockingham

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (910) 997-9100

population: 45,158

North Carolina Senate

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Scotland

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

North Carolina House of Representatives

G. Wayne Goodwin, *democrat*

32nd-Richmond

Richmond County was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and a principal secretary in William Pitt's second administration. Richmond was a staunch friend of the American colonies and made a motion in the House of Lords that the colonies be granted their independence.

Robeson

Courthouse, Lumberton, 28358
cmedis.commercee.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Lumberton	formed: 1787
clerk of court: (910) 671-3377	population: 115,333

North Carolina Senate	
David Weinstein, <i>democrat</i>	30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of Representatives	
Dewey L. Hill, <i>democrat</i>	14th-Columbus
Douglas Y. Yongue, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Scotland
Ronnie N. Sutton, <i>democrat</i>	85th-Robeson
Donald A. Bonner, <i>democrat</i>	87th-Robeson
E. David Redwine, <i>democrat</i>	14th-Brunswick

Robeson County was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders at the Battle of Elizabethtown in September, 1781.

Rockingham

Courthouse, 371 N.C. 65, Wentworth, 27375 www.rcpl.org/index.html

county seat: Wentworth	formed: 1785
clerk of court: (336) 342-8700	population: 89,745

North Carolina Senate	
Don W. East, <i>republican</i>	12th-Surry
Virginia Foxx, <i>republican</i>	12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives	
Cary D. Allred, <i>republican</i>	25th-Alamance
P. Wayne Sexton, Sr., <i>republican</i>	73rd-Rockingham
E. Nelson Cole, <i>democrat</i>	25th-Rockingham
W.B. Teague, Jr., <i>republican</i>	25th-Alamance

Rockingham County was named in honor of Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquis of Rockingham, who was a leader of a party in the British Parliament which advocated American independence. Rockingham was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed.

Rowan

130 W. Innes St., Salisbury, 28144

www.co.rowan.nc.us

county seat: Salisbury

formed: 1753

clerk of court: (704) 639-7505

population: 125,800

North Carolina Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr., *republican*

22nd-Cabarrus

Betsy L. Cochrane, *republican*

38th-Davie

Jim W. Phillips, *democrat*

23rd-Davidson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Charlotte A. Gardner, *republican*

35th-Rowan

W. Eugene McCombs, *republican*

83rd-Rowan

Rowan County was named in honor of Matthew Rowan, a prominent North Carolina leader before the Revolution and, for a short time after the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston, acting governor of the colony.

Rutherford

289 N. Main St., Rutherfordton, 28139

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Rutherfordton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (828) 286-9136

population: 60,508

North Carolina Senate

Walter H. Dalton, *democrat*

37th-Rutherford

North Carolina House of Representatives

Andrew T. Dedmon, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Debbie A. Clary, *republican*

48th-Cleveland

W. James Horn, *democrat*

48th-Cleveland

Rutherford County was named in honor of Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. Rutherford led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776 and rendered important services both in the colonial legislature and on the battlefield as a general officer.

Sampson

County Office Bldg., Rowan Rd., Clinton, 28328
www.sampson.cc.nc.us/onestop

<i>county seat:</i> Clinton	<i>formed:</i> 1784
<i>clerk of court:</i> (910) 592-5191	<i>population:</i> 54,155

North Carolina Senate

Charles W. Albertson, <i>democrat</i>	5th-Duplin
Oscar N. Harris, <i>democrat</i>	15th-Harnett
David Weinstein, <i>democrat</i>	30th-Robeson

North Carolina House of Representatives

Nurham O. Warwick, <i>democrat</i>	12th-Sampson
A. Leslie Cox, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	19th-Lee
Edd Nye, <i>democrat</i>	96th-Bladen
Jimmie E. Ford, <i>democrat</i>	97th-Wayne
Donald S. Davis, <i>republican</i>	19th-Harnett

Sampson County was named in honor of Colonel John Sampson. Sampson served in the colonial House of Commons and was a member the governor's council under Govs. Dobbs, Tryon and Martin.

Scotland

Co. Complex, Box 489, Laurinburg, 28352
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

<i>county seat:</i> Laurinburg	<i>formed:</i> 1899
<i>clerk of court:</i> (910) 277-3240	<i>population:</i> 34,824

North Carolina Senate

William R. Purcell, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Scotland
Aaron W. Plyler, <i>democrat</i>	17th-Union

North Carolina House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue, <i>democrat</i>	16th-Scotland
G. Wayne Goodwin, <i>democrat</i>	32nd-Richmond
Donald A. Bonner, <i>democrat</i>	87th-Robeson

Scotland County was named for the country of Scotland, the northern portion of the British Isles. Many of the county's earliest settlers were Scots.

Stanly

201 S. Second St., Albemarle, 28001

www.co.stanly.nc.us

county seat: Albemarle

formed: 1841

clerk of court: (704) 982-2161

population: 56,082

North Carolina Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr., *republican*

22nd-Cabarrus

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat*

17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat*

17th-Scotland

North Carolina House of Representatives

Pryor A. Gibson, III, *democrat*

33rd-Montgomery

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr., *republican*

82nd-Stanly

Stanly County was named in honor of John Stanly who, for many years in the early 19th Century, was a member of the General Assembly — several times Speaker of the House of Commons — and a member of the U.S. Congress.

Stokes

Government Center, Danbury, 27016

www.co.stokes.nc.us

county seat: Danbury

formed: 1789

clerk of court: (336) 593-2811

population: 43,700

North Carolina Senate

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

Don W. East, *republican*

12th-Surry

North Carolina House of Representatives

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

W. Eugene Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

Stokes County was named in honor of Captain John Stokes, a soldier in the American patriot cause who was seriously wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre during the Revolutionary War. After the war, President George Washington appointed him a judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina. Stokes also served in the colonial legislature and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1789.

Surry

118 Hamby Road, Dobson, 27017

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Dobson

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (336) 386-8131

population: 68,843

North Carolina Senate

Don W. East, *republican*

12th-Surry

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

W. Eugene Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

Surry County was named in honor of the county Surrey in England, birthplace of then-Gov. William Tryon.

Swain

P.O. Drawer A, Bryson City, 28713

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Bryson City

formed: 1871

clerk of court: (828) 488-2288

population: 12,311

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

29th-Jackson

North Carolina House of Representatives

R. Phillip Haire, *democrat*

52nd-Jackson

Liston B. Ramsey, *democrat*

52nd-Madison

Swain County was named in honor of Gov. David L. Swain, who also served as president of the University of North Carolina.

Transylvania

208 E. Main St., Brevard, 28712

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Brevard

formed: 1861

clerk of court: (828) 884-3120

population: 28,353

North Carolina Senate

Dan Robinson, *democrat*

29th-Jackson

Robert Carpenter, *republican*

42nd-Macon

North Carolina House of Representatives

Trudi Walend, *republican* 68th-Transylvania

Transylvania County was derived from the Latin words “trans,” meaning “across,” and “sylva” meaning “woods”.

Tyrrell

County Office Bldg., Water St., Columbia, 27925

www.albemarle-nc.com/columbia

county seat: Columbia

formed: 1729

clerk of court: (252) 796-6281

population: 4,025

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat* 1st-Dare

North Carolina House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat* 86th-Chowan

Tyrrell County was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, Lord Proprietor.

Union

Courthouse, P.O. Box 218, Monroe, 28111-0218

www.co.union.nc.us

county seat: Monroe

formed: 1842

clerk of court: (704) 283-3681

population: 115,344

North Carolina Senate

Aaron W. Plyler, *democrat* 17th-Union

William R. Purcell, *democrat* 17th-Scotland

North Carolina House of Representatives

O. Max Melton, *democrat* 34th-Union

Timothy N. Tallent, *republican* 81st-Cabarrus

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr., *republican* 82nd-Stanly

At the time the county was formed, there was a dispute between local Whigs and Democrats over whether it should be named Clay or Jackson. The name “Union” was suggested and adopted as a compromise.

Vance

Courthouse, 122 Young St., Henderson, 27536

www.vancecounty.com

county seat: Henderson

formed: 1881

clerk of court: (252) 492-0031

population: 42,271

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat*

2nd-Warren

Allen Wellons, *democrat*

11th-Johnston

North Carolina House of Representatives

James Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

22nd-Granville

Stanley Fox, *democrat*

78th-Granville

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat*

22nd-Person

Vance County was named in honor of Zebulon Baird Vance, member of Congress, Governor of North Carolina and a United States Senator.

Wake

P.O. Box 550, Raleigh, 27602

www.co.wake.nc.us

county seat: Raleigh

formed: 1771

clerk of court: (919) 755-4112

population: 592,218

North Carolina Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley, *democrat*

13th-Durham

Brad Miller, *democrat*

14th-Wake

John H. Carrington, *republican*

36th-Wake

Jeanne Hopkins Lucas, *democrat*

13th-Durham

Eric Reeves, *democrat*

14th-Wake

North Carolina House of Representatives

J. Samuel Ellis, *republican*

15th-Wake

Daniel T. Blue, Jr., *democrat*

21st-Wake

Art Pope, *republican*

61st-Wake

David Miner, *republican*

62nd-Wake

Jennifer Weiss, *democrat*

63rd-Wake

Robert J. Hensley, Jr., *democrat*

64th-Wake

Rick L. Eddins, *republican*

65th-Wake

J. Russell Capps, *republican*

92nd-Wake

Wake County was named in honor of Margaret Wake, wife of colonial Governor William Tryon.

Warren

Box 619, Warrenton, 27589

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Warrenton

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (252) 257-3261

population: 18,978

North Carolina Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr., *democrat*

2nd-Warren

North Carolina House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr., *democrat*

22nd-Granville

Stanley H. Fox, *democrat*

78th-Granville

Gordon P. Allen, *democrat*

22nd-Person

Warren County was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, a Massachusetts physician and American patriot leader who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Washington

P.O. Box 1007, Courthouse, Plymouth, 27962

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Plymouth

formed: 1799

clerk of court: (252) 793-3013

population: 12,850

North Carolina Senate

Marc Basnight, *democrat*

1st-Dare

R. L. Martin, *democrat*

6th-Pitt

North Carolina House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers, *democrat*

6th-Martin

William T. Culpepper, III, *democrat*

86th-Chowan

Washington County was named in honor of George Washington.

Watauga

Courthouse, Suite 1, Boone, 28607

cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Boone

formed: 1849

clerk of court: (828) 265-5364

population: 40,791

North Carolina Senate

Don W. East, *republican*

12th-Surry

Virginia Foxx, *republican*

12th-Watauga

North Carolina House of Representatives

Rex L. Baker, *republican*

40th-Stokes

William S. Hiatt, *republican*

40th-Surry

W. Eugene Wilson, *republican*

40th-Watauga

Watauga County was named for the Watauga River whose name came from a Cherokee phrase meaning "beautiful water."

Wayne

P.O. Box 227, Goldsboro, 27533-0227

www.esn.net/waynecounty

county seat: Goldsboro

formed: 1779

clerk of court: (919) 731-7910

population: 112,954

North Carolina Senate

John H. Kerr, III, *democrat*

8th-Wayne

North Carolina House of Representatives

Philip A. Baddour, Jr., *democrat*

11th-Wayne

Carolyn B. Russell, *republican*

77th-Wayne

Jimmie E. Ford, *democrat*

97th-Wayne

Wayne County was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary War hero and one of Gen. George Washington's most trusted soldiers.

Wilkes

Wilkes Co. Office Bldg., Wilkesboro, 28697
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

<i>county seat:</i> Wilkesboro	<i>formed:</i> 1777
<i>clerk of court:</i> (336) 667-1201	<i>population:</i> 63,760

North Carolina Senate

John A. Garwood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Wilkes
Kenneth R. Moore, <i>republican</i>	27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

John Walter Brown, <i>republican</i>	41st-Wilkes
George M. Holmes, <i>republican</i>	41st-Yadkin

Wilkes County was named in honor of John Wilkes, an outspoken opponent of the ruling Tory party in England during the American Revolution. Because of his controversial stands in favor of American political rights, Wilkes was not allowed to take the seat in Parliament to which he had been elected. Many Americans at the time believed Wilkes was suffering in the cause of their liberty and named this county in his honor.

Wilson

Wilson County Administrative Office, Box 1728, Wilson, 27894-1728
www.wilson-co.com

<i>county seat:</i> Wilson	<i>formed:</i> 1855
<i>clerk of court:</i> (252) 291-7500	<i>population:</i> 69,772

North Carolina Senate

R. L. Martin, <i>democrat</i>	6th-Pitt
Roy A. Cooper, III, <i>democrat</i>	10th-Nash
Allen H. Wellons, <i>democrat</i>	11th-Johnston

North Carolina House of Representatives

Milton F. Fitch, Jr., <i>democrat</i>	70th-Wilson
Joe P. Tolson, <i>democrat</i>	71st-Edgecombe
Gene G. Arnold, <i>republican</i>	72nd-Nash

Wilson County was named in honor of Louis Dicken Wilson, long-time representative from Edgecombe County in the General Assembly. Wilson served as a delegate to the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835. He died of fever near Vera Cruz, Mexico while serving as an officer in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War.

Yadkin

Human Resources Bldg., Box 146, Yadkinville, 27055
cmedis.commerce.state.nc.us/countyprofiles/

county seat: Yadkinville	formed: 1850
clerk of court: (336) 679-8838	population: 36,124

North Carolina Senate

John Garwood, <i>republican</i>	27th-Wilkes
Kenneth R. Moore, <i>republican</i>	27th-Caldwell

North Carolina House of Representatives

John Walter Brown, <i>republican</i>	41st-Wilkes
George M. Holmes, <i>republican</i>	41st-Yadkin

Yadkin County's name was derived from the Yadkin River which runs through it.

Yancey

Courthouse, Rm 11, Burnsville, 28714 www.main.nc.us/yancey

county seat: Burnsville	formed: 1833
clerk of court: (828) 682-2122	population: 16,841

North Carolina Senate

Charles Carter, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe
Stephen M. Metcalf, <i>democrat</i>	28th-Buncombe

North Carolina House of Representatives

Mitch Gillespie, <i>republican</i>	49th-McDowell
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Yancey County was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, a long-time member of the General Assembly in the early 19th Century, Speaker of the North Carolina Senate and member of the U.S. Congress. Yancey was also one of the earliest advocates of the public school system in North Carolina.

ELECTIONS

Elections and Voting Records

In 1966, the State Board of Elections began publishing statistical data on voter registration for the 100 counties in North Carolina. The first report, released in July of that year, showed a total registration of 1,933,763 voters: 1,540,499 Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. The report also indicated that 1,653,796 white voters and 281,134 non-white voters were registered to vote. Subsequent reports have been issued at periodic intervals, usually every two years, following the close of the registration books for each voting period.

During the past 20 years, there has been a steady increase in voter registration in North Carolina. The growth in the voting population can be attributed to the state's increase in population following the post-World War II "baby boom" years. The passage of Amendment XXVI to the Constitution of the United States and organized efforts to encourage non-white, eligible citizens to register to vote may have also played a role in expanding the electorate. The amendment, adopted in June, 1971, extended the right to vote to those citizens 18-20 years old. It did not, however, produce a sudden, dramatic increase in the number of registered voters. Many newly-eligible voters did not immediately exercise their new right by registering. The 1970 census counted nearly 400,000 people between the ages of 18 and 20 living in North Carolina. An October, 1973, report by the State Board of Elections showed that only 130,813 in that age group had actually registered. Voter registration among 18-20 year-olds in North Carolina has improved only slightly since then.

Better results appear to have occurred in the area of minority voter registration. Political parties and leaders in the minority rights movement have spent much time and effort encouraging non-white citizens to register to vote since 1966. In October, 1968, records indicated there were 326,487 non-white registered voters in North Carolina. Ten years later, in 1978, this figure had increased only 20 percent to 393,327. Since then voter registration among minorities has grown. The State Board of Elections counted 1,029,045 non-white registered voters in North Carolina in April, 2000, an increase of 16.7% since 1996 and an increase of 162% over the 1978 figures. An April, 2000, statewide voter registration report released by the North Carolina Board of Elections showed a total registration of 4,930,319 voters: 2,495,399 Democrats (50.6% of all registered voters), 1,671,571 Republicans (33.9%), 5,627 Libertarians (0.1%) and 757,722 unaffiliated registrations (15.4%).

Voter registration is a function of the county Boards of Elections, which operate under guidelines set out in the General Statutes of North Carolina. Each county has its own board and citizens are registered based on the county in which they reside.

AND VOTING RECORDS

Periodically, purges of voter registration files are conducted in accordance with law to remove voters who have not exercised their right to vote during a specified period of time. G.S. 163-69 states that “Any voter who neither voted in the first or the second of the two most recent consecutive presidential elections, and who failed to vote in any other election conducted in the period between the two presidential elections shall be purged.” Removal is not, however, automatic. Individuals are notified of their impending removal and given an opportunity to keep their names on the books. The purge process ensures accuracy and provides a means of keeping the voter registration books as up to date as possible.

How to register

In order to register to vote in North Carolina, applicants must sign a voter declaration attesting that:

They are citizens of the United States.

They will have been a resident of North Carolina and the county in which they are registering for 30 days prior to the next election.

They will be at least 18 years old by the time the next general election is held.

They are not currently registered to vote and will not vote in any other county or state.

They have had their rights of citizenship restored if they have been convicted of a felony.

Numerous agencies throughout the state — including the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles drivers license offices — offer voter registration programs. Applicants may register to vote at drivers license offices at the same time they are conducting official business with DMV, such as applying for or renewing their drivers licenses. The following agencies and programs offer voter registration to anyone applying for, receiving benefits from or conducting official business with them:

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

Food Stamps

Medicaid

Services for the Blind

Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

Vocational Rehabilitation

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

Employment Security Commission

Citizens may also register to vote in North Carolina through mail-in forms. The forms are self-explanatory and can be filled out quickly. You must return completed forms to the Board of Elections of the county in which you are registering to vote. All county Boards of Elections provide the mail-in form to citizens who want to register to vote. Most public libraries and high schools throughout the state also have copies of the mail-in form available to the public.

Residents of North Carolina can register to vote until 25 days before the next election. Forms received by a local Board of Elections or postmarked by the deadline are accepted as valid applications for the upcoming election. Each county board notifies applicants of their precinct and polling place assignments.

North Carolina will accept a Federal Voter Registration form as long as it is of card stock quality. Local county Boards of Elections will not process registration forms downloaded from the Internet onto regular bond paper. Instead, residents will receive a mail-in registration form printed on the appropriate card stock. Local boards will not accept a photocopy of a completed registration form because state law requires that all voter registration forms have an original signature on them.

For more information, call your local county Board of Elections. You can also call the N.C. Board of Elections at (919) 733-7173. You can visit the board's Web site at www.sboe.state.nc.us.

The North Carolina Electoral College

The Electoral College originated with the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787. One of the most difficult tasks facing delegates to the convention was the question of how best to structure the federal executive branch. The colonial experience of a single powerful executive had hardened many Americans against allowing one chief executive. Delegates deliberated for a long time before agreeing to an executive headed by a president. They also carefully examined how presidents would be selected. The delegates had to consider checks and balances on the three branches of government, the balance of power between the large and small states and the role of the citizens in the democracy they were establishing.

Five basic plans were suggested and debated. They fell, one by one, as the delegates debated the advantages and disadvantages of each. A plan recommending that the governors of each state choose the president was rejected because large states felt it gave smaller states a disproportionate share of the vote in the selection process. Another idea called for Congress to select the president. This plan was rejected because the delicate system of checks and balances might be destroyed through corruption. A proposal to allow the state legislatures to select the president was thrown out with little debate. A fourth proposal providing for the direct election of the president met with resistance from the delegates. These men viewed the average voter as uneducated and uninformed. Voters, they believed, could not be trusted to make an informed decision. The framers of the Constitution feared voters would be easily manipulated by candidates or might just vote for the candidate from their state. No conclusive answer to these concerns seemed possible.

Finally, James Wilson proposed a plan whereby citizens in each state would select a special group of people called electors, who would then vote for president. If uninformed citizens selected the wrong person, then electors, in their wisdom, could correct the mistake. Although the electoral college system was a bit confusing, the convention delegates were confident that this method would place the final selection of a president in the hands of some of the most educated and knowledgeable leaders in the nation.

The mechanics of the electoral college are outlined in Article II of the Constitution of the United States. Each state was given a number of electors equal to its total number of senators and representatives in the United States Congress. State legislatures in each state were given the power to determine how electors would be chosen. Senators, representatives or other "Persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States" could not be electors. Electors were to convene in their state to vote for two people. The candidate receiving the most votes would become president, while the candidate with the second-highest number of votes would become vice-president. Electors were allowed to vote for only one candidate from their own state. Each state sent its electoral votes to the President of the Senate. These votes were totaled with those of the other states to determine the winners.

The Electoral College today

Each state is assigned a number of electors equal to its total number of senators and representatives in the United States Congress. There are 538 electors representing the 100 senators and 435 representatives, plus three for the District of Columbia. A total of 270 electoral votes is needed to win the election. If no candidate receives a majority, the United States House of Representatives selects the president and the United States Senate selects the vice-president.

Selection of electors

Today, each state selects its electors on a statewide basis except for Maine and Nebraska, where two electors are chosen at-large by state-wide popular vote and the rest are selected by popular vote in each Congressional district. In 35 states, including North Carolina, entire slates of electors are nominated by party conventions. The state political committees of each party choose slates of electors in five states, while Arizona has a primary for presidential elector. Pennsylvania calls for national candidates from each party to select 25 people to serve in the college. Eight other states use a combination of these methods.

In North Carolina, each party selects its 14 electors in conventions. Twelve electors, one chosen from each of the state's Congressional districts during party district conventions, are called district electors. Two others, representing the United States Senators, are selected statewide at each political party's state convention and are called the at-large electors.

Ballots

Voting methods have undergone many changes in North Carolina. In 1796, voters cast their ballots at the courthouse of any county where they held land and voted. From 1796 to 1808, either voice voting or a voter signature beneath the name of the nominee was used. The sheriff in each county was responsible for conducting the election. Since presidential ballots typically carried only two candidates, there were usually no problems with polling, unless a sheriff held the election on the wrong day as happened in Montgomery County in 1804 and in Chatham County in 1808. In both cases, the winning candidate lost the district election when that county's returns were thrown out.

After the legislature returned to choosing electors by popular vote in 1816, ballots became much more complex. Each ballot consisted of 15 statewide electoral candidates per party. To cast a vote for a candidate for president, voters had to select all 15 electoral candidates from their party.

Because newspapers owned the only printing presses in many areas, they printed paper ballots used in the elections. The newspapers then sold the ballots to county political leaders. These party leaders, in turn, dispersed ballots to those voters they

thought could be trusted to vote for the party's slate of electors. Eventually, newspapers began printing ballots in their editorial columns.

When the Republicans gained control of the state in 1868, they recognized the need for a better system of voting. Most whites — and practically all of North Carolina's newly-freed blacks — could not read. Many were tricked into voting for the Conservative Party ticket in the state elections of April, 1868. After that election, the General Assembly required parties to print colored ballots, thus allowing illiterate voters to know the party for which they were voting.

A major problem with ballots of the period was that the names of presidential candidates from each party did not appear on them. In 1920, Democrats were worried so much about women voting for their candidate, James M. Cox, that they nominated Albert L. Cox for elector.

The General Assembly of 1929 passed the Australian ballot. This ballot is still in use today and lists the nominees of each party. Ballots used earlier carried only the names of the candidates of the party which printed them. The Socialist and Prohibition parties could not retain "ballot status" and disappeared from North Carolina's elections after 1929. The names of electors were removed the ballot in 1936. Instead, voters selected "electors pledged to" a national ticket. Today, these words have also been removed and only the names of each presidential nominee appear on ballots.

In some states, the names of electors still appear on the ballot. This practice makes voters more aware that they are voting for electors who will in turn vote for president as specified in the Constitution of the United States. Ballots in Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia list the electors.

Weaknesses in the Electoral College system

Its history has revealed many weaknesses in the electoral college system. Over 500 proposals (one as early as 1797) have been made during the past two centuries to improve the electoral system. Only one, the 12th Amendment, has passed. Many people believe the electoral college system is undemocratic because it violates the principle of "one man, one-vote." The system gives smaller states a larger voice in the electoral process than their actual population would otherwise provide, giving more weight, for instance, to an electoral vote from Alaska than one from California. This inequity would be magnified if electors could not provide the necessary number of votes to elect a president. The 12th Amendment requires the U.S. House of Representatives to select a president if the Electoral College cannot. The amendment allots only one vote per state when a president is selected by the House of Representatives, nullifying any advantages states with large populations would otherwise have in the selection process.

The winner-take-all theory is another area of concern. Regardless of whether a candidate carries a state by one vote or one million, he or she receives all of that state's electoral votes. Votes cast for any minority candidates are not reflected in the make-up of the electors from each state.

The composition of the Electoral College has not reflected the results of the popular vote in two recent elections. In 1984, President Reagan received 98% of the electoral votes while obtaining only 58% of the popular votes in his race against Democratic candidate Walter Mondale. In 1988, Vice President George Bush won 79% of the electoral votes but received only 54% of the popular votes.

A third area of concern rests with the electors themselves. In a majority of the states, they are not bound to vote for the candidate who carries their state. Since 1848, there have been six "faithless electors" (a term commonly used by those states with laws that punish electors who do not vote for the candidates to whom they are committed) who did not vote for their party's nominee.

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia have taken legislative action to make sure this will not happen in their states. Fifteen states including Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia require their electors to vote according to the popular vote in their state. Failure to do so results in fines in some states, including North Carolina. California, Tennessee and Wisconsin require electors to vote for the winner in their state if he is living. Massachusetts and Oregon require their electors to make a pledge of support for the candidate they represent. South Carolina, however, provides for the unbinding of its electors if it deems it necessary.

Finally, the system always faces the inherent possibility that a nominee could win a majority of the electoral votes without a majority of the popular votes. Grover Cleveland lost the presidency in 1888 when he failed to carry the electoral college after winning the popular vote. Cleveland received 48.7% of the popular votes to 47.9% for his opponent, Benjamin Harrison, but lost in the electoral college by a vote of 233 to 168. John Quincy Adams was selected over Andrew Jackson by vote in the United States House in 1824. Rutherford B. Hayes won in 1876 after a special electoral commission decided the election in his favor, despite the fact that Samuel Tilden had received 51% of the popular vote.

While small states have a disproportionate share of the electoral vote, a few large states can also control the election of the President. If a Presidential candidate wins in the 11 most heavily-populated states, including North Carolina, he or she would have 267 electoral votes, only three less than the number required for election. It is possible for a candidate to win in only 12 states and become President while, at the same time, being rejected by the voters of the other 38 states and the District of Columbia.

North Carolina Voter Registration – April 2000

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
ALAMANCE	39,118	26,570	64	11,889	64,093
ALEXANDER	9,527	10,420	8	2,675	21,485
ALLEGHANY	4,674	2,065	2	718	7,344
ANSON	11,414	1,909	2	1,180	8,026
ASHE	7,455	7,684	16	1,998	17,032
AVERY	1,796	8,321	10	1,912	11,954
BEAUFORT	17,179	7,056	18	2,318	19,360
BERTIE	12,149	1,283	5	632	5,644
BLADEN	13,501	2,591	4	1,393	11,441
BRUNSWICK	23,996	17,581	36	7,635	43,031
BUNCOMBE	68,904	45,727	205	23,759	128,123
BURKE	22,114	17,157	38	7,946	44,321
CABARRUS	34,163	34,880	40	14,443	73,566
CALDWELL	18,910	21,278	23	6,822	44,432
CAMDEN	3,335	854	14	750	3,992
CARTERET	17,591	15,681	32	7,024	37,647
CASWELL	10,109	2,379	1	1,401	8,603
CATAWBA	32,651	41,935	156	14,889	82,607
CHATHAM	18,546	8,676	54	4,744	26,082
CHEROKEE	8,833	7,869	19	2,505	18,824
CHOWAN	5,417	1,507	9	812	5,347
CLAY	2,936	2,799	20	1,145	6,867
CLEVELAND	31,968	15,860	109	6,819	43,559
COLUMBUS	27,123	5,654	7	3,278	24,303
CRAVEN	26,367	17,377	44	9,197	40,589
CUMBERLAND	80,968	40,447	168	27,820	89,984
CURRITUCK	5,738	2,885	21	2,505	10,183
DARE	9,198	5,865	18	3,927	18,514

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
12,837	96	523	35,173	42,458	77,641
1,057	14	78	10,801	11,831	22,630
91	0	24	3,491	3,968	7,459
6,413	32	34	6,187	8,318	14,505
77	0	44	8,032	9,121	17,153
52	0	32	5,845	6,194	12,039
7,113	7	91	11,673	14,898	26,571
8,392	11	22	5,873	8,196	14,069
5,845	142	61	7,768	9,721	17,489
5,878	44	295	23,002	26,246	49,248
8,431	161	947	62,217	75,731	138,595
2,590	31	295	21,868	25,387	47,255
9,153	106	701	38,482	45,001	83,526
2,453	33	119	21,740	25,295	47,033
936	7	18	2,386	2,567	4,953
2,074	51	201	18,747	21,214	40,328
5,233	11	43	6,191	7,699	13,890
6,519	33	770	41,094	48,831	89,631
5,575	44	325	14,597	17,423	32,020
246	84	76	8,939	10,289	19,226
2,353	0	45	3,428	4,317	7,745
19	5	11	3,297	3,604	6,900
10,861	44	292	25,249	29,508	54,756
10,691	945	123	16,104	19,958	36,062
11,802	75	519	23,565	29,420	52,985
51,573	1,623	6,245	66,009	83,395	149,403
875	14	77	5,196	5,953	11,149
395	11	104	9,053	9,963	19,008

North Carolina Voter Registration – April 2000

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
DAVIDSON	36,245	42,213	63	10,953	81,091
DAVIE	5,877	11,455	20	2,502	18,501
DUPLIN	15,748	5,976	12	3,119	17,210
DURHAM	93,129	34,154	301	25,881	96,957
EDGECOMBE	29,638	5,738	2	2,257	17,082
FORSYTH	94,534	74,478	213	29,651	153,099
FRANKLIN	15,748	7,348	11	2,740	18,369
GASTON	50,439	44,480	57	17,793	98,567
GATES	4,919	899	7	681	4,004
GRAHAM	2,638	2,709	4	654	5,727
GRANVILLE	16,794	4,828	26	2,569	16,102
GREENE	7,732	1,291	7	736	6,199
GUILFORD	137,840	92,592	293	42,298	196,478
HALIFAX	26,489	4,517	7	2,755	16,442
HARNETT	26,071	14,131	24	5,809	35,891
HAYWOOD	22,716	10,614	28	5,616	38,369
HENDERSON	19,423	30,627	105	13,315	61,726
HERTFORD	11,991	1,764	10	658	5,982
HOKE	11,595	2,737	24	2,553	8,410
HYDE	3,011	350	1	224	2,582
IREDELL	33,031	30,912	68	12,056	66,326
JACKSON	11,686	6,625	20	5,066	21,164
JOHNSTON	33,573	23,815	58	9,127	56,768
JONES	5,145	942	3	529	4,140
LEE	14,324	7,490	12	3,885	22,108
LENOIR	23,104	7,289	14	2,713	20,413
LINCOLN	17,612	15,978	22	6,089	37,127
MACON	9,858	8,917	41	3,931	21,843

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
7,851	157	375	41,403	48,071	89,474
1,277	0	76	9,322	10,532	19,854
8,281	25	226	11,064	14,670	24,855
51,508	220	4,767	66,732	86,004	153,465
20,385	0	168	15,838	21,797	37,635
43,189	169	1,634	88,192	110,556	198,876
7,200	42	134	11,711	14,044	25,847
13,439	108	652	50,945	61,824	112,769
2,467	0	35	2,953	3,550	6,506
0	268	10	2,923	3,082	6,005
7,940	31	144	10,471	13,746	24,217
3,538	3	26	4,306	5,460	9,766
71,958	509	1,202	151,770	121,042	273,023
15,157	953	153	13,448	19,324	33,768
8,872	211	542			46,035
404	61	140	18,074	20,900	38,974
1,366	47	330	28,932	34,537	63,470
7,997	83	76			14,423
6,635	1,592	272	7,288	9,621	16,909
995	3	6	1,596	1,990	3,586
9,124	63	554	35,306	40,761	76,067
296	1,069	118	10,735	12,662	23,397
9,198	119	492	30,436	36,139	66,573
2,455	4	20	2,923	3,696	6,619
4,999	45	319	12,333	15,138	25,711
12,413	34	251	13,846	19,230	33,120
2,339	22	210	18,778	20,914	39,701
131	17	52	10,322	12,041	22,747

North Carolina Voter Registration – April 2000

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
MADISON	8,256	4,076	5	1,977	14,199
MARTIN	12,173	2,709	17	1,536	9,849
MCDOWELL	12,584	8,808	15	3,701	24,116
MECKLENBURG	192,648	162,095	605	84,364	326,344
MITCHELL	1,334	8,366	5	1,687	11,360
MONTGOMERY	9,336	4,264	6	1,695	11,435
MOORE	18,305	22,571	47	8,246	42,333
NASH	33,593	19,651	35	5,352	42,408
NEW HANOVER	48,721	44,283	396	20,264	97,076
NORTHAMPTON	12,292	924	2	802	6,242
ONslow	24,826	17,823	76	9,558	41,881
ORANGE	52,210	22,477	294	19,016	79,256
PAMLICO	5,697	2,134	6	1,124	6,965
PASQUOTANK	12,308	4,100	23	3,276	12,526
PENDER	13,313	7,459	40	3,082	18,289
PERQUIMANS	5,216	1,508	5	1,106	5,646
PERSON	12,699	4,232	9	1,980	13,976
PITT	43,543	20,689	106	10,452	52,464
POLK	5,714	5,552	9	2,862	13,337
RANDOLPH	22,758	36,592	68	9,720	65,162
RICHMOND	22,369	4,915	23	3,017	20,983
ROBESON	58,558	6,759	18	4,592	26,888
ROCKINGHAM	31,519	15,899	37	8,178	43,596
ROWAN	33,993	34,310	58	12,289	68,452
RUTHERFORD	19,703	11,072	13	5,107	32,307
SAMPSON	17,362	11,709	23	2,484	21,471
SCOTLAND	14,549	3,789	9	2,982	13,157
STANLY	14,060	13,264	12	5,430	29,638

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
60	17	29	6,971	7,343	14,314
6,509	12	65	6,992	9,443	16,435
878	22	92	11,679	13,429	25,108
103,479	843	9,018	200,721	238,920	439,712
22	0	10	5,395	5,996	11,392
3,359	21	126	6,983	8,318	15,301
6,440	148	248	22,414	26,755	49,169
15,574	133	516	26,351	32,280	58,631
15,211	186	973	60,984	52,512	113,664
7,752	9	17	5,989	8,031	14,020
9,053	153	1,416	23,329	29,174	52,283
11,476	158	2,710	42,280	51,717	93,997
1,960	12	24	4,028	4,933	8,961
6,977	19	185	8,701	11,008	19,707
5,406	22	177	10,951	12,943	23,894
2,162	2	25	3,625	4,210	7,835
4,779	76	89	8,445	10,475	18,920
21,406	84	837	32,933	41,855	74,790
750	6	48	6,300	7,839	14,137
3,502	118	356	31,819	37,319	69,138
8,930	186	225	13,507	16,817	30,324
17,060	25,285	694	31,986	37,887	69,927
10,400	88	381	24,222	30,820	55,633
11,423	92	507	37,384	43,202	80,650
3,350	31	122	16,261	19,579	35,895
9,310	477	320	14,247	17,331	31,578
7,216	863	92	9,250	12,075	21,329
2,940	15	163	15,214	17,552	32,766

North Carolina Voter Registration – April 2000

County	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	unaffiliated	White
STOKES	11,775	13,164	9	2,993	26,449
SURRY	20,492	15,520	7	5,306	39,366
SWAIN	5,648	2,647	5	1,684	8,332
TRANSYLVANIA	9,329	8,901	19	4,564	21,673
TYRRELL	1,983	231	1	163	1,570
UNION	30,453	31,515	53	12,891	65,842
VANCE	17,255	3,070	10	1,735	12,254
WAKE	174,889	138,738	757	75,877	313,759
WARREN	10,676	1,190	1	796	5,843
WASHINGTON	7,017	1,110	3	690	4,769
WATAUGA	13,691	14,909	75	8,155	36,008
WAYNE	32,352	17,367	31	6,115	38,347
WILKES	13,466	22,737	19	4,656	39,166
WILSON	28,050	11,864	69	3,973	28,168
YADKIN	5,371	12,349	7	2,432	19,488
YANCEY	6,723	5,050	3	1,517	13,177
total	2,495,399	1,671,571	5,627	757,722	3,891,197

Black	Am. Indian	other	male	female	total registration
1,310	18	162	13,065	14,875	27,941
1,656	0	201	18,970	22,480	41,325
146	1,480	30	4,706	5,278	9,984
963	27	149	10,841	11,971	22,813
794	1	13	1,047	1,331	2,378
8,409	114	547			74,912
9,593	21	202	9,436	12,634	22,070
65,839	518	7,888	181,674	207,243	390,261
6,283	512	23	5,612	7,051	12,663
3,991	5	56	3,785	5,019	8,820
508	27	287	17,758	19,072	36,830
16,827	68	633	24,257	31,609	55,865
1,579	3	130	19,299	21,565	40,878
15,416	33	339	19,294	24,662	43,956
596	10	69	9,548	10,613	20,159
94	0	22	6,408	6,885	13,293
932,336	41,394	55,315	2,212,315	2,579,888	4,930,319

1998 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Robert Ayres, Jr.	James E. Carmack	John Edwards	Gene Gay	D.G. Martin
ALAMANCE	193	96	3,747	76	1,682
ALEXANDER	73	16	760	19	733
ALLEGHANY	48	19	690	21	224
ANSON	128	51	1,528	37	1,277
ASHE	41	8	670	15	191
AVERY	28	5	128	12	98
BEAUFORT	257	98	3,093	94	1,293
BERTIE	295	99	2,464	65	625
BLADEN	128	70	2,253	26	1,447
BRUNSWICK	148	55	2,250	43	489
BUNCOMBE	281	100	7,010	64	3,000
BURKE	445	96	3,399	48	2,849
CABARRUS	157	57	2,010	42	2,489
CALDWELL	30	17	667	7	493
CAMDEN	214	38	312	67	270
CARTERET	120	51	2,123	42	789
CASWELL	191	130	2,043	137	791
CATAWBA	76	39	1,643	19	1,378
CHATHAM	189	73	3,781	40	1,864
CHEROKEE	193	102	692	38	347
CHOWAN	162	44	501	31	386
CLAY	71	18	238	6	119
CLEVELAND	311	110	3,429	98	3,211
COLUMBUS	387	155	5,146	99	912
CRAVEN	310	109	2,989	79	1,246
CUMBERLAND	371	221	6,981	114	3,238
CURRITUCK	397	96	284	76	391
DARE	203	64	1,034	63	681

Mike Robinson	Ella Scarborough
148	563
75	183
33	33
99	703
42	55
27	38
232	1,171
117	81
222	182
311	272
290	972
213	522
111	512
39	89
91	199
106	177
362	350
114	470
101	496
159	232
87	93
74	110
269	1,003
579	614
175	278
642	1,271
131	393
108	381

1998 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Robert Ayres, Jr.	James E. Carmack	John Edwards	Gene Gay	D.G. Martin
DAVIDSON	531	160	4,385	99	1,947
DAVIE	66	22	621	11	327
DUPLIN	184	75	1,891	49	901
DURHAM	240	97	10,848	63	3,623
EDGECOMBE	275	136	4,628	614	2,072
FORSYTH	1,137	425	17,702	485	7,908
FRANKLIN	64	39	1,621	34	694
GASTON	195	95	3,374	84	3,219
GATES	211	76	454	77	345
GRAHAM	186	33	471	16	170
GRANVILLE	230	91	2,578	43	1,238
GREENE	251	88	1,898	101	974
GUILFORD	1,572	522	20,693	555	7,907
HALIFAX	443	138	4,119	102	1,581
HARNETT	172	91	2,876	46	1,331
HAYWOOD	281	80	3,453	66	1,621
HENDERSON	212	56	1,493	28	810
HERTFORD	267	104	1,186	67	316
HOKE	144	130	1,772	84	699
HYDE	48	32	737	38	331
IREDELL	73	24	1,477	26	2,217
JACKSON	168	35	1,574	48	862
JOHNSTON	142	51	2,944	45	1,721
JONES	123	70	1,336	72	444
LEE	63	30	1,747	27	895
LENOIR	152	67	1,756	38	780
LINCOLN	17	6	778	13	1,345
MACON	225	48	932	15	341

Mike Robinson	Ella Scarborough
310	473
136	72
134	1,019
509	1,254
181	455
1,620	3,023
70	185
331	1,022
210	251
82	114
131	385
116	268
899	7,258
156	349
123	360
539	500
147	243
93	119
230	297
91	149
120	388
361	258
106	271
132	101
50	171
111	252
36	126
186	156

1998 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Robert Ayres, Jr.	James E. Carmack	John Edwards	Gene Gay	D.G. Martin
MADISON	155	62	1,720	31	526
MARTIN	239	49	2,163	57	1,866
MCDOWELL	609	66	1,244	29	877
MECKLENBURG	325	139	5,056	153	11,117
MITCHELL	4	0	72	1	47
MONTGOMERY	91	44	1,937	33	946
MOORE	111	26	2,042	12	838
NASH	157	79	3,017	132	1,672
NEW HANOVER	87	66	3,510	22	765
NORTHAMPTON	309	109	3,542	144	993
ONSLOW	388	115	2,998	124	994
ORANGE	235	62	5,433	52	5,071
PAMLICO	161	52	936	37	398
PASQUOTANK	256	73	517	45	714
PENDER	153	90	1,981	35	544
PERQUIMANS	124	52	557	44	303
PERSON	108	42	1,355	34	793
PITT	445	173	4,743	158	3,823
POLK	141	29	567	19	724
RANDOLPH	33	24	1,239	11	391
RICHMOND	429	145	3,122	89	2,262
ROBESON	1,351	663	13,262	550	3,297
ROCKINGHAM	401	111	4,846	116	1,857
ROWAN	131	35	1,741	37	1,511
RUTHERFORD	308	61	1,393	44	1,918
SAMPSON	167	77	3,175	49	889
SCOTLAND	74	47	919	24	660
STANLY	253	67	2,710	72	2,537

Mike Robinson	Ella Scarborough
191	207
164	150
111	119
215	9,235
26	18
119	362
34	91
87	248
123	384
84	175
251	1,104
160	767
65	89
194	319
241	183
178	188
81	312
302	992
55	132
31	93
353	798
2,045	1,683
303	758
110	471
152	250
138	270
86	169
205	472

1998 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Robert Ayres, Jr.	James E. Carmack	John Edwards	Gene Gay	D.G. Martin
STOKES	44	21	1,144	21	399
SURRY	182	57	2,949	33	786
SWAIN	118	18	584	34	469
TRANSYLVANIA	311	56	1,311	43	703
TYRRELL	56	65	528	27	252
UNION	97	41	1,712	25	1,618
VANCE	239	95	2,531	81	1,389
WAKE	229	91	17,627	86	10,021
WARREN	145	75	2,296	46	777
WASHINGTON	132	71	1,680	30	608
WATAUGA	81	22	630	27	686
WAYNE	128	74	2,902	70	1,642
WILKES	71	29	1,657	20	683
WILSON	66	20	1,090	10	849
YADKIN	46	9	709	20	343
YANCEY	168	40	1,112	22	359
<i>total</i>	<i>22,477</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>277,468</i>	<i>7,173</i>	<i>149,049</i>

Mike Robinson	Ella Scarborough
89	86
110	130
176	100
189	372
72	141
68	319
179	344
266	1,625
199	267
81	67
70	218
78	365
92	146
11	101
76	54
151	150
20,178	55,486

1998 Republican Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Lauch Faircloth	Steve Franks	Leonard D. Plyler
ALAMANCE	2,476	249	71
ALEXANDER	522	41	19
ALLEGHANY	292	19	12
ANSON	154	17	25
ASHE	1,030	130	42
AVERY	2,878	543	260
BEAUFORT	1,250	137	56
BERTIE	103	13	11
BLADEN	138	33	6
BRUNSWICK	1,057	218	73
BUNCOMBE	2,210	430	115
BURKE	2,968	335	225
CABARRUS	4,185	564	443
CALDWELL	1,520	216	71
CAMDEN	84	21	7
CARTERET	1,820	214	82
CASWELL	270	30	12
CATAWBA	4,357	652	262
CHATHAM	923	177	31
CHEROKEE	1,448	316	98
CHOWAN	160	18	16
CLAY	479	116	48
CLEVELAND	1,342	195	71
COLUMBUS	376	82	30
CRAVEN	1,467	275	64
CUMBERLAND	2,815	348	130
CURRITUCK	197	67	9
DARE	1,003	158	46

county	Lauch Faircloth	Steve Franks	Leonard D. Plyler
DAVIDSON	10,326	1,295	543
DAVIE	3,323	377	225
DUPLIN	1,034	132	52
DURHAM	2,837	476	86
EDGECOMBE	376	48	11
FORSYTH	25,241	2,765	1,741
FRANKLIN	446	61	20
GASTON	4,414	514	231
GATES	58	34	18
GRAHAM	1,049	170	65
GRANVILLE	252	35	10
GREENE	131	17	9
GUILFORD	24,778	3,914	1,115
HALIFAX	368	56	5
HARNETT	833	107	30
HAYWOOD	521	106	26
HENDERSON	5,146	2,445	293
HERTFORD	88	10	9
HOKE	210	25	21
HYDE	61	7	4
IREDELL	3,090	451	321
JACKSON	478	85	31
JOHNSTON	1,886	196	51
JONES	100	8	2
LEE	815	84	34
LENOIR	319	37	8
LINCOLN	983	89	38
MACON	863	123	46

1998 Republican Primary for U.S. Senate

county	Lauch Faircloth	Steve Franks	Leonard D. Plyler
MADISON	809	84	26
MARTIN	336	39	9
MCDOWELL	1,453	384	72
MECKLENBURG	17,650	4,740	2,001
MITCHELL	3,318	781	282
MONTGOMERY	528	55	69
MOORE	5,628	892	347
NASH	708	73	13
NEW HANOVER	3,560	634	202
NORTHAMPTON	79	15	3
ONSLOW	1,838	257	62
ORANGE	1,273	255	73
PAMLICO	311	52	15
PASQUOTANK	269	49	10
PENDER	734	140	51
PERQUIMANS	174	39	14
PERSON	215	23	7
PITT	1,442	174	39
POLK	948	316	63
RANDOLPH	1,918	261	77
RICHMOND	523	82	99
ROBESON	589	121	37
ROCKINGHAM	1,236	178	71
ROWAN	4,444	593	311
RUTHERFORD	1,052	227	48
SAMPSON	2,016	101	39
SCOTLAND	172	18	31
STANLY	4,119	409	675

county	Lauch Faircloth	Steve Franks	Leonard D. Plyler
STOKES	1,501	138	60
SURRY	958	79	37
SWAIN	328	36	12
TRANSYLVANIA	2,221	650	124
TYRRELL	62	5	2
UNION	2,384	281	290
VANCE	205	30	8
WAKE	9,286	1,395	326
WARREN	146	31	6
WASHINGTON	116	13	8
WATAUGA	1,206	138	76
WAYNE	1,813	107	31
WILKES	5,314	645	307
WILSON	322	14	10
YADKIN	5,093	489	314
YANCEY	1,188	135	57
<i>total</i>	<i>217,035</i>	<i>34,459</i>	<i>13,794</i>

1998 Primary for U.S. House, 1st Congressional District

county	Eva M. Clayton (D)	Linwood E. Mercer (D)	Duane E. Kratzer, Jr. (R)	Jerome Power (R)	Ted Tyler (R)
BEAUFORT	1,714	1,169	101	15	182
BERTIE	2,328	979	16	3	47
CRAVEN	1,817	520	63	33	98
EDGECOMBE	5,300	2,159	53	39	159
GATES	612	427	8	0	29
GRANVILLE	1,798	894	13	34	36
GREENE	1,158	1,595	38	10	35
HALIFAX	4,120	2,276	63	51	130
HERTFORD	2,086	1,001	24	6	67
JONES	803	428	21	13	17
LENOIR	2,870	662	57	13	54
MARTIN	1,944	1,938	76	13	112
NORTHAMPTON	2,785	1,389	9	2	46
PERSON	971	557	22	29	38
PITT	3,840	1,609	216	36	128
VANCE	2,600	1,776	49	29	66
WARREN	2,286	855	40	11	41
WASHINGTON	1,041	727	25	6	37
WAYNE	2,129	557	119	32	71
WILSON	2,587	781	48	42	104
total	44,789	22,299	1,061	417	1,497

1998 Primary for U.S. House, 2nd Congressional District

county	Dan Page (R)	Richard D. Skillen (R)
FRANKLIN	262	45
GRANVILLE	59	3
HARNETT	743	39
JOHNSTON	749	81
LEE	464	27
NASH	514	43
SAMPSON	177	8
WAKE	1,368	196
WILSON	226	30
<i>total</i>	<i>4,562</i>	<i>472</i>

1998 Primary for U.S. House, 3rd Congressional District

county	Robert Ayers, Jr. (D)	Sheppard Neal Moore (D)	John Williams (D)
BEAUFORT	294	232	541
CAMDEN	33	12	104
CARTERET	388	242	1,167
CHOWAN	75	50	231
CRAVEN	293	159	1,052
CURRITUCK	27	27	174
DARE	87	41	346
HYDE	82	68	107
JONES	20	14	14
LENOIR	409	309	638
ONSLow	390	298	594
PAMLICO	165	114	290
PASQUOTANK	280	191	820
PERQUIMANS	60	46	301
PITT	1,040	524	1,759
TYRRELL	47	45	63
WASHINGTON	58	51	67
WAYNE	281	237	940
total	4,029	2,657	9,208

1998 Primary for U.S. House, 4th Congressional District

county	Ralph M. McKinney, Jr. (D)	David Price (D)
CHATHAM	179	1,492
DURHAM	678	4,439
ORANGE	362	4,252
PERSON	96	206
WAKE	1,360	6,893
<i>total</i>	<i>2,675</i>	<i>17,282</i>

1998 Primary for U.S. House, 7th Congressional District

county	Randy Crow (D)	Mike McIntyre (D)
BLADEN	259	4,395
BRUNSWICK	100	1,560
COLUMBUS	63	2,124
CUMBERLAND	183	2,254
DUPLIN	178	1,307
NEW HANOVER	177	2,429
PENDER	80	775
ROBESON	77	3,722
SAMPSON	22	299
<i>total</i>	<i>1,139</i>	<i>18,865</i>

1998 Primary for U.S. House, 9th Congressional District

county	Rory Blake (D)	Jordan Bonner (D)
CLEVELAND	492	256
GASTON	807	344
IREDELL	3	1
LINCOLN	465	143
MECKLENBURG	2,189	1,091
<i>total</i>	<i>3,956</i>	<i>1,835</i>

1998 Primary for U.S. House, 12th Congressional District

county	Ronnie Adcock (D)	Mel Watt (D)	Tom Bush (R)	Jim Cohen (R)	Mike Jackson (R)
DAVIDSON	1,835	859	76	390	388
FORSYTH	164	1,618	35	74	184
IREDELL	157	298	87	148	234
MECKLENBURG	661	7,121	1,382	736	1,034
ROWAN	940	2,264	404	1,798	431
<i>total</i>	2,275	12,160	1,984	3,146	2,271

county	John Keadle (R)	Jon Kozlowski (R)	Steve Wood (R)
DAVIDSON	1,034	187	105
FORSYTH	215	13	98
IREDELL	106	17	38
MECKLENBURG	293	115	335
ROWAN	1,736	182	226
<i>total</i>	3,384	514	802

1998 General Election for U.S. Senator

county	John Edwards (D)	Lauch Faircloth (R)	Barbara Howe (L)
ALAMANCE	14,059	16,254	588
ALEXANDER	4,621	5,651	248
ALLEGHANY	2,107	1,723	93
ANSON	4,142	1,688	88
ASHE	3,799	4,197	234
AVERY	1,470	3,621	277
BEAUFORT	6,625	6,119	272
BERTIE	3,309	1,354	37
BLADEN	4,779	2,568	71
BRUNSWICK	10,680	8,112	427
BUNCOMBE	30,321	26,902	981
BURKE	12,439	11,898	597
CABARRUS	14,017	16,194	817
CALDWELL	7,190	8,897	386
CAMDEN	806	699	23
CARTERET	8,953	9,759	457
CASWELL	3,471	2,332	55
CATAWBA	13,138	19,517	908
CHATHAM	9,158	6,371	223
CHEROKEE	3,055	3,648	260
CHOWAN	1,944	1,414	95
CLAY	1,403	1,672	62
CLEVELAND	11,927	10,333	628
COLUMBUS	7,835	4,219	197
CRAVEN	11,878	10,724	473
CUMBERLAND	28,089	21,773	778
CURRITUCK	1,807	1,987	81
DARE	4,552	4,323	252

1998 General Election for U.S. Senator

county	John Edwards (D)	Lauch Faircloth (R)	Barbara Howe (L)
DAVIDSON	17,933	21,646	882
DAVIE	3,320	5,752	219
DUPLIN	6,037	4,958	182
DURHAM	39,237	19,379	724
EDGECOMBE	10,010	4,985	114
FORSYTH	44,880	42,054	1,257
FRANKLIN	6,133	5,511	180
GASTON	16,789	22,249	1,065
GATES	1,164	588	21
GRAHAM	1,502	2,106	71
GRANVILLE	5,642	4,177	129
GREENE	2,155	1,947	37
GUILFORD	62,433	49,154	1,817
HALIFAX	7,959	4,320	103
HARNETT	8,231	9,819	223
HAYWOOD	8,824	6,994	282
HENDERSON	10,578	16,374	483
HERTFORD	3,542	1,459	55
HOKE	4,522	2,240	175
HYDE	882	530	29
IREDELL	12,108	15,458	738
JACKSON	5,059	3,548	163
JOHNSTON	11,075	16,884	396
JONES	1,716	1,193	48
LEE	5,551	5,580	151
LENOIR	7,904	6,878	153
LINCOLN	8,001	8,907	500
MACON	4,785	5,313	242

county	John Edwards (D)	Lauch Faircloth (R)	Barbara Howe (L)
MADISON	4,065	3,189	116
MARTIN	4,294	2,641	80
MCDOWELL	5,076	5,656	277
MECKLENBURG	87,171	70,279	3,457
MITCHELL	1,184	2,767	86
MONTGOMERY	3,692	2,634	141
MOORE	10,561	12,480	244
NASH	10,374	12,752	253
NEW HANOVER	23,649	20,330	1,119
NORTHAMPTON	4,365	1,513	36
ONslow	9,042	9,158	435
ORANGE	23,789	10,519	555
PAMLICO	2,257	1,679	96
PASQUOTANK	3,919	2,388	87
PENDER	5,730	4,168	196
PERQUIMANS	1,798	1,396	38
PERSON	3,746	3,625	106
PITT	15,568	13,120	337
POLK	2,872	3,466	145
RANDOLPH	10,068	15,735	545
RICHMOND	6,931	3,249	211
ROBESON	12,448	5,329	170
ROCKINGHAM	12,393	11,517	559
ROWAN	14,013	16,404	918
RUTHERFORD	7,785	8,100	406
SAMPSON	7,182	8,211	109
SCOTLAND	3,873	1,897	67
STANLY	7,763	8,919	434

1998 General Election for U.S. Senator

county	John Edwards (D)	Lauch Faircloth (R)	Barbara Howe (L)
STOKES	5,181	7,361	224
SURRY	8,702	8,955	161
SWAIN	1,944	1,671	61
TRANSYLVANIA	5,324	5,863	298
TYRRELL	743	375	13
UNION	12,277	16,121	680
VANCE	5,316	3,287	62
WAKE	92,252	84,547	2,409
WARREN	3,297	1,476	31
WASHINGTON	2,908	1,410	95
WATAUGA	5,909	5,953	400
WAYNE	10,694	12,869	259
WILKES	7,633	10,425	435
WILSON	8,296	7,823	140
YADKIN	3,619	6,781	313
YANCEY	3,988	3,953	112
<i>total</i>	<i>1,029,237</i>	<i>945,943</i>	<i>36,963</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 1st Congressional District

County	Eva M. Clayton (D)	Ted Tyler (R)	Jack Schwartz (L)
BEAUFORT	3,414	3,419	63
BERTIE	3,131	1,518	25
CRAVEN	4,441	2,759	113
EDGECOMBE	9,841	5,163	72
GATES	1,095	680	5
GRANVILLE	3,766	2,038	65
GREENE	2,024	2,068	52
HALIFAX	7,752	4,491	100
HERTFORD	3,688	1,672	32
JONES	1,593	1,064	26
LENOIR	5,161	2,478	40
MARTIN	3,686	3,299	36
NORTHAMPTON	4,153	1,744	21
PERSON	2,822	1,842	78
PITT	6,925	4,129	82
VANCE	5,220	3,241	67
WARREN	3,351	1,438	27
WASHINGTON	2,068	1,302	43
WAYNE	5,349	3,266	60
WILSON	5,645	2,967	37
<i>total</i>	<i>85,125</i>	<i>50,578</i>	<i>1,044</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 2nd Congressional District

county	Bob Etheridge (D)	Dan Page (R)	Mark Jackson (L)
FRANKLIN	7,258	4,358	121
GRANVILLE	2,273	1,672	46
HARNETT	10,072	8,064	135
JOHNSTON	14,636	13,356	247
LEE	6,244	4,910	113
NASH	12,794	10,350	165
SAMPSON	4,541	3,046	62
WAKE	39,134	23,507	718
WILSON	3,598	3,734	40
<i>total</i>	<i>100,550</i>	<i>72,997</i>	<i>1,647</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 3rd Congressional District

county	Jon Williams (D)	Walter B. Jones (R)	Chris Nubel (L)
BEAUFORT	1,982	4,220	51
CAMDEN	727	802	9
CARTERET	6,639	12,210	310
CHOWAN	1,628	1,713	54
CRAVEN	5,409	10,112	178
CURRITUCK	1,610	2,235	38
DARE	3,443	5,563	137
HYDE	676	738	13
JONES	66	167	0
LENOIR	2,129	5,054	35
ONSLOW	6,990	11,189	209
PAMLICO	1,877	2,095	57
PASQUOTANK	3,503	2,869	48
PERQUIMANS	1,590	1,586	24
PITT	6,069	11,729	105
TYRRELL	567	525	6
WASHINGTON	482	527	3
WAYNE	4,654	10,195	65
<i>total</i>	<i>50,041</i>	<i>83,529</i>	<i>1,342</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 4th Congressional District

county	David Price (D)	Tom Roberg (R)	Gary Goodson (L)
CHATHAM	7,910	4,955	137
DURHAM	40,111	18,460	560
ORANGE	24,451	9,903	457
PERSON	1,329	1,217	23
WAKE	55,356	58,934	1,107
<i>total</i>	<i>129,157</i>	<i>93,469</i>	<i>2,284</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 5th Congressional District

county	Mike Robinson (D)	Richard Burr (R)	Gene Paczelt (L)
ALAMANCE	11,515	18,157	259
CASWELL	2,890	2,513	44
DAVIE	2,302	6,801	101
FORSYTH	18,479	49,235	565
GUILFORD	3,800	8,494	111
ROCKINGHAM	8,341	15,540	155
STOKES	3,491	9,149	81
SURRY	4,988	9,214	66
<i>total</i>	<i>55,806</i>	<i>119,103</i>	<i>1,382</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 6th Congressional District

county	Howard Coble (R)	Jeffrey D. Bentley (L)
CHATHAM	1,552	199
DAVIDSON	13,940	1,140
GUILFORD	62,886	10,544
MOORE	13,965	798
RANDOLPH	20,397	1,773
<i>total</i>	<i>112,740</i>	<i>14,454</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 7th Congressional District

county	Mike McIntyre (D)	Paul Meadows (L)
BLADEN	6,239	145
BRUNSWICK	14,791	1,426
COLUMBUS	10,878	566
CUMBERLAND	24,542	2,370
DUPLIN	8,430	974
NEW HANOVER	33,788	4,556
PENDER	7,637	942
ROBESON	13,080	409
SAMPSON	4,981	536
<i>total</i>	<i>124,366</i>	<i>11,924</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 8th Congressional District

county	Mike Taylor (D)	Robert C. "Robin" Hayes (R)	Bob Burns (L)
ANSON	3,966	1,870	46
CABARRUS	10,406	20,216	323
CUMBERLAND	12,383	6,300	186
HOKE	3,987	1,882	147
MONTGOMERY	3,345	3,002	68
RICHMOND	6,162	3,991	105
ROBESON	2,890	1,103	30
SCOTLAND	3,507	1,988	54
STANLY	7,891	9,089	195
UNION	9,590	18,064	338
<i>total</i>	<i>64,127</i>	<i>67,505</i>	<i>1,492</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House 9th Congressional District

county	Rory Blake (D)	Sue Myrick (R)	Alvin Jeffrey Taylor (L)
CLEVELAND	8,291	14,204	250
GASTON	11,020	28,791	501
IREDELL	36	107	2
LINCOLN	5,670	11,543	191
MECKLENBURG	26,328	65,925	1,223
<i>total</i>	<i>51,345</i>	<i>120,570</i>	<i>2,167</i>

1998 General Election for U.S. House

10th Congressional District

county	T. Cass Ballenger (R)	Deborah Garrett Eddins (L)
ALEXANDER	6,782	814
ALLEGHANY	2,004	382
ASHE	5,051	1,114
AVERY	4,260	585
BURKE	16,366	2,792
CALDWELL	11,453	1,572
CATAWBA	24,962	4,120
IREDELL	14,338	2,671
MITCHELL	3,201	327
SURRY	1,371	119
WATAUGA	7,799	2,137
WILKES	12,727	2,047
YADKIN	8,227	1,290
total	118,541	19,970

1998 General Election for U.S. House 11th Congressional District

county	David Young (D)	Charles Taylor (R)	Chris Heckert (L)
BUNCOMBE	27,264	30,503	631
CHEROKEE	2,690	4,250	72
CLAY	1,319	1,809	37
GRAHAM	1,256	2,439	29
HAYWOOD	7,534	8,484	143
HENDERSON	9,382	17,670	379
JACKSON	4,460	4,195	99
MACON	4,079	6,186	118
MADISON	3,605	3,706	62
MCDOWELL	3,928	7,027	103
POLK	2,507	3,838	125
RUTHERFORD	6,212	9,921	158
SWAIN	1,675	1,860	32
TRANSYLVANIA	4,813	6,541	227
YANCEY	3,532	4,479	44
<i>total</i>	84,256	112,908	2,259

1998 General Election for U.S. House 12th Congressional District

county	Mel Watt (D)	John "Scott" Keadle (R)	Michael G. Smith (L)
DAVIDSON	8,396	12,837	675
FORSYTH	13,768	4,462	186
IREDELL	2,910	5,133	159
MECKLENBURG	46,280	20,103	890
ROWAN	10,951	19,535	803
<i>total</i>	82,305	62,070	2,713

2000 Democratic Primary for U.S. President

county	Bill Bradley	Al Gore	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.	no preference
ALAMANCE	1,558	4,998	237	708
ALEXANDER	169	963	26	72
ALLEGHANY	164	771	20	105
ANSON	374	2,216	65	320
ASHE	125	1,225	19	75
AVERY	34	249	6	36
BEAUFORT	1,088	3,062	188	647
BERTIE	453	2,097	66	259
BLADEN	796	3,899	149	692
BRUNSWICK	899	4,323	141	472
BUNCOMBE	2,610	10,166	324	1,268
BURKE	553	3,107	80	248
CABARRUS	1,079	3,543	135	504
CALDWELL	284	1,693	50	153
CAMDEN	239	708	31	264
CARTERET	861	3,047	109	430
CASWELL	628	2,175	82	303
CATAWBA	729	3,286	95	358
CHATHAM	1,638	4,557	154	610
CHEROKEE	132	643	15	32
CHOWAN	209	742	18	109
CLAY	37	216	0	16
CLEVELAND	1,474	5,318	192	1,147
COLUMBUS	1,095	6,311	146	953
CRAVEN	1,196	3,902	161	551
CUMBERLAND	2,915	13,976	401	1,982
CURRITUCK	337	898	55	268
DARE	850	2,193	64	574

2000 Democratic Primary for U.S. President

county	Bill Bradley	Al Gore	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.	no preference
DAVIDSON	904	3,620	121	336
DAVIE	297	1,040	51	149
DUPLIN	937	3,485	164	579
DURHAM	3,850	15,395	244	1,281
EDGECOMBE	933	4,971	106	542
FORSYTH	3,054	12,189	317	955
FRANKLIN	870	2,978	124	491
GASTON	1,105	3,980	175	647
GATES	183	806	6	107
GRAHAM	55	309	5	45
GRANVILLE	940	3,533	120	580
GREENE	619	1,555	96	517
GUILFORD	6,551	24,780	562	2,017
HALIFAX	930	4,404	129	597
HARNETT	1,277	4,158	190	805
HAYWOOD	880	3,658	125	536
HENDERSON	437	1,923	43	195
HERTFORD	381	2,552	42	203
HOKE	434	2,392	71	277
HYDE	213	707	37	240
IREDELL	932	3,554	158	597
JACKSON	283	1,581	35	117
JOHNSTON	1,712	4,788	216	799
JONES	280	965	46	235
LEE	1,358	4,149	180	798
LENOIR	1,311	4,003	228	958
LINCOLN	735	3,548	70	406
MACON	263	1,121	33	127

county	Bill Bradley	Al Gore	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.	no preference
MADISON	271	1,508	32	134
MARTIN	612	2,339	73	468
MCDOWELL	385	1,556	79	206
MECKLENBURG	3,919	18,544	351	1,088
MITCHELL	22	181	4	12
MONTGOMERY	450	1,845	59	272
MOORE	657	2,870	59	239
NASH	1,412	4,561	167	725
NEW HANOVER	2,325	9,877	223	1,204
NORTHAMPTON	634	3,428	59	443
ONSLOW	1,223	4,139	194	1,016
ORANGE	3,120	7,125	166	652
PAMLICO	302	1,026	56	134
PASQUOTANK	529	2,016	62	345
PENDER	477	2,218	58	191
PERQUIMANS	314	929	37	227
PERSON	864	2,533	105	683
PITT	2,591	8,160	197	1,296
POLK	187	921	24	95
RANDOLPH	516	2,172	63	249
RICHMOND	767	3,687	136	654
ROBESON	1,920	10,464	265	1,849
ROCKINGHAM	1,201	3,867	148	692
ROWAN	874	3,187	104	414
RUTHERFORD	386	1,464	51	204
SAMPSON	727	4,058	77	384
SCOTLAND	383	2,506	52	193
STANLY	1,086	3,484	154	540

2000 Democratic Primary for U.S. President

county	Bill Bradley	Al Gore	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.	no preference
STOKES	285	1,303	56	183
SURRY	571	2,446	72	359
SWAIN	105	530	23	0
TRANSYLVANIA	348	1,287	41	123
TYRRELL	115	510	25	136
UNION	687	3,289	98	421
VANCE	927	2,799	94	487
WAKE	9,704	29,479	756	2,722
WARREN	558	2,377	72	251
WASHINGTON	358	1,279	61	239
WATAUGA	438	2,114	43	179
WAYNE	1,598	5,614	214	1,024
WILKES	387	2,310	44	217
WILSON	909	3,180	90	409
YADKIN	210	826	28	109
YANCEY	192	1,260	30	145
<i>total</i>	99,796	383,696	11,525	49,905

2000 Republican Primary for U.S. President

county	Gary L. Bauer	George W. Bush	Alan L. Keyes	John S. McCain	no preference
ALAMANCE	29	3,756	402	424	54
ALEXANDER	17	1,023	67	86	9
ALLEGHANY	4	364	29	33	3
ANSON	11	215	25	17	5
ASHE	17	1,323	90	158	26
AVERY	33	2,175	184	358	139
BEAUFORT	18	1,649	138	209	17
BERTIE	6	107	13	12	4
BLADEN	8	434	34	44	10
BRUNSWICK	25	2,109	155	490	66
BUNCOMBE	95	5,883	1,294	1,049	134
BURKE	56	2,475	175	214	49
CABARRUS	68	4,059	467	493	79
CALDWELL	41	2,167	195	228	44
CAMDEN	0	94	12	20	1
CARTERET	31	2,961	313	441	43
CASWELL	9	725	48	59	11
CATAWBA	138	6,722	522	786	158
CHATHAM	26	1,882	128	315	25
CHEROKEE	18	634	59	95	10
CHOWAN	5	234	22	37	5
CLAY	3	312	26	23	1
CLEVELAND	79	2,578	201	254	50
COLUMBUS	8	706	42	79	23
CRAVEN	22	2,367	237	406	35
CUMBERLAND	44	5,128	620	613	142
CURRITUCK	3	248	26	50	3
DARE	5	1,101	83	303	49

2000 Republican Primary for U.S. President

county	Gary L. Bauer	George W. Bush	Alan L. Keyes	John S. McCain	no preference
DAVIDSON	60	5,642	466	602	90
DAVIE	64	3,865	205	497	109
DUPLIN	18	1,236	67	87	25
DURHAM	42	3,814	577	694	85
EDGECOMBE	8	481	41	45	7
FORSYTH	135	10,518	1,269	1,243	147
FRANKLIN	13	1,058	112	94	21
GASTON	70	4,699	416	480	82
GATES	0	57	2	16	0
GRAHAM	0	421	35	43	5
GRANVILLE	4	579	70	55	9
GREENE	2	224	8	10	6
GUILFORD	216	19,307	1,868	2,839	413
HALIFAX	1	440	41	49	11
HARNETT	27	2,075	206	174	32
HAYWOOD	18	1,020	176	212	18
HENDERSON	84	5,507	865	1,162	181
HERTFORD	7	187	15	20	4
HOKE	5	325	22	36	9
HYDE	0	98	5	10	0
IREDELL	71	4,551	441	513	118
JACKSON	11	484	79	71	5
JOHNSTON	51	5,183	326	462	72
JONES	1	137	18	6	1
LEE	18	2,045	127	283	62
LENOIR	10	1,109	58	75	24
LINCOLN	47	3,525	227	316	61
MACON	18	788	148	130	4

county	Gary L. Bauer	George W. Bush	Alan L. Keyes	John S. McCain	no preference
MADISON	9	771	69	84	18
MARTIN	2	333	20	36	8
MCDOWELL	21	1,180	156	159	18
MECKLENBURG	249	19,950	2,249	3,486	363
MITCHELL	35	1,891	158	315	85
MONTGOMERY	5	607	25	48	4
MOORE	39	4,453	315	802	71
NASH	26	2,108	233	192	21
NEW HANOVER	73	8,109	747	1,751	288
NORTHAMPTON	2	107	10	16	4
ONSLOW	34	2,780	382	462	63
ORANGE	23	2,004	268	496	57
PAMLICO	4	368	27	68	12
PASQUOTANK	8	379	45	74	14
PENDER	11	936	83	197	24
PERQUIMANS	5	288	34	55	9
PERSON	22	834	62	117	33
PITT	19	2,832	186	341	46
POLK	15	974	99	190	24
RANDOLPH	52	4,151	346	414	73
RICHMOND	3	516	43	73	15
ROBESON	38	627	58	86	34
ROCKINGHAM	25	2,248	191	274	72
ROWAN	65	4,865	388	708	145
RUTHERFORD	32	1,192	130	121	12
SAMPSON	32	3,453	90	193	85
SCOTLAND	7	339	32	55	7
STANLY	56	4,396	231	360	85

2000 Republican Primary for U.S. President

county	Gary L. Bauer	George W. Bush	Alan L. Keyes	John S. McCain	no preference
STOKES	15	2,306	180	140	41
SURRY	18	1,666	124	130	31
SWAIN	5	209	31	26	0
TRANSYLVANIA	24	1,694	304	426	38
TYRRELL	0	74	10	5	1
UNION	34	3,829	668	423	77
VANCE	3	277	27	37	8
WAKE	244	21,508	2,745	3,501	344
WARREN	5	154	17	39	6
WASHINGTON	2	147	14	11	1
WATAUGA	20	1,420	151	188	28
WAYNE	24	2,860	220	220	42
WILKES	97	5,877	304	627	168
WILSON	14	1,186	90	96	11
YADKIN	58	3,871	144	377	81
YANCEY	16	978	124	94	20
<i>total</i>	<i>3,311</i>	<i>253,485</i>	<i>25,320</i>	<i>35,018</i>	<i>5,383</i>

2000 Republican Primary for U.S. House 1st Congressional District

county	Duane Kratzer, Jr.	Albert Wiley, Jr.
BEAUFORT	481	297
BERTIE	45	61
CRAVEN	145	299
EDGECOMBE	209	245
GATES	21	49
GRANVILLE	90	131
GREENE	124	72
HALIFAX	197	235
HERTFORD	57	77
JONES	48	70
LENOIR	197	148
MARTIN	195	130
NORTHAMPTON	44	64
PERSON	168	289
PITT	473	276
VANCE	115	105
WARREN	73	94
WASHINGTON	55	45
WAYNE	444	203
WILSON	190	206
<i>total</i>	3,371	3,096

2000 Republican Primary for U.S. House 2nd Congressional District

county	Doug Haynes	Dan Heimbach
FRANKLIN	753	413
GRANVILLE	185	179
HARNETT	1,342	895
JOHNSTON	3,653	1,585
LEE	1,158	891
NASH	1,732	680
SAMPSON	901	369
WAKE	3,900	3,280
WILSON	500	299
<i>total</i>	<i>14,124</i>	<i>8,591</i>

2000 Democratic Primary for U.S. House 4th Congressional District

county	David Price	John Winters
CHATHAM	5,062	699
DURHAM	19,235	1,461
ORANGE	9,986	993
PERSON	1,093	216
WAKE	21,510	3,550
<i>total</i>	<i>56,886</i>	<i>6,919</i>

2000 Primaries for U.S. House 7th Congressional District

county	Randy Crow (D)	Mike McIntyre (D)	James R. Adams (R)	Howard T. Knupp (R)
BLADEN	276	5,475	315	108
BRUNSWICK	423	5,451	1,558	705
COLUMBUS	425	8,409	443	217
CUMBERLAND	976	10,633	2,523	1,027
DUPLIN	465	4,030	766	196
NEW HANOVER	867	12,806	4,598	2,841
PENDER	173	2,708	698	324
ROBESON	586	11,920	392	111
SAMPSON	249	2,088	1,261	265
<i>total</i>	<i>4,440</i>	<i>63,520</i>	<i>12,554</i>	<i>5,794</i>

2000 Democratic Primary for U.S. House 9th Congressional District

county	Jeri Clement	Gene Gay	Ed McGuire
CLEVELAND	1,564	2,742	2,471
GASTON	1,524	1,326	2,180
MECKLENBURG	2,573	1,564	5,792
<i>total</i>	<i>5,661</i>	<i>5,632</i>	<i>10,443</i>

2000 Republican Primary Recount for U.S. House 12th Congressional District

county	John Cosgrove	Chad Mitchell	Leonard Plyler
DAVIDSON	1,368	1,096	768
FORSYTH	124	88	102
GUILFORD	826	1,135	406
IREDELL	396	638	264
MECKLENBURG	1,395	1,207	513
ROWAN	520	570	142
<i>total</i>	4,629	4,734	2,195

2000 Democratic Primary for Governor

county	Bob Ayers	Mike Easley	Kenneth R. Gottfried	Bryan Ipock	Roger Maines
ALAMANCE	115	4,266	61	31	31
ALEXANDER	11	506	13	4	9
ALLEGHANY	10	518	16	3	6
ANSON	58	1,632	30	17	14
ASHE	24	713	15	19	5
AVERY	22	158	2	0	2
BEAUFORT	99	3,194	27	76	36
BERTIE	97	1,690	26	27	27
BLADEN	74	4,245	50	46	27
BRUNSWICK	90	4,350	43	30	30
BUNCOMBE	305	7,553	131	84	76
BURKE	70	2,132	18	18	18
CABARRUS	96	3,156	43	22	23
CALDWELL	31	915	7	11	11
CAMDEN	85	743	24	18	18
CARTERET	94	2,696	20	61	21

Ken Rogers	Dennis A. Wicker
141	3,220
15	681
30	473
47	1,205
15	644
5	146
93	1,600
80	1,358
77	1,385
51	1,399
217	6,204
40	1,748
75	2,055
38	1,201
63	256
51	1,612

2000 Democratic Primary for Governor

county	Bob Ayers	Mike Easley	Kenneth R. Gottfried	Bryan Ipock	Roger Maines
CASWELL	118	1,847	45	16	25
CATAWBA	74	2,176	39	32	39
CHATHAM	106	3,814	33	32	50
CHEROKEE	41	324	7	14	17
CHOWAN	37	728	5	8	9
CLAY	15	106	4	1	5
CLEVELAND	170	4,588	54	52	68
COLUMBUS	78	5,798	39	30	43
CRAVEN	54	3,440	26	198	17
CUMBERLAND	247	12,355	118	74	78
CURRITUCK	130	875	20	23	22
DARE	128	2,334	34	20	32
DAVIDSON	84	2,787	36	26	38
DAVIE	28	874	16	14	25
DUPLIN	137	3,306	72	62	45
DURHAM	115	11,272	52	44	152
EDGECOMBE	67	4,664	34	26	17
FORSYTH	253	9,714	93	63	91
FRANKLIN	80	3,209	36	31	29
GASTON	104	3,386	43	44	43
GATES	141	534	22	14	32
GRAHAM	10	272	13	5	2
GRANVILLE	76	3,519	43	16	29
GREENE	68	1,871	31	38	19
GUILFORD	549	18,827	235	114	108
HALIFAX	114	3,907	36	38	37
HARNETT	110	3,357	37	45	25
HAYWOOD	72	3,159	27	23	16

Ken Rogers	Dennis A. Wicker
87	1,002
98	2,090
619	3,025
52	376
10	464
22	117
157	3,101
69	2,859
34	2,349
202	6,866
69	370
64	963
74	2,009
27	577
101	1,582
181	9,407
42	1,866
200	6,290
43	1,160
83	2,315
50	281
10	113
83	1,652
45	784
352	14,128
61	1,957
91	2,982
100	1,950

2000 Democratic Primary for Governor

county	Bob Ayers	Mike Easley	Kenneth R. Gottfried	Bryan Ipock	Roger Maines
HENDERSON	79	1,474	13	10	12
HERTFORD	166	1,521	28	18	27
HOKE	51	2,154	75	24	29
HYDE	21	786	18	29	9
IREDELL	108	3,021	45	32	38
JACKSON	33	913	17	5	6
JOHNSTON	157	4,973	49	66	42
JONES	28	812	16	36	15
LEE	32	1,866	11	10	11
LENOIR	112	4,166	72	117	37
LINCOLN	92	2,728	27	14	29
MACON	61	671	11	4	8
MADISON	35	1,092	17	18	14
MARTIN	55	2,334	10	18	16
MCDOWELL	120	1,196	17	12	21
MECKLENBURG	281	13,383	136	115	84
MITCHELL	6	115	4	1	1
MONTGOMERY	42	1,527	14	12	22
MOORE	50	2,083	27	17	13
NASH	85	5,983	21	24	28
NEW HANOVER	101	9,532	72	59	55
NORTHAMPTON	92	3,061	34	26	28
ONslow	181	3,750	51	96	37
ORANGE	117	6,548	46	37	113
PAMLICO	34	1,052	23	32	11
PASQUOTANK	104	2,002	34	27	37
PENDER	46	1,831	22	15	12
PERQUIMANS	75	817	25	28	27

Ken Rogers	Dennis A. Wicker
51	992
71	1,454
52	1,214
32	316
97	1,957
24	1,043
132	2,331
21	669
15	5,089
79	2,343
59	1,819
36	772
35	881
31	1,233
36	896
273	10,336
3	95
39	1,054
23	1,764
52	1,037
109	4,189
44	1,465
109	2,706
102	4,244
32	384
85	745
40	949
43	518

2000 Democratic Primary for Governor

county	Bob Ayers	Mike Easley	Kenneth R. Gottfried	Bryan Ipock	Roger Maines
PERSON	87	3,145	40	29	36
PITT	195	9,452	59	94	54
POLK	47	470	30	16	16
RANDOLPH	47	1,785	10	16	11
RICHMOND	113	3,045	65	40	39
ROBESON	198	8,984	110	74	72
ROCKINGHAM	64	3,968	37	21	39
ROWAN	85	2,639	42	24	31
RUTHERFORD	41	1,070	20	10	24
SAMPSON	105	3,254	47	38	31
SCOTLAND	37	1,754	18	12	11
STANLY	100	3,054	51	24	48
STOKES	27	1,052	5	4	9
SURRY	91	1,709	27	23	17
SWAIN	21	303	5	0	5
TRANSYLVANIA	46	782	23	13	18
TYRRELL	28	625	11	10	11
UNION	77	2,550	19	28	21
VANCE	118	3,606	45	28	29
WAKE	377	27,351	162	185	199
WARREN	65	2,689	31	16	18
WASHINGTON	46	1,566	17	18	6
WATAUGA	43	1,264	85	5	11
WAYNE	139	5,667	58	70	46
WILKES	33	1,624	18	18	12
WILSON	71	3,120	24	27	19
YADKIN	22	660	4	7	12
YANCEY	50	675	18	13	10
<i>total</i>	9,224	330,764	3,792	3,335	3,104

Ken Rogers	Dennis A. Wicker
83	1,093
131	3,276
39	573
43	1,172
81	1,979
215	5,456
108	1,864
97	1,703
49	981
93	1,649
26	1,564
124	2,006
42	731
64	1,659
13	334
35	902
17	127
88	1,878
52	722
431	14,957
60	450
34	310
25	1,337
155	2,451
27	1,249
33	1,652
21	475
23	856
7,998	203,723

2000 Republican Primary for Governor

county	Leo Daughtry	Art Manning	Charles B. "Chuck" Neely	Richard Vinroot
ALAMANCE	1,873	80	533	2,110
ALEXANDER	630	19	82	463
ALLEGHANY	140	14	54	214
ANSON	91	8	30	130
ASHE	575	24	306	638
AVERY	906	99	337	1,184
BEAUFORT	898	50	158	886
BERTIE	48	18	17	51
BLADEN	253	17	81	162
BRUNSWICK	968	120	504	1,090
BUNCOMBE	1,749	180	1,487	4,787
BURKE	1,392	49	264	1,219
CABARRUS	1,394	90	557	3,068
CALDWELL	1,352	41	253	1,007
CAMDEN	36	15	36	23
CARTERET	1,279	99	469	1,793
CASWELL	617	12	54	151
CATAWBA	2,926	132	1,402	3,703
CHATHAM	842	65	325	922
CHEROKEE	373	40	172	204
CHOWAN	156	15	34	70
CLAY	231	11	48	75
CLEVELAND	812	70	353	1,770
COLUMBUS	370	23	103	314
CRAVEN	974	195	564	1,376
CUMBERLAND	3,003	235	800	2,312
CURRITUCK	92	41	113	57
DARE	470	157	351	384

county	Leo Daughtry	Art Manning	Charles B. "Chuck" Neely	Richard Vinroot
DAVIDSON	2,895	138	1,023	2,731
DAVIE	1,734	113	1,017	1,683
DUPLIN	733	60	111	478
DURHAM	1,756	112	827	2,356
EDGEcombe	260	23	82	201
FORSYTH	4,976	189	2,938	5,087
FRANKLIN	591	25	284	366
GASTON	1,506	98	469	3,603
GATES	28	11	19	15
GRAHAM	182	11	74	208
GRANVILLE	334	11	141	211
GREENE	116	13	27	89
GUILFORD	7,699	526	3,301	11,825
HALIFAX	251	20	56	210
HARNETT	1,433	61	310	694
HAYWOOD	438	52	167	721
HENDERSON	2,488	155	795	4,080
HERTFORD	78	15	42	74
HOKE	195	18	62	102
HYDE	44	6	14	46
IREDELL	1,591	91	696	3,204
JACKSON	215	24	75	328
JOHNSTON	5,074	62	357	675
JONES	84	6	14	52
LEE	902	92	354	1,020
LENOIR	606	44	97	478
LINCOLN	1,234	63	356	2,408
MACON	515	35	114	392

2000 Republican Primary for Governor

county	Leo Daughtry	Art Manning	Charles B. "Chuck" Neely	Richard Vinroot
MADISON	315	42	154	388
MARTIN	197	12	28	142
MCDOWELL	421	24	316	714
MECKLENBURG	4,334	271	2,093	19,799
MITCHELL	1,190	70	250	874
MONTGOMERY	209	14	78	378
MOORE	2,136	121	669	2,701
NASH	1,104	42	471	899
NEW HANOVER	3,426	312	2,626	3,842
NORTHAMPTON	65	8	24	33
ONslow	1,352	215	421	1,470
ORANGE	967	75	445	1,281
PAMLICO	127	18	106	214
PASQUOTANK	181	40	153	100
PENDER	457	33	229	459
PERQUIMANS	114	32	125	94
PERSON	421	42	186	345
PITT	1,448	104	348	1,457
POLK	284	37	202	701
RANDOLPH	2,600	74	556	1,765
RICHMOND	206	18	71	313
ROBESON	284	38	155	294
ROCKINGHAM	1,230	59	299	1,130
ROWAN	2,110	119	827	2,968
RUTHERFORD	319	27	386	740
SAMPSON	3,495	27	101	319
SCOTLAND	124	14	76	170
STANLY	1,286	93	633	2,913

county	Leo Daughtry	Art Manning	Charles B. "Chuck" Neely	Richard Vinroot
STOKES	1,226	55	317	1,029
SURRY	601	26	270	993
SWAIN	81	8	22	133
TRANSYLVANIA	890	53	275	1,162
TYRRELL	40	3	12	29
UNION	1,401	82	900	2,592
VANCE	161	11	47	127
WAKE	10,133	427	8,492	9,001
WARREN	91	20	35	74
WASHINGTON	78	11	13	68
WATAUGA	781	42	220	713
WAYNE	2,073	44	401	797
WILKES	2,434	125	787	3,537
WILSON	711	26	195	442
YADKIN	2,096	81	680	1,580
YANCEY	508	31	98	540
<i>total</i>	<i>116,115</i>	<i>7,019</i>	<i>48,101</i>	<i>142,820</i>

2000 Libertarian Primary for Governor

county	Barbara Howe	Johnathan Littlejohn
ALAMANCE	9	3
ALEXANDER	0	0
ALLEGHANY	2	0
ANSON	0	0
ASHE	6	0
AVERY	0	0
BEAUFORT	7	0
BERTIE	3	0
BLADEN	2	0
BRUNSWICK	11	3
BUNCOMBE	29	9
BURKE	5	3
CABARRUS	8	4
CALDWELL	4	0
CAMDEN	1	2
CARTERET	4	4
CASWELL	1	0
CATAWBA	13	8
CHATHAM	25	1
CHEROKEE	0	1
CHOWAN	2	0
CLAY	0	0
CLEVELAND	15	3
COLUMBUS	2	1
CRAVEN	19	8
CUMBERLAND	23	9
CURRITUCK	1	0
DARE	6	2

county	Barbara Howe	Johnathan Littlejohn
DAVIDSON	13	3
DAVIE	6	2
DUPLIN	4	0
DURHAM	71	4
EDGECOMBE	0	1
FORSYTH	43	3
FRANKLIN	5	4
GASTON	13	5
GATES	0	1
GRAHAM	0	0
GRANVILLE	3	0
GREENE	0	1
GUILFORD	51	14
HALIFAX	1	0
HARNETT	1	2
HAYWOOD	3	5
HENDERSON	18	2
HERTFORD	0	1
HOKE	3	0
HYDE	0	0
IREDELL	10	1
JACKSON	2	2
JOHNSTON	9	3
JONES	0	0
LEE	7	0
LENOIR	4	0
LINCOLN	2	2
MACON	3	0

2000 Libertarian Primary for Governor

county	Barbara Howe	Johnathan Littlejohn
MADISON	1	1
MARTIN	0	0
MCDOWELL	2	0
MECKLENBURG	65	14
MITCHELL	2	0
MONTGOMERY	0	0
MOORE	6	2
NASH	4	0
NEW HANOVER	61	17
NORTHAMPTON	1	0
ONSLOW	12	1
ORANGE	45	7
PAMLICO	3	2
PASQUOTANK	1	1
PENDER	1	1
PERQUIMANS	3	5
PERSON	3	0
PITT	3	0
POLK	1	1
RANDOLPH	15	2
RICHMOND	3	0
ROBESON	0	0
ROCKINGHAM	7	3
ROWAN	9	2
RUTHERFORD	0	2
SAMPSON	2	1
SCOTLAND	0	0
STANLY	8	2

county	Barbara Howe	Johnathan Littlejohn
STOKES	0	1
SURRY	10	10
SWAIN	0	0
TRANSYLVANIA	4	0
TYRRELL	0	0
UNION	3	1
VANCE	1	0
WAKE	147	31
WARREN	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0
WATAUGA	1	4
WAYNE	6	0
WILKES	7	1
WILSON	6	1
YADKIN	2	0
YANCEY	1	0
<i>total</i>	923	231

2000 Democratic Primary for Lieutenant Governor

county	Ronnie Ansley	Joel Harbinson	Beverly Perdue	Ed Wilson
ALAMANCE	541	275	4,636	1,734
ALEXANDER	39	926	210	57
ALLEGHANY	83	68	452	361
ANSON	384	187	1,847	428
ASHE	189	58	614	460
AVERY	32	12	181	51
BEAUFORT	685	164	3,492	473
BERTIE	338	196	2,098	164
BLADEN	851	233	3,335	724
BRUNSWICK	626	404	3,270	929
BUNCOMBE	1,162	870	9,211	1,879
BURKE	561	370	1,992	897
CABARRUS	552	320	3,184	938
CALDWELL	196	170	1,103	629
CAMDEN	286	77	557	138
CARTERET	213	82	4,091	214
CASWELL	411	243	1,614	673
CATAWBA	480	872	2,138	837
CHATHAM	661	249	3,644	1,912
CHEROKEE	184	77	414	111
CHOWAN	154	40	720	82
CLAY	62	16	118	56
CLEVELAND	906	492	4,046	1,874
COLUMBUS	1,010	262	5,514	1,266
CRAVEN	231	142	5,517	272
CUMBERLAND	2,407	651	11,358	3,632
CURRITUCK	362	94	697	164
DARE	551	169	2,093	292

county	Ronnie Ansley	Joel Harbinson	Beverly Perdue	Ed Wilson
DAVIDSON	380	297	3,109	1,034
DAVIE	104	107	888	379
DUPLIN	609	207	3,306	778
DURHAM	1,116	489	14,101	4,289
EDGECOMBE	638	203	4,436	1,026
FORSYTH	754	408	8,539	6,190
FRANKLIN	526	185	2,505	1,100
GASTON	607	340	3,588	987
GATES	373	95	396	134
GRAHAM	89	34	201	52
GRANVILLE	571	247	2,996	1,085
GREENE	242	172	1,928	335
GUILFORD	1,879	759	22,922	5,424
HALIFAX	1,149	186	3,774	841
HARNETT	823	250	3,689	1,472
HAYWOOD	592	346	3,200	744
HENDERSON	218	205	1,627	350
HERTFORD	484	257	1,701	268
HOKE	528	189	1,862	512
HYDE	134	53	811	113
IREDELL	438	996	2,727	849
JACKSON	221	103	1,221	336
JOHNSTON	955	336	4,429	1,627
JONES	114	52	1,357	3
LEE	670	198	3,647	1,545
LENOIR	461	240	5,522	487
LINCOLN	639	459	2,508	772
MACON	245	107	819	276

2000 Democratic Primary for Lieutenant Governor

county	Ronnie Ansley	Joel Harbinson	Beverly Perdue	Ed Wilson
MADISON	203	113	1,166	370
MARTIN	315	97	2,666	318
MCDOWELL	334	128	1,176	452
MECKLENBURG	1,948	1,166	13,896	5,018
MITCHELL	26	4	138	43
MONTGOMERY	318	122	1,554	510
MOORE	373	105	2,406	771
NASH	999	277	3,852	1,678
NEW HANOVER	1,215	473	7,455	2,540
NORTHAMPTON	1,009	106	3,082	293
ONSLOW	716	182	4,949	409
ORANGE	620	263	6,219	3,229
PAMLICO	61	52	1,424	48
PASQUOTANK	426	154	1,734	312
PENDER	267	119	1,708	547
PERQUIMANS	221	80	886	196
PERSON	611	257	2,199	729
PITT	1,397	438	8,496	1,560
POLK	98	83	604	283
RANDOLPH	242	99	2,013	593
RICHMOND	537	211	3,236	907
ROBESON	2,965	581	6,738	3,152
ROCKINGHAM	388	142	3,011	2,304
ROWAN	449	315	2,633	908
RUTHERFORD	262	175	1,216	394
SAMPSON	533	210	2,949	1,118
SCOTLAND	480	123	1,897	411
STANLY	407	282	3,100	1,074

county	Ronnie Ansley	Joel Harbinson	Beverly Perdue	Ed Wilson
STOKES	133	63	943	651
SURRY	227	147	1,720	1,166
SWAIN	68	48	375	110
TRANSYLVANIA	181	132	1,054	291
TYRRELL	178	26	455	61
UNION	467	213	2,830	769
VANCE	450	154	2,328	829
WAKE	3,854	1,635	24,981	10,237
WARREN	424	134	1,968	597
WASHINGTON	385	90	1,284	145
WATAUGA	216	121	1,529	581
WAYNE	748	352	5,393	1,693
WILKES	294	173	1,675	667
WILSON	413	176	2,858	979
YADKIN	122	46	674	293
YANCEY	326	73	758	356
<i>total</i>	55,622	25,179	329,183	103,847

2000 Republican Primary for Lieutenant Governor

county	Besty Cochrane	Andy Nilsson
ALAMANCE	2,884	1,163
ALEXANDER	731	372
ALLEGHANY	268	133
ANSON	156	76
ASHE	982	414
AVERY	1,482	736
BEAUFORT	1,243	584
BERTIE	85	32
BLADEN	321	151
BRUNSWICK	1,808	659
BUNCOMBE	5,211	2,206
BURKE	1,674	851
CABARRUS	3,204	1,275
CALDWELL	1,682	738
CAMDEN	66	39
CARTERET	2,363	933
CASWELL	454	238
CATAWBA	5,017	2,329
CHATHAM	1,552	579
CHEROKEE	506	246
CHOWAN	189	84
CLAY	251	100
CLEVELAND	1,738	928
COLUMBUS	463	271
CRAVEN	1,810	837
CUMBERLAND	4,164	1,633
CURRITUCK	198	99
DARE	930	361

county	Besty Cochrane	Andy Nilsson
DAVIDSON	5,511	1,046
DAVIE	3,878	745
DUPLIN	755	446
DURHAM	3,648	999
EDGECOMBE	326	205
FORSYTH	9,834	2,640
FRANKLIN	760	418
GASTON	3,590	1,427
GATES	51	21
GRAHAM	252	159
GRANVILLE	436	200
GREENE	136	84
GUILFORD	15,641	4,654
HALIFAX	298	194
HARNETT	1,561	786
HAYWOOD	868	403
HENDERSON	4,646	1,922
HERTFORD	135	58
HOKE	234	99
HYDE	57	44
IREDELL	3,454	1,486
JACKSON	386	196
JOHNSTON	3,522	1,992
JONES	84	59
LEE	1,482	685
LENOIR	702	434
LINCOLN	2,650	942
MACON	697	269

2000 Republican Primary for Lieutenant Governor

county	Besty Cochrane	Andy Nilsson
MADISON	520	269
MARTIN	219	128
MCDOWELL	841	506
MECKLENBURG	15,678	5,844
MITCHELL	1,317	683
MONTGOMERY	484	158
MOORE	4,057	1,162
NASH	1,508	812
NEW HANOVER	7,149	1,904
NORTHAMPTON	64	59
ONSLOW	2,098	1,004
ORANGE	1,938	577
PAMLICO	248	158
PASQUOTANK	307	142
PENDER	821	270
PERQUIMANS	232	122
PERSON	620	290
PITT	1,978	975
POLK	695	358
RANDOLPH	3,584	1,144
RICHMOND	396	173
ROBESON	485	223
ROCKINGHAM	1,787	688
ROWAN	4,803	1,005
RUTHERFORD	912	424
SAMPSON	2,044	1,175
SCOTLAND	218	113
STANLY	2,718	1,554

county	Besty Cochrane	Andy Nilsson
STOKES	1,698	803
SURRY	1,219	559
SWAIN	166	78
TRANSYLVANIA	1,347	590
TYRRELL	50	29
UNION	2,994	1,217
VANCE	202	94
WAKE	18,631	6,691
WARREN	131	66
WASHINGTON	99	55
WATAUGA	1,148	441
WAYNE	2,205	892
WILKES	3,954	2,117
WILSON	880	389
YADKIN	2,795	1,283
YANCEY	640	429
<i>total</i>	202,906	78,333

2000 Democratic Primary for State Auditor

county	Ralph Campbell	Pamela Ann Connell
ALAMANCE	3,606	2,716
ALEXANDER	626	456
ALLEGHANY	477	382
ANSON	1,502	1,224
ASHE	828	456
AVERY	140	107
BEAUFORT	2,486	1,883
BERTIE	1,707	629
BLADEN	3,264	1,717
BRUNSWICK	2,621	2,548
BUNCOMBE	5,777	5,618
BURKE	2,156	1,308
CABARRUS	2,473	2,140
CALDWELL	1,117	834
CAMDEN	556	450
CARTERET	2,268	1,620
CASWELL	1,462	1,052
CATAWBA	2,132	1,964
CHATHAM	3,663	2,259
CHEROKEE	416	291
CHOWAN	446	325
CLAY	128	107
CLEVELAND	3,438	3,254
COLUMBUS	4,640	2,992
CRAVEN	2,975	2,059
CUMBERLAND	9,555	7,672
CURRITUCK	4,640	2,992
DARE	1,240	1,534

county	Ralph Campbell	Pamela Ann Connell
DAVIDSON	2,489	2,027
DAVIE	622	775
DUPLIN	2,815	1,576
DURHAM	14,679	4,042
EDGECOMBE	4,536	1,535
FORSYTH	8,215	5,835
FRANKLIN	3,065	1,196
GASTON	2,587	2,501
GATES	552	400
GRAHAM	213	142
GRANVILLE	3,257	1,459
GREENE	1,443	1,043
GUILFORD	15,843	11,745
HALIFAX	3,767	1,990
HARNETT	3,761	2,149
HAYWOOD	2,646	1,880
HENDERSON	1,142	1,066
HERTFORD	1,605	706
HOKE	1,658	1,306
HYDE	410	553
IREDELL	2,556	2,228
JACKSON	958	741
JOHNSTON	4,816	2,396
JONES	914	523
LEE	3,195	2,224
LENOIR	3,832	2,141
LINCOLN	2,068	2,068
MACON	817	511

2000 Democratic Primary for State Auditor

county	Ralph Campbell	Pamela Ann Connell
MADISON	985	652
MARTIN	2,016	1,033
MCDOWELL	1,029	926
MECKLENBURG	11,873	7,569
MITCHELL	82	107
MONTGOMERY	1,281	1,034
MOORE	1,652	1,609
NASH	4,086	2,291
NEW HANOVER	5,848	5,124
NORTHAMPTON	2,941	1,009
ONslow	2,882	2,709
ORANGE	6,312	2,859
PAMLICO	755	539
PASQUOTANK	1,558	926
PENDER	1,382	1,015
PERQUIMANS	870	452
PERSON	2,103	1,357
PITT	6,592	4,188
POLK	543	446
RANDOLPH	1,333	1,365
RICHMOND	2,419	2,223
ROBESON	7,882	5,136
ROCKINGHAM	2,533	2,442
ROWAN	1,961	2,041
RUTHERFORD	1,014	824
SAMPSON	3,050	1,555
SCOTLAND	1,788	915
STANLY	2,141	2,396

county	Ralph Campbell	Pamela Ann Connell
STOKES	934	730
SURRY	1,573	1,436
SWAIN	316	224
TRANSYLVANIA	765	817
TYRRELL	292	344
UNION	2,253	1,749
VANCE	2,309	1,081
WAKE	30,479	9,829
WARREN	2,025	921
WASHINGTON	1,185	624
WATAUGA	1,181	1,035
WAYNE	4,815	2,926
WILKES	1,388	1,160
WILSON	1,388	1,160
YADKIN	560	479
YANCEY	861	576
<i>total</i>	289,515	184,920

2000 Republican Primary for State Auditor

county	Jack Daly	Johnnie C. Mayfield	Leslie Merritt
ALAMANCE	1,001	647	1,850
ALEXANDER	281	239	501
ALLEGHANY	125	95	132
ANSON	63	57	92
ASHE	490	325	365
AVERY	517	588	707
BEAUFORT	614	336	661
BERTIE	51	28	25
BLADEN	165	126	167
BRUNSWICK	683	517	1,092
BUNCOMBE	1,940	1,757	2,743
BURKE	702	837	922
CABARRUS	1,345	1,098	1,475
CALDWELL	650	579	942
CAMDEN	32	21	39
CARTERET	1,231	593	1,130
CASWELL	239	168	226
CATAWBA	1,906	1,625	3,080
CHATHAM	688	328	826
CHEROKEE	261	208	186
CHOWAN	122	35	75
CLAY	117	61	136
CLEVELAND	783	614	885
COLUMBUS	246	137	290
CRAVEN	811	441	1,132
CUMBERLAND	2,006	1,165	2,034
CURRITUCK	105	71	76
DARE	424	220	470

county	Jack Daly	Johnnie C. Mayfield	Leslie Merritt
DAVIDSON	1,907	1,366	2,283
DAVIE	1,284	834	1,496
DUPLIN	454	287	350
DURHAM	1,388	463	1,900
EDGECOMBE	203	106	146
FORSYTH	3,417	2,303	4,495
FRANKLIN	373	225	490
GASTON	1,150	1,492	1,677
GATES	39	12	19
GRAHAM	116	101	125
GRANVILLE	227	96	253
GREENE	73	37	83
GUILFORD	6,112	3,257	7,255
HALIFAX	181	89	163
HARNETT	850	483	780
HAYWOOD	393	328	365
HENDERSON	1,524	1,513	2,578
HERTFORD	89	39	34
HOKE	126	89	91
HYDE	33	14	32
IREDELL	1,316	972	2,005
JACKSON	171	151	173
JOHNSTON	2,061	890	2,104
JONES	44	32	48
LEE	727	389	803
LENOIR	397	275	387
LINCOLN	970	838	1,323
MACON	339	228	272

2000 Republican Primary for State Auditor

county	Jack Daly	Johnnie C. Mayfield	Leslie Merritt
MADISON	246	219	231
MARTIN	136	61	105
MCDOWELL	453	361	359
MECKLENBURG	5,537	2,781	10,027
MITCHELL	582	559	510
MONTGOMERY	197	156	211
MOORE	1,526	724	2,251
NASH	839	383	866
NEW HANOVER	1,972	1,203	4,402
NORTHAMPTON	40	28	38
ONSLOW	1,034	705	1,097
ORANGE	713	281	1,130
PAMLICO	128	75	160
PASQUOTANK	146	90	154
PENDER	333	178	473
PERQUIMANS	113	66	124
PERSON	276	179	332
PITT	1,122	483	1,002
POLK	265	285	359
RANDOLPH	1,477	1,053	1,572
RICHMOND	208	112	173
ROBESON	258	170	233
ROCKINGHAM	776	493	835
ROWAN	1,409	1,271	2,049
RUTHERFORD	312	299	546
SAMPSON	1,200	701	1,037
SCOTLAND	99	81	105
STANLY	1,223	1,135	1,419

county	Jack Daly	Johnnie C. Mayfield	Leslie Merritt
STOKES	722	461	1,110
SURRY	425	391	641
SWAIN	52	68	114
TRANSYLVANIA	506	469	813
TYRRELL	34	16	22
UNION	1,238	877	1,531
VANCE	103	48	121
WAKE	6,053	2,249	14,672
WARREN	73	39	67
WASHINGTON	57	30	53
WATAUGA	462	355	465
WAYNE	1,096	491	1,167
WILKES	1,659	1,357	2,365
WILSON	462	229	437
YADKIN	1,183	953	1,425
YANCEY	312	327	293
<i>total</i>	80,916	52,317	111,085

2000 Democratic Primary for State Treasurer

county	Richard S. James	Richard Moore
ALAMANCE	1,699	4,077
ALEXANDER	399	634
ALLEGHANY	288	538
ANSON	1,024	1,621
ASHE	409	775
AVERY	86	153
BEAUFORT	1,782	2,452
BERTIE	934	1,327
BLADEN	1,259	3,536
BRUNSWICK	1,539	3,087
BUNCOMBE	3,179	7,485
BURKE	1,305	2,187
CABARRUS	1,637	3,326
CALDWELL	618	1,258
CAMDEN	501	420
CARTERET	1,494	2,237
CASWELL	814	1,676
CATAWBA	1,535	2,419
CHATHAM	1,641	4,000
CHEROKEE	315	432
CHOWAN	268	459
CLAY	78	154
CLEVELAND	2,870	3,456
COLUMBUS	1,971	5,322
CRAVEN	1,380	3,410
CUMBERLAND	5,751	10,781
CURRITUCK	568	617
DARE	1,058	1,502

county	Richard S. James	Richard Moore
DAVIDSON	1,504	2,842
DAVIE	476	863
DUPLIN	1,913	2,592
DURHAM	2,812	14,871
EDGECOMBE	1,100	4,769
FORSYTH	4,453	8,889
FRANKLIN	743	3,565
GASTON	1,515	3,375
GATES	467	457
GRAHAM	128	209
GRANVILLE	586	4,598
GREENE	735	1,631
GUILFORD	8,096	16,295
HALIFAX	1,049	4,581
HARNETT	1,389	4,549
HAYWOOD	1,812	2,469
HENDERSON	937	1,205
HERTFORD	703	1,623
HOKE	590	1,938
HYDE	400	526
IREDELL	1,818	2,753
JACKSON	484	1,118
JOHNSTON	1,496	5,686
JONES	423	987
LEE	1,263	4,049
LENOIR	2,248	3,607
LINCOLN	1,772	2,279
MACON	523	743

2000 Democratic Primary for State Treasurer

county	Richard S. James	Richard Moore
MADISON	432	1,171
MARTIN	1,625	1,416
MCDOWELL	837	1,039
MECKLENBURG	6,145	11,940
MITCHELL	71	111
MONTGOMERY	998	1,270
MOORE	904	2,419
NASH	1,455	4,950
NEW HANOVER	3,486	6,295
NORTHAMPTON	727	3,153
ONSLOW	2,891	2,607
ORANGE	1,779	6,607
PAMLICO	447	847
PASQUOTANK	859	1,391
PENDER	1,143	1,332
PERQUIMANS	487	784
PERSON	788	2,921
PITT	4,334	6,241
POLK	372	547
RANDOLPH	869	1,661
RICHMOND	1,303	2,973
ROBESON	2,411	10,657
ROCKINGHAM	1,854	3,066
ROWAN	1,373	2,552
RUTHERFORD	712	1,098
SAMPSON	1,333	3,168
SCOTLAND	488	2,036
STANLY	1,464	2,883

county	Richard S. James	Richard Moore
STOKES	667	929
SURRY	915	1,995
SWAIN	152	375
TRANSYLVANIA	496	1,037
TYRRELL	234	374
UNION	1,213	2,672
VANCE	681	3,411
WAKE	6,787	30,568
WARREN	611	2,404
WASHINGTON	842	898
WATAUGA	722	1,310
WAYNE	2,744	4,772
WILKES	890	1,562
WILSON	1,115	2,888
YADKIN	389	603
YANCEY	531	814
<i>total</i>	<i>138,413</i>	<i>316,157</i>

2000 Democratic Primary for State Agriculture

county	Graham Boyd	Bobby McLamb	Meg Scott Phipps	Norris Tolson
ALAMANCE	1,073	601	5,243	393
ALEXANDER	294	103	572	145
ALLEGHANY	248	69	435	183
ANSON	760	348	1,161	512
ASHE	398	88	651	167
AVERY	81	24	116	47
BEAUFORT	3,620	259	731	369
BERTIE	867	317	1,138	342
BLADEN	2,733	747	1,099	725
BRUNSWICK	1,869	1,059	1,517	673
BUNCOMBE	4,264	1,226	4,865	1,607
BURKE	1,136	537	1,478	537
CABARRUS	1,061	927	2,248	648
CALDWELL	549	178	896	351
CAMDEN	384	165	196	331
CARTERET	1,312	407	1,807	583
CASWELL	1,092	258	1,183	285
CATAWBA	958	593	2,058	579
CHATHAM	1,519	730	3,378	701
CHEROKEE	304	76	301	91
CHOWAN	370	138	301	219
CLAY	53	32	123	43
CLEVELAND	1,492	1,114	3,302	1,200
COLUMBUS	3,193	1,002	1,380	2,585
CRAVEN	1,312	479	2,035	1,685
CUMBERLAND	4,048	5,802	5,675	2,107
CURRITUCK	458	198	273	370
DARE	827	549	946	551

Commissioner

county	Graham Boyd	Bobby McLamb	Meg Scott Phipps	Norris Tolson
DAVIDSON	1,274	503	2,434	460
DAVIE	372	187	695	199
DUPLIN	1,674	880	1,550	662
DURHAM	2,324	1,252	14,229	1,377
EDGECOMBE	609	262	531	5,196
FORSYTH	2,803	1,394	8,480	2,149
FRANKLIN	1,253	967	1,453	622
GASTON	1,096	678	2,836	725
GATES	397	176	245	170
GRAHAM	148	39	136	30
GRANVILLE	2,683	418	1,399	444
GREENE	1,083	353	591	694
GUILFORD	5,755	2,556	18,558	2,235
HALIFAX	2,127	688	1,668	1,275
HARNETT	1,021	2,871	1,979	437
HAYWOOD	2,267	657	877	969
HENDERSON	1,011	288	678	250
HERTFORD	793	366	755	604
HOKE	645	751	1,273	499
HYDE	586	91	326	126
IREDELL	1,466	466	2,455	597
JACKSON	488	245	664	345
JOHNSTON	1,681	1,668	3,156	1,068
JONES	538	171	306	498
LEE	1,530	1,133	2,491	682
LENOIR	2,414	1,137	1,959	751
LINCOLN	1,304	445	1,969	527
MACON	644	241	408	199

2000 Democratic Primary for State Agriculture

county	Graham Boyd	Bobby McLamb	Meg Scott Phipps	Norris Tolson
MADISON	600	223	705	237
MARTIN	1,538	288	850	788
MCDOWELL	971	201	513	281
MECKLENBURG	3,715	1,843	10,550	3,816
MITCHELL	56	16	106	21
MONTGOMERY	709	237	1,198	310
MOORE	1,023	359	1,668	378
NASH	1,429	734	1,638	3,045
NEW HANOVER	3,162	1,807	5,031	1,196
NORTHAMPTON	983	297	563	2,444
ONSLow	1,981	875	2,041	588
ORANGE	1,483	659	6,345	1,489
PAMLICO	392	124	689	232
PASQUOTANK	673	377	624	705
PENDER	915	442	934	351
PERQUIMANS	388	139	246	655
PERSON	1,389	452	1,497	412
PITT	4,984	1,267	3,230	2,310
POLK	288	163	408	138
RANDOLPH	783	281	1,437	303
RICHMOND	1,149	870	1,858	895
ROBESON	5,560	2,555	3,266	2,008
ROCKINGHAM	1,718	572	2,313	716
ROWAN	992	436	2,170	670
RUTHERFORD	628	247	717	372
SAMPSON	891	1,748	1,864	378
SCOTLAND	529	429	1,603	314
STANLY	971	585	2,631	610

Commissioner

county	Graham Boyd	Bobby McLamb	Meg Scott Phipps	Norris Tolson
STOKES	522	155	750	322
SURRY	771	327	1,635	487
SWAIN	163	52	251	126
TRANSYLVANIA	681	217	517	214
TYRRELL	315	107	208	90
UNION	927	426	2,359	433
VANCE	1,421	432	1,449	431
WAKE	5,650	4,008	23,543	7,501
WARREN	1,195	243	1,378	223
WASHINGTON	1,133	228	294	249
WATAUGA	476	326	1,128	377
WAYNE	2,525	1,741	2,518	1,103
WILKES	694	170	1,544	287
WILSON	1,202	702	1,005	1,514
YADKIN	312	82	566	135
YANCEY	585	185	553	151
<i>total</i>	<i>133,594</i>	<i>65,520</i>	<i>208,229</i>	<i>79,942</i>

2000 Republican Primary for State Agriculture

county	Tom Davidson	Billy Guthrie	Elbie Powers	David Rouzer	Frank T. Tadlock
ALAMANCE	394	656	271	674	203
ALEXANDER	319	234	80	134	72
ALLEGHANY	99	71	26	49	39
ANSON	61	48	20	15	33
ASHE	325	199	159	143	85
AVERY	407	321	127	635	82
BEAUFORT	441	578	90	118	104
BERTIE	28	51	5	6	14
BLADEN	124	144	34	54	37
BRUNSWICK	473	478	238	189	302
BUNCOMBE	1,668	1,354	435	948	484
BURKE	676	501	204	281	176
CABARRUS	676	648	242	327	952
CALDWELL	602	499	189	327	147
CAMDEN	26	18	6	9	20
CARTERET	499	1,918	151	192	146
CASWELL	86	85	38	18	12
CATAWBA	1,981	1,622	624	1,139	318
CHATHAM	528	409	169	135	88
CHEROKEE	281	163	47	41	47
CHOWAN	70	77	20	14	16
CLAY	133	47	18	15	12
CLEVELAND	783	556	264	135	209
COLUMBUS	227	161	45	58	61
CRAVEN	532	657	207	244	306
CUMBERLAND	1,314	1,776	480	423	364
CURRITUCK	82	78	35	5	19
DARE	315	273	122	67	94

Commissioner

Steve

Troxler

1,448

152

70

38

273

326

274

8

46

504

1,445

629

1,266

403

11

355

493

992

571

111

35

92

375

105

472

774

41

198

2000 Republican Primary for State Agriculture

county	Tom Davidson	Billy Guthrie	Elbie Powers	David Rouzer	Frank T. Tadlock
DAVIDSON	1,120	741	467	673	419
DAVIE	610	535	437	519	481
DUPLIN	381	288	99	100	86
DURHAM	1,020	743	268	647	146
EDGECOMBE	142	169	22	30	23
FORSYTH	2,274	1,711	884	1,114	591
FRANKLIN	307	267	54	99	33
GASTON	1,148	1,012	379	556	424
GATES	24	12	8	4	5
GRAHAM	114	47	21	34	28
GRANVILLE	155	211	43	22	25
GREENE	30	65	23	24	24
GUILFORD	2,280	2,219	1,073	732	536
HALIFAX	146	132	35	37	22
HARNETT	516	554	144	225	153
HAYWOOD	353	294	90	80	45
HENDERSON	1,947	1,198	436	988	276
HERTFORD	72	52	10	9	16
HOKE	79	128	31	15	8
HYDE	29	16	7	9	9
IREDELL	1,242	673	352	661	391
JACKSON	162	115	45	39	37
JOHNSTON	1,195	1,263	316	1,041	263
JONES	29	44	22	15	6
LEE	503	537	207	105	98
LENOIR	314	345	65	73	59
LINCOLN	948	765	357	298	242
MACON	262	148	243	42	43

Commissioner

Steve
Troxler

2,275

1,057

230

974

86

3,788

339

799

11

115

123

38

11,309

72

578

230

852

17

54

13

1,048

111

1,002

24

464

213

508

156

2000 Republican Primary for State Agriculture

county	Tom Davidson	Billy Guthrie	Elbie Powers	David Rouzer	Frank T. Tadlock
MADISON	209	181	57	57	40
MARTIN	110	108	15	10	38
MCDOWELL	305	260	56	95	262
MECKLENBURG	5,841	2,659	1,570	2,478	1,437
MITCHELL	470	377	135	285	59
MONTGOMERY	153	130	45	19	57
MOORE	1,128	997	364	842	178
NASH	479	671	116	168	124
NEW HANOVER	1,568	1,739	566	585	678
NORTHAMPTON	41	24	7	14	4
ONSLOW	571	1,200	275	224	131
ORANGE	520	478	157	218	80
PAMLICO	86	111	25	52	36
PASQUOTANK	94	75	32	29	123
PENDER	262	259	93	52	103
PERQUIMANS	64	79	25	27	78
PERSON	197	310	65	44	28
PITT	786	865	183	189	301
POLK	215	169	70	83	85
RANDOLPH	742	691	349	371	186
RICHMOND	140	101	41	24	61
ROBESON	197	158	84	61	54
ROCKINGHAM	227	279	124	93	39
ROWAN	387	250	199	952	3,259
RUTHERFORD	437	213	98	79	110
SAMPSON	875	724	571	300	301
SCOTLAND	104	78	31	21	24
STANLY	837	676	384	428	633

Commissioner

Steve
Troxler

146

50

265

3,883

361

159

1,063

500

2,162

19

418

593

54

50

186

47

191

393

250

1,875

139

105

1,634

629

241

344

42

841

2000 Republican Primary for State Agriculture

county	Tom Davidson	Billy Guthrie	Elbie Powers	David Rouzer	Frank T. Tadlock
STOKES	837	676	384	428	633
SURRY	329	281	135	117	101
SWAIN	87	44	28	17	21
TRANSYLVANIA	465	384	149	170	149
TYRRELL	18	25	4	7	9
UNION	973	681	325	509	467
VANCE	99	89	20	8	10
WAKE	5,684	4,459	1,391	3,521	1,096
WARREN	48	52	18	17	13
WASHINGTON	48	44	6	9	13
WATAUGA	365	255	115	177	69
WAYNE	769	856	181	224	315
WILKES	1,191	975	423	443	198
WILSON	274	264	48	226	55
YADKIN	654	580	249	350	135
YANCEY	301	190	48	162	19
total	58,189	50,386	19,098	28,134	20,020

Commissioner

Steve
Troxler

841

552

27

435

10

663

69

5,826

30

19

332

432

2,206

311

1,785

215

66,257

2000 Democratic Primary for State Labor

county	Doug Berger	Dana Cope	George Parrott
ALAMANCE	1,585	1,932	5,685
ALEXANDER	432	382	223
ALLEGHANY	363	229	203
ANSON	1,133	895	604
ASHE	585	404	188
AVERY	79	92	50
BEAUFORT	1,700	1,167	1,312
BERTIE	594	361	1,245
BLADEN	1,246	1,167	2,328
BRUNSWICK	1,422	1,793	1,341
BUNCOMBE	4,172	3,717	2,428
BURKE	1,730	995	704
CABARRUS	1,677	1,532	1,144
CALDWELL	651	648	519
CAMDEN	355	259	327
CARTERET	1,216	841	1,789
CASWELL	1,079	688	774
CATAWBA	1,423	1,624	873
CHATHAM	2,447	2,044	907
CHEROKEE	342	234	149
CHOWAN	292	230	310
CLAY	110	87	33
CLEVELAND	2,149	2,444	1,463
COLUMBUS	2,233	1,912	3,154
CRAVEN	2,076	1,203	1,773
CUMBERLAND	4,866	6,451	4,332
CURRITUCK	423	376	407
DARE	668	809	1,119

Commissioner

county	Doug Berger	Dana Cope	George Parrott
DAVIDSON	1,395	1,815	1,081
DAVIE	412	601	314
DUPLIN	1,562	1,153	1,608
DURHAM	11,121	3,681	1,786
EDGECOMBE	1,909	1,134	2,539
FORSYTH	4,819	4,809	3,206
FRANKLIN	2,482	979	657
GASTON	1,608	1,876	1,436
GATES	397	295	212
GRAHAM	154	104	94
GRANVILLE	2,016	1,132	1,197
GREENE	675	667	980
GUILFORD	7,613	8,092	8,183
HALIFAX	1,807	1,225	2,399
HARNETT	2,162	1,914	1,402
HAYWOOD	1,793	1,524	933
HENDERSON	834	806	402
HERTFORD	790	448	856
HOKE	591	953	1,305
HYDE	272	294	374
IREDELL	1,570	1,824	1,149
JACKSON	594	676	368
JOHNSTON	3,008	2,048	1,459
JONES	649	328	438
LEE	1,744	1,840	1,217
LENOIR	1,592	1,268	3,173
LINCOLN	1,574	1,497	853
MACON	650	409	231

2000 Democratic Primary for State Labor

county	Doug Berger	Dana Cope	George Parrott
MADISON	711	520	344
MARTIN	881	660	1,292
MCDOWELL	757	616	439
MECKLENBURG	9,376	5,433	2,640
MITCHELL	61	84	39
MONTGOMERY	825	860	524
MOORE	1,181	1,103	708
NASH	2,441	1,752	1,700
NEW HANOVER	3,722	3,922	2,109
NORTHAMPTON	2,411	548	803
ONslow	1,521	1,706	1,563
ORANGE	4,612	2,552	954
PAMLICO	460	269	455
PASQUOTANK	542	956	731
PENDER	1,086	584	643
PERQUIMANS	564	253	436
PERSON	1,274	1,081	708
PITT	3,892	2,748	3,459
POLK	392	260	259
RANDOLPH	856	1,096	536
RICHMOND	1,696	1,541	970
ROBESON	4,807	3,722	3,833
ROCKINGHAM	2,605	1,541	676
ROWAN	1,380	1,373	1,118
RUTHERFORD	852	576	462
SAMPSON	1,936	1,217	1,173
SCOTLAND	655	673	1,184
STANLY	1,342	1,536	1,379

Commissioner

county	Doug Berger	Dana Cope	George Parrott
STOKES	741	546	319
SURRY	1,193	933	685
SWAIN	228	191	159
TRANSYLVANIA	570	621	334
TYRRELL	159	187	270
UNION	1,284	1,192	1,350
VANCE	1,621	879	836
WAKE	14,603	10,460	8,642
WARREN	1,434	715	622
WASHINGTON	730	404	578
WATAUGA	925	632	445
WAYNE	2,159	2,392	2,595
WILKES	851	904	633
WILSON	1,413	928	1,309
YADKIN	364	374	237
YANCEY	627	443	331
<i>total</i>	<i>174,581</i>	<i>138,891</i>	<i>125,718</i>

2000 Republican Primary for State Labor

county	Cherie Killian Berry	John G. Miller	Carl D. Southard	Mac Wetherman
ALAMANCE	901	1,029	336	1,115
ALEXANDER	577	257	65	135
ALLEGHANY	85	135	45	75
ANSON	78	78	31	27
ASHE	431	476	115	140
AVERY	579	531	152	448
BEAUFORT	511	609	124	298
BERTIE	27	47	8	15
BLADEN	137	120	35	129
BRUNSWICK	885	605	323	397
BUNCOMBE	2,466	1,938	647	1,110
BURKE	1,146	664	264	346
CABARRUS	1,361	1,423	369	632
CALDWELL	1,123	617	206	244
CAMDEN	31	30	11	14
CARTERET	1,092	873	367	527
CASWELL	237	23	61	90
CATAWBA	5,137	1,118	401	616
CHATHAM	721	733	130	247
CHEROKEE	299	196	71	125
CHOWAN	83	86	22	12
CLAY	131	109	25	51
CLEVELAND	766	692	391	398
COLUMBUS	187	255	91	125
CRAVEN	860	799	316	436
CUMBERLAND	1,882	1,701	540	899
CURRITUCK	94	109	39	28
DARE	454	340	142	144

Commissioner

county	Cherie Killian Berry	John G. Miller	Carl D. Southard	Mac Wetherman
DAVIDSON	1,558	1,466	589	1,878
DAVIE	1,055	895	475	1,244
DUPLIN	343	455	96	167
DURHAM	1,316	1,313	308	517
EDGECOMBE	118	209	56	72
FORSYTH	3,576	1,958	1,305	3,739
FRANKLIN	350	369	177	188
GASTON	2,143	1,329	365	551
GATES	28	24	7	11
GRAHAM	89	132	73	53
GRANVILLE	231	177	54	108
GREENE	51	84	21	40
GUILFORD	4,900	4,255	152	129
HALIFAX	173	162	47	61
HARNETT	732	838	164	358
HAYWOOD	386	344	139	221
HENDERSON	2,276	1,672	582	932
HERTFORD	88	144	18	46
HOKE	129	107	38	45
HYDE	26	31	4	16
IREDELL	1,448	1,289	423	1,025
JACKSON	208	160	65	67
JOHNSTON	1,660	1,885	435	910
JONES	39	45	24	20
LEE	616	703	206	306
LENOIR	333	399	140	178
LINCOLN	2,332	698	157	250
MACON	311	248	153	130

2000 Republican Primary for State Labor

county	Cherie Killian Berry	John G. Miller	Carl D. Southard	Mac Wetherman
MADISON	226	252	87	124
MARTIN	97	154	17	39
MCDOWELL	447	417	111	202
MECKLENBURG	8,229	4,916	1,175	2,807
MITCHELL	510	554	125	436
MONTGOMERY	222	199	52	85
MOORE	2,026	1,205	532	562
NASH	678	804	170	361
NEW HANOVER	3,285	1,909	605	1,445
NORTHAMPTON	32	38	11	19
ONSLOW	920	898	347	555
ORANGE	837	620	208	332
PAMLICO	137	104	67	54
PASQUOTANK	149	119	45	73
PENDER	413	288	81	180
PERQUIMANS	115	92	42	64
PERSON	280	297	75	137
PITT	810	1,006	287	552
POLK	276	248	135	230
RANDOLPH	1,409	1,255	448	896
RICHMOND	217	136	66	81
ROBESON	232	220	74	132
ROCKINGHAM	710	539	446	395
ROWAN	1,376	2,316	389	828
RUTHERFORD	546	245	136	254
SAMPSON	780	1,279	290	468
SCOTLAND	117	89	42	39
STANLY	1,246	1,345	502	651

Commissioner

county	Cherie Killian Berry	John G. Miller	Carl D. Southard	Mac Wetherman
STOKES	735	571	405	560
SURRY	433	447	250	402
SWAIN	91	40	39	25
TRANSYLVANIA	630	493	233	336
TYRRELL	25	29	6	14
UNION	1,181	1,204	374	749
VANCE	96	120	24	36
WAKE	8,492	6,994	1,724	3,813
WARREN	67	61	23	28
WASHINGTON	51	62	8	16
WATAUGA	537	440	124	189
WAYNE	982	972	275	436
WILKES	1,801	1,512	493	1,331
WILSON	411	391	95	188
YADKIN	864	858	392	1,509
YANCEY	287	335	83	241
<i>total</i>	92,695	74,127	25,135	49,468

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Population Data

North Carolina's population according to the 1790 Census, the first one ever conducted in the state, totaled 393,751. In the two centuries since then, North Carolina's population has increased steadily. The state's population topped 1 million between 1860 and 1870 and had doubled to 2 million between 1900 and 1910. Subsequent censuses recorded more than 3 million residents in 1930, 4 million in 1950 and 5 million in 1970.

The 1990 Census counted 6,632,448 residents of North Carolina, a 12.8 percent increase over the 1980 Census total. The state gained roughly 752,000 new residents between 1980 and 1990. It had gained 796,000 between 1970 and 1980. Slightly over half of the state's population increase in the 1980s came from net migration as more people moved into the state than moved out of it. The slower population growth rate during the 1980s was due to smaller net migration (a 5.32 percent decrease compared to net migration recorded between 1970 and 1980) and a rise in death rates due to the overall aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" population, despite a rise in average life expectancy. Natural births, however, increased throughout the 1980s.

North Carolina had 50 incorporated municipalities with populations of 10,000 or greater according to the 1990 Census. One of these municipalities — Kannapolis in Rowan and Cabarrus counties — had been incorporated since the 1980 Census. Six other state municipalities broke the 10,000 population barrier between 1980 and 1990 — Carrboro in Orange County, Graham in Alamance County, Kernersville in Forsyth and Guilford counties, Matthews and Mint Hill in Mecklenburg County and Tarboro in Edgecombe County. Charlotte was the state's largest city in 1990, recording 395,934 residents. Raleigh was the state's second-largest city in 1990 with 212,092 residents, while Greensboro was the third-largest with 183,894 residents.

Much of the population gains in the state's largest municipalities during the 1980s came through annexation. Eight incorporated municipalities annexed more than 10 square miles each between 1980 and 1990. Charlotte annexed 35.8 square miles containing 45,000 residents (1990 Census figures), followed by Raleigh with 34.2 square miles containing 49,000 residents, Durham with 26.9 square miles containing 21,000 residents and Cary with 21.1 square miles containing 16,000 residents. Dare County recorded the largest percentage gain of population in the state in the 1990 Census, growing 70 percent between 1980 and 1990. Brunswick County tallied the second-highest percentage growth in the 1990 Census, its population rising 42.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. Wake County had the third-highest percentage population growth in the 1990 Census, 40.5 percent between 1980 and 1990.

POPULATION DATA

Nineteen of North Carolina's 100 counties lost population between 1980 and 1990. This trend was up significantly from the period 1970-80, when only three counties recorded net population losses. Anson County showed the steepest percentage decline — 8.5 percent fewer residents in 1990 than 1980 (roughly 2,100 fewer people). Sampson County had the largest drop in absolute population, losing 2,390 residents between 1980 and 1990.

North Carolina's population growth has continued into the new century. An interim population estimate conducted by the federal government and the State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning placed North Carolina's total population at 7,650,699 as of July, 1999. The estimate placed North Carolina's net gain in population since the 1990 Census at 1,018,251 — an increase of 15.4 percent. The count estimated 968,736 live births between 1990-99 and 586,190 deaths during the same period. North Carolina also continued to attract new residents from outside the state. The 1999 estimate placed net migration statewide at 635,705 new residents since the 1990 Census — an increase of 9.6 percent in ten years.

Much of that growth occurred in urban areas. While Mecklenburg County remained the state's most populated county (642,245 in 1999 — an increase of 25.6 percent over 1990 Census figures) in the 1999 estimate, Wake County's population had jumped 38.9 percent, the highest growth rate recorded by any county in the state. By 1999, Wake County's population had reached 592,218 and the county remained the second most populous in North Carolina. Guilford County remained the third most populous county with 393,423 residents in 1999 — a 13.2 percent increase since 1990. The State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning provided the following analysis of growth in the state's urban areas between 1990 and 1999:

Certified estimates of the population of North Carolina Counties for July 1, 1999 were released in August of 2000 by the State Demographer. According to these estimates, the metropolitan areas in North Carolina as a whole grew faster from 1990 to 1999 than did the non-metropolitan areas. As a whole, the rate of net migration into the metropolitan areas was more positive than that into the non-metropolitan areas. However, there were vast differences between individual areas.

The Wilmington area, the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area and the North Carolina portion of the Norfolk-Newport News-Virginia Beach area showed the largest rates of growth, each a little less than twice the state growth rate. The North Carolina portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area grew roughly 40 percent faster than the state. The Greenville area grew about 16 percent faster than the state. The Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point area grew slightly slower than the state as a whole. The Asheville, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, and Rocky Mount areas all grew somewhat slower than the state as a whole. The Jacksonville metropolitan area lost population during this time period.

Within some of the multicounty metropolitan areas, there were vast differences in growth. Within the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area, both Johnston and Wake counties grew more than three times as fast as Durham County and both had over six times the rate of net migration that Durham County had. Within the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area, Union County grew more than nine times as fast as Gaston County, which had net out-migration. Within the Rocky Mount area, Nash County grew a little faster than the state; Edgecombe County lost population.

Both the Fayetteville and the Jacksonville metropolitan areas have the same unusual population growth pattern, extremely large numbers of births combined with net out-migration. Each of these areas contains a large military base. Thus, one may assume that as population is rotated through the bases, more than one family may live in the same housing unit during the growth period. If a family enters the county, experiences a birth, and leaves the county, the effect is one birth and one net out-migrant. Thus, the net migration for these areas becomes meaningless by itself.

For more information on North Carolina's population and other demographic information, visit the State Demographic Unit's Web site at www.ospl.state.nc.us/demog.

The Office of State Planning provides a wide variety of statistical data on North Carolina to the public. For more information, visit the office's Web site at www.ospl.state.nc.us.

The following tables of population data were compiled by the State Demographics Unit of the Office of State Planning.

1999 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 1999 estimate	April 1990 census	growth	percent growth	1990-1999 births
ALAMANCE	124,042	108,213	15,829	14.6	14,306
ALEXANDER	32,530	27,544	4,986	18.1	3,558
ALLEGHANY	9,966	9,590	376	3.9	897
ANSON	23,844	23,474	370	1.6	3,264
ASHE	23,966	22,209	1,757	7.9	2,206
AVERY	15,964	14,867	1,097	7.4	1,708
BEAUFORT	44,158	42,283	1,875	4.4	5,403
BERTIE	19,830	20,388	-558	-2.7	2,606
BLADEN	30,924	28,663	2,261	7.9	3,962
BRUNSWICK	69,577	50,985	18,592	36.5	6,830
BUNCOMBE	194,353	174,357	19,996	11.5	21,619
BURKE	84,583	75,740	8,843	11.7	9,824
CABARRUS	125,051	98,935	26,116	26.4	14,312
CALDWELL	75,882	70,709	5,173	7.3	9,209
CAMDEN	6,748	5,904	844	14.3	659
CARTERET	59,120	52,407	6,713	12.8	5,976
CASWELL	22,440	20,662	1,778	8.6	2,347
CATAWBA	134,128	118,412	15,716	13.3	16,440
CHATHAM	47,264	38,979	8,285	21.3	5,350
CHEROKEE	23,072	20,170	2,902	14.4	2,292
CHOWAN	14,036	13,506	530	3.9	1,758
CLAY	8,412	7,155	1,257	17.6	624
CLEVELAND	92,590	84,958	7,632	9.0	12,058
COLUMBUS	52,476	49,587	2,889	5.8	7,007

1990-1999 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
10,736	3,570	12,259	11.3	ALAMANCE
2,254	1,304	3,682	13.4	ALEXANDER
1,151	-254	630	6.6	ALLEGHANY
2,519	745	-375	-1.6	ANSON
2,470	-264	2,021	9.1	ASHE
1,537	171	926	6.2	AVERY
4,773	630	1,245	2.9	BEAUFORT
2,337	269	-827	-4.1	BERTIE
3,250	712	1,549	5.4	BLADEN
5,317	1,513	17,079	33.5	BRUNSWICK
18,568	3,051	16,945	9.7	BUNCOMBE
6,828	2,996	5,847	7.7	BURKE
8,854	5,458	20,658	20.9	CABARRUS
6,082	3,127	2,046	2.9	CALDWELL
567	92	752	12.7	CAMDEN
5,153	823	5,890	11.2	CARTERET
2,080	267	1,511	7.3	CASWELL
10,303	6,137	9,579	8.1	CATAWBA
3,778	1,572	6,713	17.2	CHATHAM
2,318	-26	2,928	14.5	CHEROKEE
1,592	166	364	2.7	CHOWAN
817	-193	1,450	20.3	CLAY
8,452	3,606	4,026	4.7	CLEVELAND
5,282	1,725	1,164	2.3	COLUMBUS

1999 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 1999 estimate	April 1990 census	growth	percent growth	1990-1999 births
CRAVEN	89,730	81,812	7,918	9.7	14,432
CUMBERLAND	291,897	274,713	17,184	6.3	52,345
CURRITUCK	17,496	13,736	3,760	27.4	1,705
DARE	28,918	22,746	6,172	27.1	2,815
DAVIDSON	142,722	126,688	16,034	12.7	16,563
DAVIE	32,968	27,859	5,109	18.3	3,389
DUPLIN	44,502	39,995	4,507	11.3	6,281
DURHAM	203,357	181,844	21,513	11.8	28,874
EDGECOMBE	54,034	56,692	-2,658	-4.7	8,250
FORSYTH	291,846	265,855	25,991	9.8	37,856
FRANKLIN	45,332	36,414	8,918	24.5	5,084
GASTON	181,362	174,769	6,593	3.8	24,193
GATES	10,114	9,305	809	8.7	1,055
GRAHAM	7,522	7,196	326	4.5	855
GRANVILLE	45,450	38,341	7,109	18.5	5,164
GREENE	18,298	15,384	2,914	18.9	2,017
GUILFORD	393,423	347,431	45,992	13.2	48,717
HALIFAX	54,752	55,516	-764	-1.4	7,758
HARNETT	85,305	67,833	17,472	25.8	11,999
HAYWOOD	52,096	46,948	5,148	11.0	5,009
HENDERSON	82,365	69,747	12,618	18.1	8,034
HERTFORD	21,260	22,317	-1,057	-4.7	2,872
HOKE	31,102	22,856	8,246	36.1	4,630
HYDE	5,611	5,411	200	3.7	577
IREDELL	117,804	93,205	24,599	26.4	13,653
JACKSON	29,806	26,835	2,971	11.1	2,933
JOHNSTON	112,154	81,306	30,848	37.9	14,143
JONES	9,305	9,361	-56	-0.6	1,076

1990-1999 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
6,578	7,854	64	0.1	CRAVEN
16,050	36,295	-19,111	-7.0	CUMBERLAND
1,372	333	3,427	24.9	CURRITUCK
1,769	1,046	5,126	22.5	DARE
10,646	5,917	10,117	8.0	DAVIDSON
2,594	795	4,314	15.5	DAVIE
4,516	1,765	2,742	6.9	DUPLIN
14,923	13,951	7,562	4.2	DURHAM
5,761	2,489	-5,147	-9.1	EDGECOMBE
23,521	14,335	11,656	4.4	FORSYTH
3,617	1,467	7,451	20.5	FRANKLIN
16,040	8,153	-1,560	-0.9	GASTON
1,012	43	766	8.2	GATES
797	58	268	3.7	GRAHAM
3,767	1,397	5,712	14.9	GRANVILLE
1,369	648	2,266	14.7	GREENE
29,910	18,807	27,185	7.8	GUILFORD
6,122	1,636	-2,400	-4.3	HALIFAX
6,149	5,850	11,622	17.1	HARNETT
5,257	-248	5,396	11.5	HAYWOOD
8,854	-820	13,438	19.3	HENDERSON
2,484	388	-1,445	-6.5	HERTFORD
1,852	2,778	5,468	23.9	HOKE
630	-53	253	4.7	HYDE
8,848	4,805	19,794	21.2	IREDELL
2,427	506	2,465	9.2	JACKSON
8,001	6,142	24,706	30.4	JOHNSTON
972	104	-160	-1.7	JONES

1999 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 1999 estimate	April 1990 census	growth	percent growth	1990-1999 births
LEE	49,247	41,370	7,877	19.0	6,654
LENOIR	58,208	57,274	934	1.6	7,998
LINCOLN	60,080	50,319	9,761	19.4	6,981
MCDOWELL	40,644	35,681	4,963	13.9	4,391
MACON	28,630	23,504	5,126	21.8	2,470
MADISON	18,978	16,953	2,025	11.9	1,909
MARTIN	25,708	25,078	630	2.5	3,234
MECKLENBURG	642,245	511,211	131,034	25.6	86,196
MITCHELL	14,690	14,433	257	1.8	1,508
MONTGOMERY	24,988	23,359	1,629	7.0	3,489
MOORE	72,308	59,000	13,308	22.6	7,643
NASH	89,064	76,677	12,387	16.2	11,169
NEW HANOVER	148,822	120,284	28,538	23.7	16,920
NORTHAMPTON	20,949	21,004	-55	-0.3	2,540
ONSLOW	148,286	149,838	-1,552	-1.0	30,042
ORANGE	109,746	93,662	16,084	17.2	10,562
PAMLICO	12,602	11,368	1,234	10.9	1,109
PASQUOTANK	34,650	31,298	3,352	10.7	4,194
PENDER	38,971	28,855	10,116	35.1	4,057
PERQUIMANS	10,872	10,447	425	4.1	1,103
PERSON	33,664	30,180	3,484	11.5	3,988
PITT	127,879	108,480	19,399	17.9	16,266
POLK	16,925	14,458	2,467	17.1	1,505
RANDOLPH	126,316	106,546	19,770	18.6	14,832

1990-1999 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
3,976	2,678	5,199	12.6	LEE
6,128	1,870	-936	-1.6	LENOIR
4,264	2,717	7,044	14.0	LINCOLN
3,473	918	4,045	11.3	MCDOWELL
2,986	-516	5,642	24.0	MACON
1,847	62	1,963	11.6	MADISON
2,635	599	31	0.1	MARTIN
37,425	48,771	82,263	16.1	MECKLENBURG
1,679	-171	428	3.0	MITCHELL
2,152	1,337	292	1.3	MONTGOMERY
6,797	846	12,462	21.1	MOORE
7,308	3,861	8,526	11.1	NASH
10,942	5,978	22,560	18.8	NEW HANOVER
2,436	104	-159	-0.8	NORTHAMPTON
6,111	23,931	-25,483	-17.0	ONSLOW
5,548	5,014	11,070	11.8	ORANGE
1,263	-154	1,388	12.2	PAMLICO
3,132	1,062	2,290	7.3	PASQUOTANK
2,988	1,069	9,047	31.4	PENDER
1,222	-119	544	5.2	PERQUIMANS
2,982	1,006	2,478	8.2	PERSON
8,796	7,470	11,929	11.0	PITT
2,107	-602	3,069	21.2	POLK
8,798	6,034	13,736	12.9	RANDOLPH

1999 Certified County Population Estimates

county	July 1999 estimate	April 1990 census	growth	percent growth	1990-1999 births
RICHMOND	45,158	44,511	647	1.5	6,304
ROBESON	115,333	105,170	10,163	9.7	18,229
ROCKINGHAM	89,745	86,064	3,681	4.3	10,636
ROWAN	125,800	110,605	15,195	13.7	14,286
RUTHERFORD	60,508	56,956	3,552	6.2	7,439
SAMPSON	54,155	47,297	6,858	14.5	6,968
SCOTLAND	34,824	33,763	1,061	3.1	5,234
STANLY	56,082	51,765	4,317	8.3	6,605
STOKES	43,700	37,224	6,476	17.4	4,590
SURRY	68,843	61,704	7,139	11.6	8,014
SWAIN	12,311	11,268	1,043	9.3	1,571
TRANSYLVANIA	28,353	25,520	2,833	11.1	2,654
TYRRELL	4,025	3,856	169	4.4	398
UNION	115,344	84,210	31,134	37.0	15,051
VANCE	42,271	38,892	3,379	8.7	6,111
WAKE	592,218	426,311	165,907	38.9	72,744
WARREN	18,978	17,265	1,713	9.9	1,938
WASHINGTON	12,850	13,997	-1,147	-8.2	1,814
WATAUGA	40,791	36,952	3,839	10.4	3,266
WAYNE	112,954	104,666	8,288	7.9	15,194
WILKES	63,760	59,393	4,367	7.4	7,278
WILSON	69,772	66,061	3,711	5.6	9,451
YADKIN	36,124	30,488	5,636	18.5	4,013
YANCEY	16,841	15,419	1,422	9.2	1,694
<i>total</i>	<i>7,650,699</i>	<i>6,632,448</i>	<i>1,018,251</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>968,736</i>

1990-1999 deaths	natural growth	net migration estimate	net migration percent	county
4,712	1,592	-945	-2.1	RICHMOND
9,763	8,466	1,697	1.6	ROBESON
8,661	1,975	1,706	2.0	ROCKINGHAM
11,617	2,669	12,526	11.3	ROWAN
6,127	1,312	2,240	3.9	RUTHERFORD
5,236	1,732	5,126	10.8	SAMPSON
3,121	2,113	-1,052	-3.1	SCOTLAND
5,166	1,439	2,878	5.6	STANLY
3,214	1,376	5,100	13.7	STOKES
6,309	1,705	5,434	8.8	SURRY
1,312	259	784	7.0	SWAIN
2,662	-8	2,841	11.1	TRANSYLVANIA
424	-26	195	5.1	TYRRELL
6,512	8,539	22,595	26.8	UNION
4,214	1,897	1,482	3.8	VANCE
26,176	46,568	119,339	28.0	WAKE
1,995	-57	1,770	10.3	WARREN
1,383	431	-1,578	-11.3	WASHINGTON
2,339	927	2,912	7.9	WATAUGA
8,803	6,391	1,897	1.8	WAYNE
5,293	1,985	2,382	4.0	WILKES
6,832	2,619	1,092	1.7	WILSON
2,970	1,043	4,593	15.1	YADKIN
1,498	196	1,226	8.0	YANCEY
586,190	382,546	635,705	9.6	total

1999 Percentage of County Population Living in

county	total population	non-municipal population	municipal population	county municipal population (%)
ALAMANCE	124,042	48,360	75,682	61.01
ALEXANDER	32,530	30,101	2,429	7.47
ALLEGHANY	9,966	7,978	1,988	19.95
ANSON	23,844	16,264	7,580	31.79
ASHE	23,966	21,225	2,741	11.44
AVERY	15,964	13,318	2,646	16.57
BEAUFORT	44,158	29,435	14,723	33.34
BERTIE	19,830	14,447	5,383	27.15
BLADEN	30,924	22,926	7,998	25.86
BRUNSWICK	69,577	44,460	25,117	36.10
BUNCOMBE	194,353	110,307	84,046	43.24
BURKE	84,583	55,450	29,133	34.44
CABARRUS	125,051	41,683	83,368	66.67
CALDWELL	75,882	40,444	35,438	46.70
CAMDEN	6,748	6,713	35	0.52
CARTERET	59,120	34,109	25,011	42.31
CASWELL	22,440	19,261	3,179	14.17
CATAWBA	134,128	69,303	64,825	48.33
CHATHAM	47,264	39,003	8,261	17.48
CHEROKEE	23,072	19,599	3,473	15.05
CHOWAN	14,036	8,807	5,229	37.25
CLAY	8,412	8,030	382	4.54
CLEVELAND	92,590	53,990	38,600	41.69
COLUMBUS	52,476	38,149	14,327	27.30
CRAVEN	89,730	34,326	55,404	61.75
CUMBERLAND	291,897	143,131	148,766	50.97
CURRITUCK	17,496	17,496	0	0.00
DARE	28,918	14,355	14,563	50.36

Active Municipalities

county	total population	non-municipal population	municipal population	county municipal population (%)
DAVIDSON	142,722	103,317	39,405	27.61
DAVIE	32,968	25,618	7,350	22.29
DUPLIN	44,502	31,501	13,001	29.21
DURHAM	203,357	32,775	170,582	83.88
EDGECOMBE	54,034	20,919	33,115	61.29
FORSYTH	291,846	71,168	220,678	75.61
FRANKLIN	45,332	38,399	6,933	15.29
GASTON	181,362	75,008	106,354	58.64
GATES	10,114	9,800	314	3.10
GRAHAM	7,522	6,691	831	11.05
GRANVILLE	45,450	33,326	12,124	26.68
GREENE	18,298	15,950	2,348	12.83
GUILFORD	393,423	85,327	308,096	78.31
HALIFAX	54,752	31,033	23,719	43.32
HARNETT	85,305	62,532	22,773	26.70
HAYWOOD	52,096	36,812	15,284	29.34
HENDERSON	82,365	65,021	17,344	21.06
HERTFORD	21,260	13,455	7,805	36.71
HOKE	31,102	26,929	4,173	13.42
HYDE	5,611	5,611	0	0.00
IREDELL	117,804	75,623	42,181	35.81
JACKSON	29,806	26,445	3,361	11.28
JOHNSTON	112,154	74,451	37,703	33.62
JONES	9,305	7,864	1,441	15.49
LEE	49,247	25,811	23,436	47.59
LENOIR	58,208	29,698	28,510	48.98
LINCOLN	60,080	49,692	10,388	17.29
MCDOWELL	40,644	34,428	6,216	15.29

1999 Percentage of County Population Living in

county	total population	non-municipal population	municipal population	county municipal population (%)
MACON	28,630	23,994	4,636	16.19
MADISON	18,978	15,876	3,102	16.35
MARTIN	25,708	15,638	10,070	39.17
MECKLENBURG	642,245	29,893	612,352	95.35
MITCHELL	14,690	12,561	2,129	14.49
MONTGOMERY	24,988	16,482	8,506	34.04
MOORE	72,308	41,668	30,640	42.37
NASH	89,064	35,517	53,547	60.12
NEW HANOVER	148,822	64,123	84,699	56.91
NORTHAMPTON	20,949	14,399	6,550	31.27
ONslow	148,286	70,107	78,179	52.72
ORANGE	109,746	44,856	64,890	59.13
PAMLICO	12,602	8,146	4,456	35.36
PASQUOTANK	34,650	16,357	18,293	52.79
PENDER	38,971	32,995	5,976	15.33
PERQUIMANS	10,872	8,082	2,790	25.66
PERSON	33,664	24,670	8,994	26.72
PITT	127,879	51,500	76,379	59.73
POLK	16,925	13,527	3,398	20.08
RANDOLPH	126,316	81,636	44,680	35.37
RICHMOND	45,158	25,854	19,304	42.75
ROBESON	115,333	77,789	37,544	32.55
ROCKINGHAM	89,745	52,015	37,730	42.04
ROWAN	125,800	71,293	54,507	43.33
RUTHERFORD	60,508	41,460	19,048	31.48
SAMPSON	54,155	40,376	13,779	25.44
SCOTLAND	34,824	17,448	17,376	49.90
STANLY	56,082	30,508	25,574	45.60

Active Municipalities

county	total population	non-municipal population	municipal population	county municipal population (%)
STOKES	43,700	35,928	7,772	17.78
SURRY	68,843	53,740	15,103	21.94
SWAIN	12,311	11,203	1,108	9.00
TRANSYLVANIA	28,353	21,214	7,139	25.18
TYRRELL	4,025	3,183	842	20.92
UNION	115,344	52,130	63,214	54.80
VANCE	42,271	24,695	17,576	41.58
WAKE	592,218	144,766	447,452	75.56
WARREN	18,978	16,766	2,212	11.66
WASHINGTON	12,850	8,067	4,783	37.22
WATAUGA	40,791	25,009	15,782	38.69
WAYNE	112,954	56,128	56,826	50.31
WILKES	63,760	56,252	7,508	11.78
WILSON	69,772	22,661	47,111	67.52
YADKIN	36,124	28,536	7,588	21.01
YANCEY	16,841	15,241	1,600	9.50
total	7,650,699	3,672,163	3,978,536	52.00

July 1999 Population Densities by County

county	population	land area in square miles	density, number of people/sq. mile
ALAMANCE	124,042	430.72	287.99
ALEXANDER	32,530	260.35	124.95
ALLEGHANY	9,966	234.70	42.46
ANSON	23,844	531.65	44.85
ASHE	23,966	426.20	56.23
AVERY	15,964	247.04	64.62
BEAUFORT	44,158	827.68	53.35
BERTIE	19,830	699.29	28.36
BLADEN	30,924	875.08	35.34
BRUNSWICK	69,577	854.96	81.38
BUNCOMBE	194,353	656.16	296.20
BURKE	84,583	506.79	166.90
CABARRUS	125,051	364.46	343.11
CALDWELL	75,882	471.71	160.87
CAMDEN	6,748	240.71	28.03
CARTERET	59,120	531.41	111.25
CASWELL	22,440	425.77	52.70
CATAWBA	134,128	400.02	335.30
CHATHAM	47,264	683.13	69.19
CHEROKEE	23,072	455.24	50.68
CHOWAN	14,036	172.65	81.30
CLAY	8,412	214.72	39.18
CLEVELAND	92,590	464.38	199.38
COLUMBUS	52,476	936.91	56.01
CRAVEN	89,730	695.61	128.99
CUMBERLAND	291,897	653.18	446.89
CURRITUCK	17,496	261.73	66.85
DARE	28,918	381.70	75.76

county	population	land area in square miles	density, number of people/sq. mile
DAVIDSON	142,722	552.27	258.43
DAVIE	32,968	265.23	124.30
DUPLIN	44,502	817.90	54.41
DURHAM	203,357	290.65	699.66
EDGECOMBE	54,034	505.10	106.98
FORSYTH	291,846	409.70	712.34
FRANKLIN	45,332	491.63	92.21
GASTON	181,362	356.56	508.64
GATES	10,114	340.66	29.69
GRAHAM	7,522	292.10	25.75
GRANVILLE	45,450	531.21	85.56
GREENE	18,298	265.47	68.93
GUILFORD	393,423	650.18	605.10
HALIFAX	54,752	725.50	75.47
HARNETT	85,305	595.09	143.35
HAYWOOD	52,096	553.93	94.05
HENDERSON	82,365	374.04	220.20
HERTFORD	21,260	353.70	60.11
HOKE	31,102	391.28	79.49
HYDE	5,611	612.87	9.16
IREDELL	117,804	574.45	205.07
JACKSON	29,806	490.62	60.75
JOHNSTON	112,154	792.04	141.60
JONES	9,305	473.34	19.66
LEE	49,247	257.31	191.39
LENOIR	58,208	399.90	145.56
LINCOLN	60,080	298.84	201.04
MCDOWELL	40,644	441.73	92.01

July 1999 Population Densities by County

county	population	land area in square miles	density, number of people/sq. mile
MACON	28,630	516.50	55.43
MADISON	18,978	449.48	42.22
MARTIN	25,708	462.62	55.57
MECKLENBURG	642,245	527.47	1,217.60
MITCHELL	14,690	221.49	66.32
MONTGOMERY	24,988	491.10	50.88
MOORE	72,308	698.81	103.47
NASH	89,064	540.37	164.82
NEW HANOVER	148,822	198.96	748.00
NORTHAMPTON	20,949	536.18	39.07
ONslow	148,286	766.93	193.35
ORANGE	109,746	399.82	274.49
PAMLICO	12,602	336.97	37.40
PASQUOTANK	34,650	226.91	152.70
PENDER	38,971	870.79	44.75
PERQUIMANS	10,872	247.21	43.98
PERSON	33,664	392.37	85.80
PITT	127,879	651.67	196.23
POLK	16,925	237.86	71.16
RANDOLPH	126,316	787.53	160.40
RICHMOND	45,158	474.08	95.25
ROBESON	115,333	948.97	121.53
ROCKINGHAM	89,745	566.52	158.41
ROWAN	125,800	511.44	245.97
RUTHERFORD	60,508	564.26	107.23
SAMPSON	54,155	945.59	57.27
SCOTLAND	34,824	319.19	109.10
STANLY	56,082	395.13	141.93

county	population	land area in square miles	density, number of people/sq. mile
STOKES	43,700	451.89	96.70
SURRY	68,843	536.60	128.29
SWAIN	12,311	528.17	23.31
TRANSYLVANIA	28,353	378.39	74.93
TYRRELL	4,025	389.96	10.32
UNION	115,344	637.47	180.94
VANCE	42,271	253.57	166.70
WAKE	592,218	833.98	710.11
WARREN	18,978	428.59	44.28
WASHINGTON	12,850	347.87	36.94
WATAUGA	40,791	312.58	130.50
WAYNE	112,954	552.64	204.39
WILKES	63,760	757.28	84.20
WILSON	69,772	371.12	188.00
YADKIN	36,124	335.64	107.63
YANCEY	16,841	312.47	53.90
total	7,650,699	48,721.69	157.03

1999-2008 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 1999	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003
ALAMANCE	123,500	124,781	125,826	126,840	127,844
ALEXANDER	32,040	32,442	32,789	33,149	33,523
ALLEGHANY	9,714	9,716	9,699	9,679	9,666
ANSON	23,922	23,906	23,874	23,826	23,765
ASHE	24,041	24,156	24,239	24,328	24,416
AVERY	15,674	15,724	15,740	15,769	15,804
BEAUFORT	43,596	43,729	43,814	43,898	43,971
BERTIE	20,068	20,029	19,973	19,906	19,833
BLADEN	30,752	30,866	30,935	30,976	31,026
BRUNSWICK	69,453	71,190	72,734	74,336	75,988
BUNCOMBE	194,516	196,416	198,044	199,693	201,344
BURKE	85,020	85,826	86,520	87,180	87,875
CABARRUS	121,801	123,878	125,797	127,733	129,751
CALDWELL	75,818	76,249	76,537	76,823	77,100
CAMDEN	6,365	6,407	6,446	6,476	6,515
CARTERET	60,719	61,587	62,326	63,085	63,904
CASWELL	22,591	22,707	22,772	22,837	22,904
CATAWBA	132,869	134,287	135,518	136,699	137,852
CHATHAM	46,996	47,737	48,389	49,063	49,756
CHEROKEE	23,000	23,235	23,443	23,663	23,877
CHOWAN	14,392	14,485	14,556	14,611	14,684
CLAY	8,340	8,432	8,504	8,575	8,660
CLEVELAND	92,138	92,738	93,200	93,618	94,005
COLUMBUS	52,510	52,666	52,737	52,818	52,951
CRAVEN	90,373	91,325	92,161	92,991	93,846
CUMBERLAND	297,542	300,281	303,508	306,736	309,834
CURRITUCK	17,326	17,663	17,959	18,262	18,589
DARE	29,032	29,731	30,390	31,044	31,723

July 2004	July 2005	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	county
128,966	130,157	131,313	132,447	133,571	ALAMANCE
33,895	34,271	34,633	35,007	35,389	ALEXANDER
9,662	9,652	9,640	9,619	9,596	ALLEGHANY
23,686	23,616	23,554	23,488	23,412	ANSON
24,515	24,611	24,679	24,742	24,791	ASHE
15,841	15,880	15,884	15,902	15,935	AVERY
44,047	44,122	44,183	44,259	44,328	BEAUFORT
19,792	19,749	19,708	19,644	19,568	BERTIE
31,088	31,154	31,223	31,269	31,325	BLADEN
77,687	79,392	81,012	82,675	84,365	BRUNSWICK
203,052	204,765	206,447	208,175	209,928	BUNCOMBE
88,553	89,209	89,846	90,458	91,133	BURKE
131,829	133,933	135,996	138,073	140,233	CABARRUS
77,362	77,637	77,884	78,123	78,351	CALDWELL
6,546	6,582	6,623	6,655	6,696	CAMDEN
64,765	65,633	66,406	67,167	67,956	CARTERET
22,974	23,047	23,107	23,165	23,230	CASWELL
138,976	140,124	141,316	142,548	143,825	CATAWBA
50,499	51,223	51,883	52,549	53,215	CHATHAM
24,092	24,299	24,491	24,690	24,879	CHEROKEE
14,757	14,818	14,881	14,947	15,035	CHOWAN
8,740	8,821	8,894	8,963	9,050	CLAY
94,388	94,839	95,285	95,688	96,085	CLEVELAND
53,060	53,146	53,195	53,240	53,326	COLUMBUS
94,711	95,604	96,372	97,108	97,827	CRAVEN
312,842	315,955	318,802	321,559	324,058	CUMBERLAND
18,942	19,292	19,647	19,999	20,365	CURRITUCK
32,388	33,080	33,792	34,517	35,285	DARE

1999-2008 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 1999	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003
DAVIDSON	144,259	145,921	147,329	148,738	150,175
DAVIE	32,352	32,743	33,061	33,381	33,722
DUPLIN	45,126	45,505	45,820	46,150	46,465
DURHAM	202,426	204,855	207,076	209,268	211,465
EDGECOMBE	54,696	54,574	54,404	54,234	54,045
FORSYTH	294,026	296,668	298,963	301,208	303,426
FRANKLIN	45,346	46,216	47,015	47,842	48,676
GASTON	181,713	182,435	182,881	183,264	183,589
GATES	10,058	10,126	10,177	10,232	10,298
GRAHAM	7,577	7,607	7,634	7,647	7,659
GRANVILLE	44,253	44,786	45,213	45,668	46,177
GREENE	18,348	18,533	18,690	18,860	19,043
GUILFORD	393,496	397,589	401,080	404,562	408,141
HALIFAX	55,091	55,105	55,050	54,971	54,897
HARNETT	85,272	86,866	88,386	89,893	91,433
HAYWOOD	52,407	52,802	53,078	53,361	53,660
HENDERSON	81,856	83,011	83,939	84,883	85,888
HERTFORD	21,594	21,513	21,428	21,328	21,226
HOKE	30,510	31,183	31,823	32,468	33,116
HYDE	5,268	5,244	5,229	5,216	5,202
IREDELL	113,751	115,623	117,345	119,010	120,749
JACKSON	29,621	29,860	30,048	30,244	30,437
JOHNSTON	109,865	112,380	114,805	117,229	119,739
JONES	8,709	8,664	8,624	8,579	8,536
LEE	50,396	51,182	51,881	52,627	53,387
LENOIR	59,133	59,237	59,275	59,278	59,279
LINCOLN	60,193	61,147	62,017	62,895	63,791
MCDOWELL	41,008	41,364	41,644	41,936	42,245

July 2004	July 2005	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	county
151,665	153,177	154,633	156,109	157,617	DAVIDSON
34,064	34,442	34,803	35,145	35,494	DAVIE
46,793	47,117	47,440	47,796	48,138	DUPLIN
213,601	215,772	218,099	220,534	223,107	DURHAM
53,887	53,740	53,605	53,461	53,287	EDGECOMBE
305,670	307,922	310,125	312,422	314,822	FORSYTH
49,514	50,396	51,297	52,228	53,169	FRANKLIN
183,957	184,390	184,801	185,173	185,512	GASTON
10,369	10,436	10,501	10,575	10,660	GATES
7,670	7,696	7,752	7,768	7,756	GRAHAM
46,720	47,254	47,751	48,286	48,876	GRANVILLE
19,240	19,400	19,537	19,676	19,829	GREENE
411,779	415,525	419,118	422,753	426,565	GUILFORD
54,826	54,782	54,728	54,640	54,558	HALIFAX
93,004	94,664	96,290	97,869	99,457	HARNETT
53,947	54,228	54,461	54,708	54,971	HAYWOOD
86,977	88,038	89,011	89,987	91,032	HENDERSON
21,117	21,015	20,932	20,829	20,727	HERTFORD
33,805	34,478	35,151	35,850	36,577	HOKE
5,182	5,157	5,134	5,110	5,081	HYDE
122,510	124,295	126,051	127,791	129,654	IREDELL
30,634	30,814	30,969	31,139	31,315	JACKSON
122,324	124,919	127,474	130,016	132,630	JOHNSTON
8,488	8,433	8,382	8,327	8,276	JONES
54,141	54,933	55,704	56,505	57,290	LEE
59,256	59,226	59,183	59,135	59,098	LENOIR
64,683	65,607	66,529	67,465	68,421	LINCOLN
42,552	42,852	43,119	43,396	43,686	MCDOWELL

1999-2008 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 1999	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003
MACON	28,905	29,364	29,741	30,149	30,589
MADISON	18,773	18,910	19,024	19,140	19,260
MARTIN	25,551	25,555	25,521	25,480	25,454
MECKLENBURG	638,570	651,302	663,399	675,458	687,684
MITCHELL	14,764	14,773	14,765	14,757	14,751
MONTGOMERY	24,820	24,953	25,048	25,143	25,240
MOORE	72,257	73,445	74,455	75,460	76,497
NASH	89,865	91,117	92,227	93,345	94,491
NEW HANOVER	153,326	156,230	158,815	161,422	164,081
NORTHAMPTON	20,833	20,785	20,702	20,631	20,565
ONSLOW	149,341	151,050	153,577	156,196	158,841
ORANGE	110,581	112,436	114,254	116,033	117,799
PAMLICO	12,126	12,196	12,233	12,275	12,332
PASQUOTANK	35,569	35,936	36,248	36,591	36,936
PENDER	39,560	40,549	41,454	42,397	43,359
PERQUIMANS	11,129	11,187	11,225	11,265	11,304
PERSON	33,708	33,988	34,202	34,427	34,648
PITT	129,071	131,390	133,576	135,764	137,980
POLK	16,920	17,139	17,331	17,525	17,718
RANDOLPH	126,665	128,540	130,243	131,932	133,679
RICHMOND	45,894	45,988	46,037	46,110	46,156
ROBESON	114,644	115,441	116,077	116,705	117,393
ROCKINGHAM	89,998	90,317	90,510	90,709	90,898
ROWAN	126,455	127,907	129,190	130,496	131,851
RUTHERFORD	59,888	60,198	60,440	60,687	60,914
SAMPSON	54,260	54,725	55,118	55,534	55,971
SCOTLAND	35,330	35,473	35,570	35,672	35,771
STANLY	56,180	56,580	56,912	57,254	57,603

July 2004	July 2005	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	county
31,015	31,461	31,871	32,286	32,703	MACON
19,377	19,498	19,609	19,713	19,820	MADISON
25,447	25,447	25,419	25,370	25,322	MARTIN
700,139	712,876	725,593	738,543	751,925	MECKLENBURG
14,750	14,748	14,739	14,731	14,723	MITCHELL
25,332	25,425	25,518	25,614	25,714	MONTGOMERY
77,593	78,671	79,683	80,689	81,719	MOORE
95,679	96,908	98,105	99,296	100,511	NASH
166,871	169,729	172,477	175,231	178,001	NEW HANOVER
20,500	20,423	20,333	20,257	20,188	NORTHAMPTON
161,563	164,292	166,838	169,351	171,731	ONSLOW
119,557	121,388	123,235	125,078	126,957	ORANGE
12,389	12,449	12,500	12,550	12,612	PAMLICO
37,296	37,658	38,001	38,381	38,768	PASQUOTANK
44,337	45,324	46,271	47,238	48,215	PENDER
11,346	11,396	11,449	11,502	11,561	PERQUIMANS
34,903	35,161	35,399	35,639	35,880	PERSON
140,285	142,619	144,926	147,228	149,564	PITT
17,915	18,104	18,273	18,457	18,654	POLK
135,472	137,275	139,089	140,907	142,811	RANDOLPH
46,189	46,234	46,270	46,336	46,386	RICHMOND
118,147	118,999	119,730	120,359	120,965	ROBESON
91,085	91,282	91,453	91,619	91,770	ROCKINGHAM
133,297	134,829	136,301	137,755	139,233	ROWAN
61,133	61,349	61,571	61,819	62,078	RUTHERFORD
56,414	56,865	57,273	57,690	58,120	SAMPSON
35,885	35,996	36,108	36,227	36,337	SCOTLAND
57,962	58,310	58,655	59,033	59,425	STANLY

1999-2008 Projected Annual County Population

county	July 1999	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003
STOKES	44,431	45,092	45,708	46,316	46,928
SURRY	68,297	68,842	69,270	69,712	70,173
SWAIN	12,324	12,397	12,441	12,501	12,577
TRANSYLVANIA	28,500	28,750	28,939	29,115	29,297
TYRRELL	3,590	3,563	3,540	3,507	3,478
UNION	113,113	115,708	118,211	120,775	123,432
VANCE	41,771	42,033	42,251	42,475	42,690
WAKE	593,937	610,284	626,080	642,157	658,619
WARREN	18,290	18,377	18,415	18,461	18,526
WASHINGTON	12,948	12,854	12,756	12,661	12,559
WATAUGA	41,582	42,033	42,368	42,714	43,080
WAYNE	115,250	116,241	117,078	117,894	118,699
WILKES	64,116	64,476	64,754	65,021	65,251
WILSON	69,499	69,796	69,971	70,147	70,363
YADKIN	36,468	36,987	37,450	37,908	38,400
YANCEY	16,588	16,682	16,748	16,813	16,882
<i>total</i>	7,658,145	7,756,517	7,846,219	7,936,320	8,028,192

July 2004	July 2005	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008	county
47,528	48,156	48,788	49,426	50,058	STOKES
70,662	71,132	71,558	71,984	72,439	SURRY
12,651	12,717	12,770	12,835	12,910	SWAIN
29,490	29,674	29,838	29,989	30,135	TRANSYLVANIA
3,454	3,416	3,388	3,357	3,336	TYRRELL
126,172	128,948	131,653	134,422	137,270	UNION
42,911	43,097	43,299	43,526	43,778	VANCE
675,359	692,418	709,531	727,030	744,971	WAKE
18,614	18,701	18,758	18,803	18,848	WARREN
12,459	12,359	12,252	12,143	12,023	WASHINGTON
43,450	43,825	44,181	44,537	44,899	WATAUGA
119,497	120,274	120,979	121,655	122,296	WAYNE
65,507	65,726	65,936	66,150	66,361	WILKES
70,587	70,809	71,015	71,219	71,453	WILSON
38,906	39,403	39,879	40,352	40,871	YADKIN
16,958	17,034	17,086	17,133	17,189	YANCEY
8,122,113	8,217,724	8,310,876	8,404,829	8,500,892	<i>total</i>

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
ABERDEEN	2,717	3,746	37.9
AHOSKIE	4,535	4,335	-4.4
ALAMANCE	258	306	18.6
ALBEMARLE	14,940	15,781	5.6
ALLIANCE	681	663	-2.6
ANDREWS	2,551	1,828	-28.3
ANGIER	2,235	3,114	39.3
ANSONVILLE	630	605	-4.0
APEX	4,789	17,673	269.0
ARAPAHOE	450	466	3.6
ARCHDALE	6,975	8,995	29.0
ARLINGTON	795	893	12.3
ASHEBORO	16,362	19,544	19.4
ASHEVILLE	61,855	68,526	10.8
ASKEWVILLE	201	201	0.0
ATKINSON	275	333	21.1
ATLANTIC BEACH	1,938	2,320	19.7
AULANDER	1,209	1,186	-1.9
AURORA	654	677	3.5
AUTRYVILLE	177	212	19.8
AYDEN	4,883	4,368	-10.5
BADIN	1,360	1,449	6.5
BAILEY	553	582	5.2
BAKERSVILLE	332	331	-0.3
BALD HEAD ISLAND	78	145	85.9
BANNER ELK	933	976	4.6
BATH	154	185	20.1
BAYBORO	733	763	4.1

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
BEAR GRASS	77	78	1.3
BEAUFORT	3,808	3,868	1.6
BEECH MOUNTAIN	239	272	13.8
BELHAVEN	2,269	2,289	0.9
BELMONT	8,434	8,504	0.8
BELVILLE	66	108	63.6
BELWOOD	631	670	6.2
BENSON	3,044	3,751	23.2
BERMUDA RUN	1,556	1,849	18.8
BESSEMER CITY	4,698	5,011	6.7
BETHANIA	347	293	-15.6
BETHEL	1,842	1,704	-7.5
BEULAVILLE	933	1,241	33.0
BILTMORE FOREST	1,324	1,430	8.0
BISCOE	1,496	1,666	11.4
BLACK CREEK	669	718	7.3
BLACK MOUNTAIN	5,533	7,485	35.3
BLADENBORO	1,821	2,051	12.6
BLOWING ROCK	1,263	1,322	4.7
BOARDMAN	224	209	-6.7
BOGUE	351	509	45.0
BOILING SPRING LAKES	1,650	2,347	42.2
BOILING SPRINGS	2,445	3,078	25.9
BOLIVIA	228	282	23.7
BOLTON	531	541	1.9
BOONE	12,949	14,128	9.1
BOONVILLE	1,056	1,252	18.6
BOSTIC	371	365	-1.6

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
BREVARD	5,388	6,690	24.2
BRIDGETON	498	536	7.6
BROADWAY	973	1,126	15.7
BROOKFORD	451	447	-0.9
BRUNSWICK	302	306	1.3
BRYSON CITY	1,145	1,108	-3.2
BUNN	364	414	13.7
BURGAU	2,099	3,732	77.8
BURLINGTON	39,498	43,436	10.0
BURNSVILLE	1,482	1,600	8.0
CAJA'S MOUNTAIN	2,429	2,843	17.0
CALABASH	179	1,027	473.7
CALYPSO	499	521	4.4
CAMERON	215	248	15.3
CANDOR	748	756	1.1
CANTON	3,790	3,647	-3.8
CAPE CARTERET	1,013	1,239	22.3
CAROLINA BEACH	3,630	5,139	41.6
CAROLINA SHORES	1,031	1,275	23.7
CARRBORO	12,134	16,012	32.0
CARTHAGE	976	1,905	95.2
CARY	44,397	92,972	109.4
CASAR	328	347	5.8
CASTALIA	261	266	1.9
CASWELL BEACH	175	316	80.6
CATAWBA	539	693	28.6
CEDAR POINT	628	707	12.6
CEDAR ROCK		341	

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
CENTERVILLE	115	133	15.7
CERRO GORDO	227	220	-3.1
CHADBOURN	2,005	2,097	4.6
CHAPEL HILL	38,711	44,343	14.5
CHARLOTTE	395,934	526,245	32.9
CHERRYVILLE	4,756	5,472	15.1
CHIMNEY ROCK	116	142	22.4
CHINA GROVE	2,732	3,879	42.0
CHOCOWINITY	624	798	27.9
CLAREMONT	980	1,073	9.5
CLARKTON	739	763	3.2
CLAYTON	4,756	8,476	78.2
CLEMMONS	6,020	13,583	125.6
CLEVELAND	696	911	30.9
CLINTON	8,385	9,669	15.3
CLYDE	1,041	1,142	9.7
COATS	1,493	1,851	24.0
COFIELD	407	375	-7.9
COLERAIN	241	223	-7.5
COLUMBIA	836	842	0.7
COLUMBUS	812	893	10.0
COMO	102	103	1.0
CONCORD	27,347	50,564	84.9
CONETOE	294	277	-5.8
CONNELLY SPRINGS	1,349	1,568	16.2
CONOVER	5,465	7,357	34.6
CONWAY	759	780	2.8
COOLEEMEE	971	1,072	10.4

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
CORNELIUS	2,581	12,471	383.2
COVE CITY	497	591	18.9
CRAMERTON	2,371	2,573	8.5
CREEDMOOR	1,506	2,191	45.5
CRESWELL	361	327	-9.4
CROSSNORE	271	268	-1.1
DALLAS	3,012	3,254	8.0
DANBURY	122	133	9.0
DAVIDSON	4,046	6,220	53.7
DELVIEW	10	11	10.0
DENTON	1,292	1,572	21.7
DILLSBORO	121	173	43.0
DOBBINS HEIGHTS	1,122	1,105	-1.5
DOBSON	1,195	1,319	10.4
DORTCHES	840	913	8.7
DOVER	451	455	0.9
DREXEL	1,746	2,068	18.4
DUBLIN	246	241	-2.0
DUNN	8,556	9,811	14.7
DURHAM	136,612	169,177	23.8
EARL	230	254	10.4
EAST ARCADIA	468	490	4.7
EAST BEND	619	700	13.1
EAST LAURINBURG	302	282	-6.6
EAST SPENCER	2,055	2,379	15.8
EDEN	15,238	15,357	0.8
EDENTON	5,268	5,229	-0.7
ELIZABETH CITY	14,292	18,328	28.2

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
ELIZABETHTOWN	3,704	3,962	7.0
ELK PARK	486	483	-0.6
ELKIN	3,790	3,963	4.6
ELLENBORO	514	527	2.5
ELLERBE	1,132	1,161	2.6
ELM CITY	1,624	1,746	7.5
ELON COLLEGE	4,448	5,934	33.4
EMERALD ISLE	2,434	3,219	32.3
ENFIELD	3,082	2,960	-4.0
ERWIN	4,109	4,525	10.1
EUREKA	282	302	7.1
EVERETTS	143	134	-6.3
FAIR BLUFF	1,068	1,093	2.3
FAIRMONT	2,519	2,983	18.4
FAISON	701	774	10.4
FAITH	553	733	32.5
FALCON	353	384	8.8
FALKLAND	108	118	9.3
FALLSTON	498	515	3.4
FARMVILLE	4,446	4,530	1.9
FAYETTEVILLE	75,850	127,558	68.2
FLAT ROCK	1,619	1,913	18.2
FLETCHER	2,787	3,356	20.4
FOREST CITY	8,137	8,455	3.9
FOREST HILLS	—	350	—
FOUNTAIN	445	367	-17.5
FOUR OAKS	1,308	1,814	38.7
FOXFIRE VILLAGE	334	441	32.0

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
FRANKLIN	2,873	3,529	22.8
FRANKLINTON	1,615	2,269	40.5
FRANKLINVILLE	666	929	39.5
FREMONT	1,710	1,833	7.2
FUQUAY-VARINA	4,447	6,964	56.6
GAMEWELL	3,357	3,856	14.9
GARLAND	746	809	8.4
GARNER	14,716	18,214	23.8
GARYSBURG	1,144	1,081	-5.5
GASTON	1,003	1,089	8.6
GASTONIA	54,725	62,739	14.6
GATESVILLE	308	314	1.9
GIBSON	532	566	6.4
GIBSONVILLE	3,445	4,338	25.9
GLEN ALPINE	563	1,072	90.4
GODWIN	77	73	-5.2
GOLDSBORO	40,709	48,199	18.4
GOLDSTON	333	383	15.0
GRAHAM	10,368	12,286	18.5
GRANDFATHER	34	37	8.8
GRANITE FALLS	3,253	3,875	19.1
GRANITE QUARRY	1,646	2,134	29.6
GRANTSBORO	426	454	6.6
GREENEVERS	512	559	9.2
GREENLEVEL	1,548	1,848	19.4
GREENSBORO	183,894	208,210	13.2
GREENVILLE	46,305	58,175	25.6
GRIFTON	2,393	2,557	6.9

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
GRIMESLAND	469	473	0.9
GROVER	516	655	26.9
HALIFAX	327	355	8.6
HAMILTON	544	539	-0.9
HAMLET	6,324	6,705	6.0
HARMONY	502	604	20.3
HARRELLS	187	204	9.1
HARRELLSVILLE	106	93	-12.3
HARRISBURG	1,625	2,756	69.6
HASSELL	95	94	-1.1
HAVELOCK	20,300	23,113	13.9
HAW RIVER	1,914	2,248	17.5
HAYESVILLE	279	382	36.9
HEMBY BRIDGE	1,153	1,590	37.9
HENDERSON	15,655	17,199	9.9
HENDERSONVILLE	7,284	9,920	36.2
HERTFORD	2,244	2,321	3.4
HICKORY	28,474	36,051	26.6
HIGH POINT	69,428	77,586	11.8
HIGH SHOALS	605	611	1.0
HIGHLANDS	948	1,112	17.3
HILDEBRAN	786	1,411	79.5
HILLSBOROUGH	4,263	5,381	26.2
HOBGOOD	435	420	-3.4
HOFFMAN	348	472	35.6
HOLDEN BEACH	626	896	43.1
HOLLY RIDGE	728	802	10.2
HOLLY SPRINGS	1,024	7,686	650.6

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
HOOKERTON	422	518	22.7
HOPE MILLS	8,272	10,900	31.8
HOT SPRINGS	534	561	5.1
HUDSON	2,819	3,196	13.4
HUNTERSVILLE	3,023	22,763	653.0
INDIAN BEACH	153	195	27.5
INDIAN TRAIL	1,942	10,230	426.8
JACKSON	592	563	-4.9
JACKSONVILLE	30,398	73,122	140.5
JAMESTOWN	2,662	3,544	33.1
JAMESVILLE	612	653	6.7
JEFFERSON	1,300	1,437	10.5
JONESVILLE	1,549	1,797	16.0
KANNAPOLIS	29,709	37,899	27.6
KELFORD	204	188	-7.8
KENANSVILLE	856	903	5.5
KENLY	1,549	2,013	30.0
KERNERSVILLE	10,899	15,825	45.2
KILL DEVIL HILLS	4,238	5,600	32.1
KING	4,059	7,010	72.7
KINGS MOUNTAIN	8,763	10,154	15.9
KINGSTOWN	956	1,089	13.9
KINSTON	25,295	24,729	-2.2
KITTRELL	228	246	7.9
KITTY HAWK	1,937	2,571	32.7
KNIGHTDALE	1,884	5,242	178.2
KURE BEACH	619	749	21.0
LA GRANGE	2,805	2,972	6.0

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
LAKE LURE	691	803	16.2
LAKE PARK	4	996	n/a
LAKE WACCAMAW	954	1,558	63.3
LANDIS	2,333	3,254	39.5
LANSING	171	175	2.3
LASKER	139	152	9.4
LATTIMORE	183	279	52.5
LAUREL PARK	1,322	2,151	62.7
LAURINBURG	11,643	15,429	32.5
LAWNDALE	573	673	17.5
LEGGETT	108	107	-0.9
LELAND	1,801	2,541	41.1
LENOIR	14,192	15,884	11.9
LEWISTON WOODVILLE	788	816	3.6
LEWISVILLE	6,433	7,832	21.7
LEXINGTON	16,581	19,342	16.7
LIBERTY	2,047	2,354	15.0
LILESVILLE	468	429	-8.3
LILLINGTON	2,048	3,472	69.5
LINCOLNTON	6,955	10,387	49.3
LINDEN	180	169	-6.1
LITTLETON	691	653	-5.5
LOCUST	1,940	2,466	27.1
LONG VIEW	3,353	4,681	39.6
LOUISBURG	3,037	3,525	16.1
LOVE VALLEY	67	83	23.9
LOWELL	2,710	2,594	-4.3
LUCAMA	933	955	2.4

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
LUMBER BRIDGE	109	107	-1.8
LUMBERTON	18,733	20,392	8.9
MACCLESFIELD	493	494	0.2
MACON	154	161	4.5
MADISON	2,371	2,418	2.0
MAGGIE VALLEY	185	643	247.6
MAGNOLIA	747	844	13.0
MAIDEN	2,470	3,137	27.0
MANTEO	991	2,118	113.7
MARIETTA	206	225	9.2
MARION	4,765	5,201	9.2
MARS HILL	1,611	1,664	3.3
MARSHALL	809	877	8.4
MARSHVILLE	2,160	2,893	33.9
MARVIN	239	502	110.0
MATTHEWS	13,651	21,981	61.0
MAXTON	2,576	3,034	17.8
MAYODAN	2,471	2,492	0.8
MAYSVILLE	892	936	4.9
MCADENVILLE	830	822	-1.0
MCDONALD	88	89	1.1
MCFARLAN	98	90	-8.2
MEBANE	4,754	7,268	52.9
MESIC	310	306	-1.3
MICRO	417	533	27.8
MIDDLEBURG	131	131	0.0
MIDDLESEX	730	970	32.9
MILTON	185	236	27.6

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
MINERAL SPRINGS	1,227	1,692	37.9
MINNESOTT BEACH	266	306	15.0
MINT HILL	11,615	18,453	58.9
MOCKSVILLE	3,399	4,429	30.3
MOMEYER	303	278	-8.3
MONROE	16,385	23,918	46.0
MONTREAT	682	681	-0.1
MOORESBORO	294	295	0.3
MOORESVILLE	9,317	16,548	77.6
MOREHEAD CITY	6,046	7,598	25.7
MORGANTON	15,085	16,088	6.6
MORRISVILLE	1,489	4,080	174.0
MORVEN	590	549	-6.9
MOUNT AIRY	7,156	8,605	20.2
MOUNT GILEAD	1,336	1,391	4.1
MOUNT HOLLY	7,710	8,381	8.7
MOUNT OLIVE	4,582	4,739	3.4
MOUNT PLEASANT	1,027	1,275	24.1
MURFREESBORO	2,580	2,111	-18.2
MURPHY	1,575	1,645	4.4
NAGS HEAD	1,838	2,287	24.4
NASHVILLE	3,617	4,115	13.8
NAVASSA	445	552	24.0
NEW BERN	17,363	22,446	29.3
NEW LONDON	414	434	4.8
NEWLAND	645	715	10.9
NEWPORT	2,516	3,360	33.5
NEWTON	9,077	12,382	36.4

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
NEWTON GROVE	511	593	16.0
NORLINA	996	1,072	7.6
NORMAN	105	94	-10.5
NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH	947	1,139	20.3
NORTH WILKESBORO	3,384	3,865	14.2
NORTHWEST	611	833	36.3
NORWOOD	1,617	2,515	55.5
OAK CITY	389	382	-1.8
OAK ISLAND	4,550	6,572	44.4
OAK RIDGE	2,322	2,581	11.2
OAKBORO	600	1,386	131.0
OCEAN ISLE BEACH	523	763	45.9
OLD FORT	732	1,015	38.7
ORIENTAL	786	903	14.9
ORRUM	103	101	-1.9
OXFORD	7,965	9,176	15.2
PANTEGO	171	173	1.2
PARKTON	367	361	-1.6
PARMELE	321	302	-5.9
PATTERSON SPRINGS	690	726	5.2
PEACHLAND	505	491	-2.8
PELETIER	304	344	13.2
PEMBROKE	2,241	2,718	21.3
PIKEVILLE	598	780	30.4
PILOT MOUNTAIN	1,181	1,290	9.2
PINE KNOLL SHORES	1,360	1,652	21.5
PINE LEVEL	1,217	1,543	26.8
PINEBLUFF	876	1,016	16.0

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
PINEHURST	5,091	8,610	69.1
PINETOPS	1,514	1,569	3.6
PINEVILLE	2,970	4,220	42.1
PINK HILL	547	565	3.3
PITTSBORO	1,621	2,237	38.0
PLEASANT GARDEN	3,921	4,436	13.1
PLYMOUTH	4,328	3,843	-11.2
POLKTON	662	1,776	168.3
POLKVILLE	1,514	481	-68.2
POLLOCKSVILLE	299	292	-2.3
POWELLSVILLE	279	261	-6.5
PRINCETON	1,181	1,629	37.9
PRINCEVILLE	1,652	2,157	30.6
PROCTORVILLE	168	175	4.2
RAEFORD	3,469	4,173	20.3
RALEIGH	212,092	273,203	28.8
RAMSEUR	1,186	1,620	36.6
RANDLEMAN	2,612	3,299	26.3
RANLO	1,650	2,203	33.5
RAYNHAM	106	121	14.2
RED OAK	280	2,639	842.5
RED SPRINGS	3,799	3,897	2.6
REIDSVILLE	12,183	14,346	17.8
RENNERT	217	241	11.1
RHODHISS	638	765	19.9
RICH SQUARE	1,058	1,080	2.1
RICHFIELD	535	567	6.0
RICHLANDS	996	1,270	27.5

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
RIVER BEND	2,408	2,872	19.3
ROANOKE RAPIDS	15,722	15,676	-0.3
ROBBINS	995	1,140	14.6
ROBBINSVILLE	709	787	11.0
ROBERSONVILLE	1,940	1,961	1.1
ROCKINGHAM	9,399	9,767	3.9
ROCKWELL	1,598	1,809	13.2
ROCKY MOUNT	49,961	58,006	16.1
ROLESVILLE	572	879	53.7
RONDA	367	365	-0.5
ROPER	669	613	-8.4
ROSE HILL	1,287	1,446	12.4
ROSEBORO	1,441	1,573	9.2
ROSMAN	385	449	16.6
ROWLAND	1,141	1,122	-1.7
ROXBORO	7,332	8,994	22.7
ROXOBEL	244	234	-4.1
RURAL HALL	1,652	2,770	67.7
RUTH	366	377	3.0
RUTHERFORD COLLEGE	1,126	1,269	12.7
RUTHERFORDTON	3,617	3,988	10.3
SALEMBURG	409	426	4.2
SALISBURY	23,626	26,948	14.1
SALUDA	543	657	21.0
SANDY CREEK	243	301	23.9
SANDYFIELD	283	296	4.6
SANFORD	14,755	22,310	51.2
SANTEETLAH	47	44	-6.4

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
SARATOGA	342	341	-0.3
SAWMILLS	4,088	4,962	21.4
SCOTLAND NECK	2,575	2,425	-5.8
SEABOARD	791	808	2.1
SEAGROVE	244	267	9.4
SEDALIA	540	612	13.3
SELMA	4,600	5,796	26.0
SEVEN DEVILS	117	137	17.1
SEVEN SPRINGS	163	174	6.7
SEVERN	260	254	-2.3
SHALLOTTE	1,073	1,320	23.0
SHARPSBURG	1,713	1,899	10.9
SHELBY	14,669	19,853	35.3
SILER CITY	4,808	5,638	17.3
SIMPSON	432	425	-1.6
SIMS	124	116	-6.5
SMITHFIELD	7,540	11,524	52.8
SNOW HILL	1,378	1,583	14.9
SOUTHERN PINES	9,213	10,198	10.7
SOUTHERN SHORES	1,447	1,987	37.3
SOUTHPORT	2,369	2,661	12.3
SPARTA	1,957	1,988	1.6
SPEED	88	87	-1.1
SPENCER	3,195	3,334	4.4
SPENCER MOUNTAIN	135	130	-3.7
SPINDALE	4,040	4,391	8.7
SPRING HOPE	1,221	1,316	7.8
SPRING LAKE	7,524	8,566	13.8

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
SPRUCE PINE	2,010	1,798	-10.5
ST. HELENA	321	369	15.0
ST. JAMES	—	695	—
ST. PAULS	1,992	2,256	13.3
STALEY	204	340	66.7
STALLINGS	2,152	2,844	32.2
STANFIELD	517	976	88.8
STANLEY	2,897	3,244	12.0
STANTONSBURG	782	802	2.6
STAR	775	890	14.8
STATESVILLE	17,567	22,843	30.0
STEDMAN	577	659	14.2
STEM	249	290	16.5
STOKESDALE	2,134	2,463	15.4
STONEVILLE	1,109	1,158	4.4
STONEWALL	279	274	-1.8
STOVALL	409	467	14.2
SUGAR MOUNTAIN	132	133	0.8
SUMMERFIELD	1,687	6,178	266.2
SUNSET BEACH	311	1,963	531.2
SURF CITY	970	1,212	24.9
SWANSBORO	1,165	1,507	29.4
SWEPSONVILLE	456	782	71.5
SYLVA	1,809	2,333	29.0
TABOR CITY	2,330	2,411	3.5
TAR HEEL	115	120	4.3
TARBORO	11,037	10,593	-4.0
TAYLORSVILLE	1,566	2,429	55.1

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
TAYLORTOWN	545	769	41.1
TEACHEY	244	246	0.8
THOMASVILLE	15,915	17,716	11.3
TOBACCOVILLE	914	2,354	157.5
TOPSAIL BEACH	346	458	32.4
TRENT WOODS	2,366	4,347	83.7
TRENTON	230	213	-7.4
TRINITY	6,470	7,644	18.1
TROUTMAN	1,493	2,102	40.8
TROY	3,387	3,803	12.3
TRYON	1,680	1,852	10.2
TURKEY	280	295	5.4
UNIONVILLE	3,039	4,209	38.5
VALDESE	3,914	4,335	10.8
VANCEBORO	946	1,044	10.4
VANDEMERE	315	321	1.9
VARNAMTOWN	404	520	28.7
VASS	670	745	11.2
WACO	320	336	5.0
WADE	309	457	47.9
WADESBORO	3,862	3,640	-5.7
WAGRAM	480	821	71.0
WAKE FOREST	5,832	11,882	103.7
WALKERTOWN	1,200	3,830	219.2
WALLACE	2,939	3,464	17.9
WALNUT COVE	1,088	1,245	14.4
WALNUT CREEK	623	801	28.6
WALSTONBURG	188	247	31.4

1999 Municipal Population Estimates

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
WARRENTON	949	979	3.2
WARSAW	2,859	3,035	6.2
WASHINGTON	9,160	10,109	10.4
WASHINGTON PARK	486	492	1.2
WATHA	154	175	13.6
WAXHAW	1,294	2,760	113.3
WAYNESVILLE	8,438	9,852	16.8
WEAVERVILLE	2,107	2,517	19.5
WEBSTER	410	500	22.0
WEDDINGTON	3,803	6,229	63.8
WELDON	1,392	1,230	-11.6
WENDELL	2,921	4,030	38.0
WENTWORTH	1,989	1,959	-1.5
WESLEY CHAPEL	1,018	2,242	120.2
WEST JEFFERSON	1,002	1,129	12.7
WHISPERING PINES	1,346	1,822	35.4
WHITAKERS	860	848	-1.4
WHITE LAKE	390	371	-4.9
WHITEVILLE	5,078	5,596	10.2
WHITSETT	268	751	180.2
WILKESBORO	2,964	3,204	8.1
WILLIAMSTON	5,503	5,927	7.7
WILMINGTON	55,530	75,629	36.2
WILSON	36,930	41,796	13.2
WILSON'S MILLS	587	807	37.5
WINDSOR	2,209	2,274	2.9
WINFALL	501	469	-6.4
WINGATE	2,821	3,109	10.2

municipality	April 1990	July 1999	% change
WINSTON-SALEM	143,485	173,568	21.0
WINTERVILLE	3,069	3,906	27.3
WINTON	796	788	-1.0
WOODFIN	2,736	3,407	24.5
WOODLAND	760	743	-2.2
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH	2,937	3,182	8.3
YADKINVILLE	2,525	2,946	16.7
YANCEYVILLE	1,973	2,943	49.2
YOUNGSVILLE	424	592	39.6
ZEBULON	3,173	4,630	45.9
<i>total municipal</i>	<i>3,083,434</i>	<i>3,978,536</i>	<i>29.0</i>





